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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1861. NUMBER 1.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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The Turf.

The Greatest Race on Record.

It has been the intention of the editors of the Farmer to publish all the races of the olden time at such periods as there was a stagnation in local racing matters; accordingly we publish Black Maria's great victory. Two generations have passed away since this fearful struggle took place on the great racing-ground of America, which bears equality to the Beacon Course of New-market, England, where Flying Childers and O'Kelly's Eclipse made their great performances. Our readers will bear in mind that this is the only four-mile race in which five heats were actually *run* to decide the race, although Charmer once won the fourth heat and galloped over for the fifth, at New Orleans. This sketch is, we believe, from the pen of the late Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq., a member of the New York Bar. It was written for the American Turf Register for December, 1832:

After the horses were brought upon the ground, much anxiety was exhibited as to the event of the coming contest; and the interesting little Trifle appeared to be the favorite among the betters, as well as the spectators. "Five to four, Trifle against the field," was current betting; and "five to three, Trifle against Black Maria," were repeatedly offered and refused. Indeed, this offspring of the far-famed Lady Lightfoot seemed to have but few friends or well-wishers, comparatively speaking; and bets were repeatedly offered that she would not take *a heat*. Prepossessions in favor of the Southern mare appeared to exist among a decided majority of the spectators; and as she was foaled "south of Mason and Dixon's line," it seemed a matter of course that she was to win. Indeed, if unfailing spirits, beauty of form, and a peculiar quietness of manner, could supply the defect of size, Trifle would not be considered as *such* in any thing but *name*. She is *race-horse* in every just sense of the word, but a race-horse of the smallest pattern—not over fourteen hands and a half high—of just proportions, undoubted bottom, and considerable power. Her color a bright chestnut, with a blaze, indicating spirit and blood.

Black Maria, in size and general appearance, is in all respects unlike her rival, as is well known to Southern as well as Northern sportsmen. Her color is indicated by her name, and her great size, strength, and stride, show her a worthy daughter of a noble sire. Indeed, in her the blood of Eclipse and Lady Lightfoot are in no way disgraced, as this race will most fully prove.

Lady Relief and Slim were almost unknown to fame; but certain individuals present were aware that the former had, upon a previous occasion, won the last half of sixteen miles; and *they* looked for sport, unexpected by others, if it should happen that the two first heats were not taken either by Trifle or Maria. The latter, it was known, had the *foot* of Relief; as they met on the first of the month at Poughkeepsie, and contended together for the three-mile purse, which was taken by Maria with great ease. As the trumpet sounded for the horses to come up to the starting-post, they severally appeared, exhibiting their various tempers by their individual behavior. Black Maria—who had the inside track—showed neither alarm nor anxiety. She was as calm and unimpassioned as if she had been a mere spectator; and this coldness of demeanor won no "golden opinions" among the lookers-on. Trifle exhibited high spirits, brought down to their proper level by judicious breaking and training. A slight tremor ran through her frame; and an impatient lifting of the fore-foot, now and then, showed that she was alive to the coming struggle.

Lady Relief, on the contrary, was all fire and animation—ready to break away from her groom, and dash through all obstacles for the sake of victory.

Slim exhibited an impatient spirit, and seemed, by her anxiety, to show herself a descendant from that Childers who always ran—at least on our course—without "whip or spur."

At the tap of the drum the four went off well together, Relief taking the lead within the first quarter, closely followed by Slim, then by Trifle, and last, but not least, by Black Maria. The first mile indicated a "waiting-race," as all the riders had their horses under the hardest pull; each seeming desirous that his antagonists should take the lead. Trifle, impatient at such *trifling*, began to make play, and this aroused Black Maria, who was trailing along quietly, behind the whole. With a few huge strides, she brought herself up to the front, passed the whole before she came to the Judges'-stand, followed closely by the gallant little Trifle, who "stuck to" her like an accompanying phantom. At the beginning of the third mile the leading nags made play, and during the whole of it Maria held the lead, followed closely by Trifle; while Relief and Slim were—and, as we believe, *not* willingly—at a most respectable distance in the rear.

After passing the Judges'-stand and entering upon the fourth mile, and after compassing the turn upon the southerly side of the course, Trifle "made a dash" at Maria, and ran her so hard down the descending ground upon the straight side, that her sable antagonist—perhaps not unwillingly—gave up the track, which was taken by the Southern lady, and kept, with apparent ease, round the turn, until you come to that part of the course which looks up towards the Judges'-stand. Here, at a moment when all opinions had given Trifle the heat, as a "safe thing that could not be missed," Maria "went at her," and before you could count one she shot by Trifle like an arrow, and won the heat with ease; there being a considerable gap between herself and Trifle, and a much greater one between the latter and the hindmost horses.

Here, then, was a disappointment on all sides. Black Maria, that was not "to take a heat," or who, at all events, had not foot enough to brush with the speedy little Trifle, had beat the field, in the last quarter, in what she was not supposed to possess; namely, *speed*. Indeed, we think that the rider of Trifle committed a mistake in making his dash at Maria at the beginning of the fourth mile. As he had commenced a trailing-race, his obvious policy was to wait until he came to the last turn; then run up to his antagonist upon ground where he had a decided advantage, from the size and form of his horse, and finally make "his run" upon the straight side, coming in. Had he followed this course in the first heat—as he did in the second—we might possibly have had a different tale to tell; for his little nag obeys the spur well, and is a hard one to beat upon a brush. But, by running *at* Maria on the northerly side of the course, he distressed his mare, enabled his antagonist to come round the turn under a strong pull, and make a run at him at the very moment when he was least prepared for it. The result has already been shown. Time, first heat, 8:06.

It may be here remarked, that in consequence of the rains, which had prevailed for several days previous to the race, the course, although good, was unusually heavy; so much so, as to make a difference of several seconds, probably, in the *time* of a four-mile heat. The top of the ground was not perfectly firm, and consequently the foothold of the horses was yielding and insecure. On a hard track, the time of each heat would have been considerably reduced.

Notwithstanding the unexpected success of Maria, she seemed still to have but few *real* admirers; although her owner and his friends stood manfully by her, and kept their spirits up to the betting-point. Trifle was still the favorite, and it was a settled thing, "at all events," that Maria was not to "win the money." Lady Relief, at this moment, had not attracted much attention, except from one circumstance: her saddle—which was a very small one—slipped from under her rider, who, nevertheless, as his girths had not parted, stoutly kept his seat upon her bare back, his feet in the stirrups, with the saddle before him! It was observed, however, that she ran with great spirit; and what she *might do* the wise ones could not tell.

At the start for the second heat Black Maria appeared calm—as is usual with her—while Trifle and Lady Relief were all animation. They went off as if this heat was to be won by *running* instead of waiting, as in the first heat; Relief taking the lead, followed by Slim, then by Trifle, while Black Maria brought up the rear. Ere they had accomplished one mile, however, Trifle had passed Relief and Slim, while Black Maria, taking advantage of the rising ground as you come up to the Judges'-stand, thundered by them all with her long strides, and took up her station in front, closely followed by Trifle, whilst the others again dropped behind. Indeed, the pace at which they were running seemed so unreasonable to Miss Slim, that she concluded that she would not keep such company any longer; and as she could not run away from them by pursuing her course upon the track, she very wisely abandoned it altogether at the end of the third (seventh) mile, and quietly walked off the course. Maria, in the meantime, led Trifle, with apparent ease, round the second, third, and fourth miles, until you come to the "run-in." And here her rider, instead of giving her the "persuaders," to make "assurance doubly sure," turned his head round to look for his antagonist; and he was not long in finding her, for Trifle, close at his heels, went at him up the straight side, whip and spur, gradually gaining at every step. Maria's rider begins to "look wild." She is at her throat-latch, and the Judges'-stand not six feet off! She makes a desperate effort, and head and head they pass the stand—a *dead heat!* Time, 7:55.

Here, again, all were at fault. One party were crying out to the rider of Maria, "Why did you not stir yourself! One blow of the whip, before you came to the distance-post, would have won the race!" I had no whip, sir; Maria won't bear it; it *discourages* her. She must run under a pull, with the spur as an admonisher." Again a thousand rumors were afloat. Trifle was as gay as a bird—in no way distressed. She had *'posed* the "big 'un," who looked, as imagination said, both "sick and sorry." "It was a "safe thing," and "Black Maria can't win—she's done up!"—went round like wild-fire, from mouth to mouth.

In the meantime, Lady Relief was little thought of; but a Jerseyman was heard to say, "We'll show 'em some of the Eclipse pluck yet, before we've done!" At the sounding of the trumpet for the third heat, Trifle and Relief came up in great spirits, while Black Maria seemed in no way ambitious of another trial. But she's always cool; and, as her mode of starting is reluctant and slow, nothing can be safely argued from her spirits.

At the tap of the drum, Trifle and Relief went off from the score, leaving Maria some distance behind. In the course of the first mile, however, she lessened the gap between herself and the leading horses, and got well up to them. But it would not do; she could not pass. "What horse is that leading there? Surely it can't be Lady Relief! It is, upon my soul! The Jersey mare's ahead!" And, sure enough, so she was. The nag that had attracted so little notice, as neither to be heard nor cared for, had taken the lead upon the fourth mile; and away she ran, keeping the track in spite of them all, until you come within the distance-pole, on the last quarter's stretch. And while she was leading, well ahead, from some unaccountable circumstance the boy pulled her up at once, and Trifle shot by and won the heat. Time, 8:13.

Black Maria was "well up" during the whole race, but she now fell into complete disfavor; and "she's done up"—"an even bet she don't come again"—went round the field with great confidence. It is the writer's opinion that Relief could have taken the heat if she had been urged up to the Judges'-stand, and that she *ought* to have won it. As it was, Trifle, who well deserved her honors and the admiration of her friends, had been victorious. She had run twelve miles, winning the twelfth; and the little game creature appeared as fresh as ever. It was *now* settled that she was to win the money; although it might be that Relief, who was fast rising in favor, might make her "run for it." Indeed, the latter did not seem in full vigor until she had run two heats; and now her nostrils opened, and she pawed the ground, as if just brought upon the course.

They are saddled for the fourth heat; and here is to be a struggle until sixteen miles from the beginning are accomplished. Black Maria is in no way distressed, Relief full of spirit, but Trifle's to win the money. Off they go; Relief takes the lead, followed by Trifle, and then the Black. Miles are passed over, and yet Relief is ahead. "How is this? can't Trifle pass? Is the Jersey mare ahead?" She is, indeed; and ahead like to be. A better, truer, tougher, and more spirited piece of stuff never came from the loins of old Eclipse. She takes the track from the score. Trifle goes at her, but "can't do it." Three miles and a half are accomplished, and Black Maria has passed Trifle, and is close at the heels of Jersey. Now they come up the straight side. The black is at her, and Relief takes the whip like a glutton. Maria comes up and laps her—she's at her shoulder; but they pass the stand, and Relief takes the heat by a neck. Time, 8:39.

"Huzza for *Jersey!*" rings over the course; and a look of pity is cast upon the gallant little Trifle, who had done her utmost—"Black Maria won't come again," says a wise one, with a knowing look. "I don't know that," says a Yorker. "If she had run twenty straight yards *farther*, she would have taken the heat." "She is distressed," is the reply. "Distressed! *may be she is!* I saw her lay her ears back, and lash out with her hind feet, after the boy dismounted from the sixteen miles, as if her sinews were of whipcord!"

Here was an interesting point, *five* heats, in all, were to be run, and twenty miles to be passed over. "The like was never seen on this course before!" says a Long Islander. "Bottom's the word—how go the bets?" "At a stand still. Trifle's distressed; but Lady Relief has more life in her then anything that ever ran sixteen miles before."

Up they come for a fifth heat; Relief all fire, Trifle *very sorry*, and Black Maria now begins to *paw the ground!* This she had not done before. Off they go; Relief ahead, Trifle after her, and Black Maria allowing no gap. She sticks to them like a spirit; and in the nineteenth mile the gallant little Trifle is reluctantly compelled to give it up. The Eclipse mares are obstinately determined to "play out the play," and the little chestnut is taken off the track, completely "done up." Now comes a struggle for the honors of a *twentieth* mile, between two half-sisters—whalebone both—and "never give it up" 's the word. Black Maria pushes up the straight side, as you enter upon the fourth (twentieth) mile, with a stride that counts terribly upon the steps of the Lady, who has *relief* now in nothing but name. The black is so close upon her that she almost touches her heels. She pushes round the turn, and goes at her on the straight side like a quarter-horse. They brush down the straight side with invincible courage; but that long untiring stride is too much for relief. Maria gives her the go-by, takes the track—keeps it in spite of all exertions—leads round the turn, and thunders up toward the Judges'-stand, hard in hand, untouched by whip or spur—passes the goal for the *twentieth* time, and wins the race. Time, 8:47.

Neither of the Eclipse mares appeared much distressed, and they ran the last mile with the greatest spirit and stoutness. Relief is a nag of the most extraordinary bottom. She seems to become fresher after twelve miles, and then runs off as gay as a lark. As for Black Maria, she is literally "too fast for the speedy, and too strong for the stout." She ran the twentieth mile with a freshness and vigor that surprised everybody, and the spectators at last *actually conceded* that she is "game!" That she can conquer either Relief or Trifle, at two heats, in a *match*, there can be no manner of doubt; and that she is a "hard one to beat" in *any* race, even by a field, all sportsmen must now believe. She ran at her antagonists *every heat*, and at last let them know what it was to run for the honors of a twentieth mile!

Of the three placed first in this memorable race, Black Maria was the first to recover, though for months she was but the shadow of herself. She came out in the following May against a strong field, and won, while Trifle was crippled and laid up until the September season of the ensuing year. Lady Relief, as game a filly as ever started, and as true as steel to the last, died within a few weeks from the effects of a cold and exhaustion. Who that was present that day, and marked the meek expressive glance cast up towards the Judges by one of these doomed ones—Black Maria—when brought up to struggle through a fifth heat, will ever forget it?

Union Course, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 13, 1832 — Jockey Club Purse, $600—conditions as before—Four-mile heats.

John C. Stevens' bl Black Maria, by Eclipse, out of Lady Lightfoot, 6 yrs	1	0	2	2	1
Dr. E. A. Darcy's ch m Lady Relief by Eclipse, out of Maria Slamerkin, 5 yrs	3	3	3	1	2
John C. Craig's ch f Trifle, by Sir Charles, dam by Cicero, 4 yrs	2	0	1	3 dst	
Bela Badger's (John C. Tillotson's) b f Slim, by Flying Childers, out of Molly Longlegs by Harwood, 4 yrs	4 dist				

Time 8:06—7.55—8:13—8:39—8:47.

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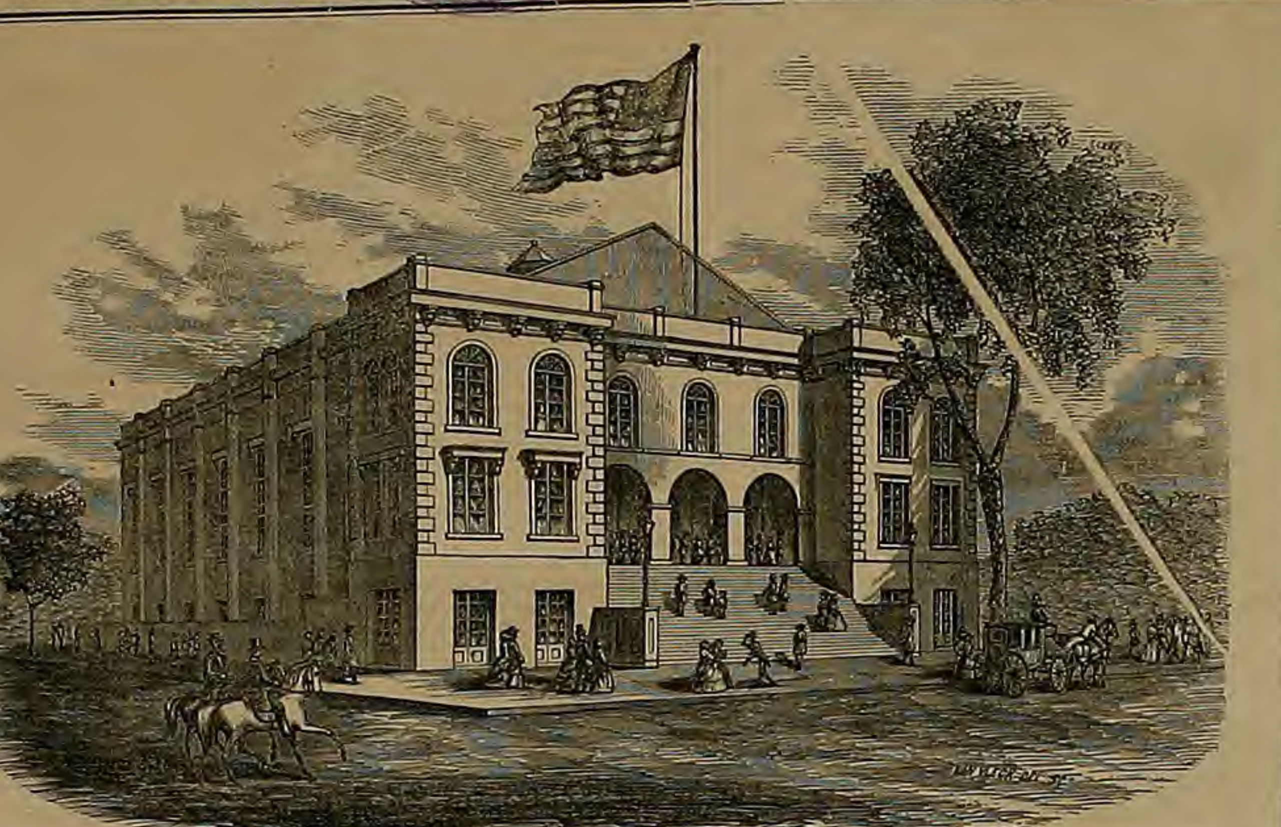
Pacing.—The race last Saturday between Roe Allen and Aleck Barnes, over the Pioneer Course, was easily won by the latter, in 2:59—2:52½.

◆

Fine Horses at Mokelumne Hill.—When at this place, there were two fine Stallions of the Peacock stock from the Pulgas ranch. They were in the hands of John P. Shear, Esq., and Chas. Lombard, Esq. They were really splendid Animals.

The Ladies Riding School.—One of the best Institutions in our city, is the Riding School of Orrick Johnson. Mothers and Daughters, who value Health, should, by all means, improve the opportunity to secure the healthful exercise of this fine Establishment.



AGRICULTURAL HALL OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY, ERECTED 1859, FOR THE STATE SOCIETY'S FAIRS.

Irrigation an Injury to Vineyards.

We call immediate attention to the following letter from our excellent correspondent in France. Here is the *proof* of the truth of what we have been urging upon the readers of the Farmer in relation to Irrigation for the *past three years* or more, in fact always. Vineyards, orchards and gardens have been ruined; our warnings have been unheeded; and ruin was the result.

We now ask a careful reading of the following letter. These facts we trust must convince every reader that Irrigation has done great injury to our vineyards, not only to the crop but to the vines, and to the wine made from the crop, and to the reputation of the wine also. A different treatment must be had with our vineyards or the vineyards of California will be lost. We hope immediate action will be had among our vine-growers, and *a* stop put to the evil *before* it is too late. As we have often said, we are satisfied a great portion of the mildew on the grape arises from irrigation. We could point out many cases in proof, but every grower must observe these results himself:

LETTER NO. 4 FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Epernay, France, July 25, 1861.

Editor Farmer: In your number of April 12th, 1861, I see an excellent article entitled *Irrigation an injury to the Grape*. You cannot, my dear Sir, too much insist on this important point! It is of universal experience in France that vines planted in moist or clay soil, and irrigated vines, produce Wines which are not only weak and void of *acidity* or *astringence*, but which possess an *aguish* or *watery taste*, and are without flavor whatever! This is not only the experience of France, but of *all* Wine-making countries of Europe!

What is necessary for the Vine is a dry and warm weather; in a rich soil with a frequent cultivation. The Vine not only resists dry weather but flourishes in it most happily. It is not then water that we need for our vineyards, but a frequent use of the plow; the rich soil we already possess.

What tends to prove that irrigation injures the vine is, that during the greatest heat you will see the vine-leaves clothed with the most beautiful green; let it but rain, and in a few days, in a few hours after, you will see your vineyard spotted with yellow leaves.

By irrigation you *may* produce more Wine, but all that you gain in quantity, you lose in quality, and much more, for your Wine wont keep.

Irrigation may not be the only thing which spoils the quality of California Wines; manuring, may be, comes in also for a large part in this destruction, in spite of the richness of our soil! A person who has become accustomed to a certain habit cannot get rid of it without great pains, and sometimes even without injury to his health! So it is with the manured Vine; once manured, manure is necessary for its existence, and its use cannot be stopped without danger of its perishing. This is not the only inconvenience of manuring: it always communicates more or less of its disagreeable odor to the fruit, and the Wine made from it; though the produce be more abundant, it is always to the prejudice of the fruit.

I advise all California Vine-growers to put a quick stop to both irrigation and manuring in their vineyards, for they are the destroyers of their quality and reputation.

Being engaged in a conversation the other day, on the cultivation of the Vine, with a large Vine-grower of Ay, we were overtaken by a shower of a few moments. "Do you see these few drops of rain?" remarked my companion; "they will cost me at least six per cent loss on my vines this year."

I finish as I began: you cannot too much insist on the harm done to the Vine by irrigation.

I remain, Sir, yours, truly,
ARPAD HARASZTHY.

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The European Markets for California.

It will be recollected that we have urged the attention of shippers of Breadstuffs and Wool, to the European markets, as a good outlet for our surplus produce.

A large amount was shipped last year, and we are rejoiced to note the present activity for that market again, this year. It will be seen by our Market Report, that quite a number of vessels have loaded for Liverpool, Sidney, and New York, each carrying a full cargo of Domestic produce. There is one feature of our shipments that is most gratifying: the quality of our Grain is far better than last year's; and it is cleaned better, and put up in neater style. Our Grain-growers should use "Hunter's Grain Separator;" all good Grain, well cleaned, will find ready sale abroad, at good and fair prices; while poor Grain, badly put up, goes hard. This was found out last year, and will be improved on this year. See Advertisement for the shipment of Grain for England.

◆

Agricultural.—We are pleased to notice the enterprising new paper, the Stockton Daily Independent, is disposed to give due attention to the important interest of Agriculture, the foundation of all prosperity; and we congratulate that paper on having secured the services of William Thompson, Esq., the able and well-known writer on Agriculture, as editor of that department. The readers of the Farmer in times past, have ample evidence of his ability. The field is vast, and we welcome so efficient a co-worker in the extensive district of San Joaquin.
"

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA,

THIRD SERIES.

No. 54 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Aug. 30, 1861.

X—3.

Old Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

The Indians of San Juan Capistrano, and the Coasts of the Canal of Santa Barbara.

THE CHINIGCHINICH.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of their Mode of Life and Occupation.

AMONG the natural inclinations with which man is endowed, is that of defending and preserving his own individual person. For this reason, he feels it his duty to consider how and in what manner he is to live, and how to procure the necessary means of sustenance. Necessity, "the mother of invention," has therefore revealed to him how to arrange the rustic implements used for securing his food. No doubt these Indians passed a miserable life, ever idle, and more like the brutes than rational beings. They neither cultivated the ground nor planted any kind of grain; but lived upon the wild seeds of the field, the fruits of the forest, and upon the abundance of game. It is really surprising, that during a a lapse of many ages, with their reason and experience, they had not advanced one iota in improving the things that would have been useful and convenient for them; for instance, in agriculture, in planting and cultivating those seeds which were most appreciated, also trees around their dwellings, bearing such fruit as they were obliged to bring from a great distance. But no! nothing of the kind; and in no part of the province was to be found aught but the common, spontaneous productions of the earth.

It cannot be denied that these Indians, like all the human race, are the descendants of Adam; endowed with reason, or in other words, with a soul. When we read of the ancients, of their having transplanted trees which were wild, thus increasing their abundance and quality, and of their planting seeds, which improved by cultivation, we cannot but wonder that a knowledge so important was unknown here until the Missionary Fathers came among them and introduced the planting of wheat, corn, beans, and other grains, that are now so abundant everywhere. I consider these Indians, in their endowments, like the soul of an infant, which is merely a will, accompanied with passions—an understanding not exercised, or without use; and for this reason, they did not comprehend the virtue of prudence, which is the result of time and reason—of the former by experience, and the latter by dissertation. Although ripe in years, they had no more experience than when in childhood—no reasoning powers, and therefore followed blindly in the footsteps of their predecessors.

Their occupation consisted in the construction of the bow and arrow, in hunting for deer, rabbits, squirrels, rats, etc., which not only provided them with food, but with *clothing*, if so it can be called. Their usual style of dress was a small skin thrown over the shoulders, leaving the remaining portion of their person unprotected; but the females formed a kind of cloak out of the skins of rabbits, which were put together after this manner: they twisted them into a kind of rope, that was sewed together so as to conform to the size of the person for whom it was intended, and the front was adorned with a kind of fringe, composed of grass, which reached down to the knees; around the collar it was adorned with beads and other ornaments prized by the Indians.

They passed their time in plays, and roaming about from house to house, dancing and sleeping; and this was their only occupation, and the mode of life most common among them from day to day. The old men and the poorer class devoted a portion of the day to constructing house utensils, their bows and arrows, and the several instruments used in making their baskets; also nets of various dimensions, which were used for sundry purposes, such as for catching fish and wild-fowl, and for carrying heavy burdens on their backs, fastened by a strap passed across the forehead. In like manner the females used them for carrying their infants.

The women were obliged to gather seeds in the fields, prepare them for cooking, and to perform all the meanest offices, as well as the most laborious. It was painful in the extreme to behold them, with their infants hanging upon their shoulders, groping about in search of herbs or seeds, and exposed as they frequently were to the inclemency of the weather. Often it was the case that they returned home severely fatigued and hungry to cook the fruits of their toil; but perhaps there would be no wood, the fire extinguished, and their lazy husband either at play or sleeping, so that they would be obliged to go out into the cold for fuel. When the brutal husband came home, or awoke from his sluggishness, he expected his meal, and if not prepared at the moment, invectives and ill-treatment were the universal consequences. Poor creatures! more unfortunate than slaves! They were in such subjection, that for the most trifling offence punishment was the result, and oftentimes death; but, thank Heaven! since the introduction of the Christian religion among this unhappy race, the females have received more liberty and better treatment. The most wonderful of God's blessings enjoyed among them was the great facility with which they underwent their accouchment, when it would seem as if they endured no suffering.

CHAPTER IX.

Of their Principal Feasts and Dances.

As on all their feast-days dancing was the principal ceremony, I will endeavor to describe many of the ludicrous customs attending it. Such was the delight with which they took part in their festivities, that they often continued dancing day and night, and sometimes entire weeks. Their whole heart and soul were wrapt up in the amusement, and hardly a day passed without some portion of it being devoted to this insipid and monotonous ceremony. Chinigchinich gave to them as a religious precept that they should adhere strictly to this custom, and once previous to his death, whilst dancing, he was carried up among the stars. So this accounts for the enthusiasm universally observed among them on such occasions, and whoever did not take an active part in the festival, they believed would be chastised and hated by him.

The costume used by them, called the *tobet*, has been already mentioned in a previous chapter, when describing the dress of the "capitans" or "puplem;" but perhaps it would not be out of place to repeat the same, and in addition to give a description of that generally worn by females. In the first place, they fixed upon the head a kind of wig, called "emetch," that was made secure by a braid of hair passed around the head, into which they inserted various kinds of feathers, forming a crown, or as they termed it, an "eneat." Then their covering for the body was also prepared from the feathers of different kinds of birds, which were sewed together, and like a sort of petticoat reached down to their knees—this they called a "paelt." The parts exposed were generally painted red and black, and not unfrequently, white.

The females painted their faces, breasts, and arms, with a sort of brown varnish, imparting a glossy, and rather a disgusting appearance to their persons. From their necks were suspended a variety of ornaments, such as beads and pieces of shells. They never danced with the males, but each sex by itself, notwithstanding all danced at the same time, and after this manner: the males formed a file by themselves, and directly behind them, say two or three yards distant, the women were placed in like manner, and the musicians seated themselves upon the ground in front of all.

Many of their dances were very modest, and diversified by a number of grotesque movements, so that for a short time one could look on and witness their performances with some degree of pleasure; but they had no variety of figures, or songs, and kept on in the same monotonous movement. There were persons selected from both sexes to conduct the music, and for this purpose they had a kind of instrument, which they called "paail."

The most celebrated of all their feasts, and which they observed yearly, was the one they called the "Panes," signifying a bird-feast. Particular adoration was observed by them for a bird resembling much in appearance the common buzzard, or vulture [the condor of California—A. S. T.] but of larger dimensions. The day selected for the feast was made known to the public on the evening previous to its celebration, and preparations were made immediately for the erection of their Vanquech, into which, when completed, and on the opening of the festival, they carried the Panes in solemn procession, and placed it upon the altar erected for the purpose. Then immediately all the young married and unmarried females commenced running to and fro, with great rapidity; some in one direction, and some in another, more like distracted than rational beings, continuing thus racing, as it were, while the elder class of both sexes remained silent spectators of the scene. The puplem, painted as has been heretofore described, looking like so many devils, in the meantime dancing around their adored Panes.

These ceremonies being concluded, they seized upon the bird and carried it in procession to the principal Vanquech or temple, all the assembly uniting in the grand display—the puplem preceding the same, dancing and singing. Arriving there, they killed the bird without losing a particle of its blood. The skin was removed entire, and preserved with the feathers, as a relic, or for the purpose of making their festival-garment, Paelt. The carcass they interred within the temple, in a hole prepared previously, around which all the old women soon collected, who, while weeping and moaning most bitterly, kept throwing upon it various kinds of seeds, or particles of food, and exclaiming at the same time: "Why did you run away? Would you not have been better with us? You would have made pinole as we do, and if you had not run away, you would not have become a 'Panes!'" Other expressions equal in simplicity were made use of, and as the ceremony was concluding the dancing commenced again, and continued for three days and nights, accompanied with all the brutalities to which they were subject.

The Indians state that said Panes was once a female, who ran off and retired to the mountains, when accidentally meeting with Chinigchinich, he changed her into a bird, and their belief is, that notwithstanding they sacrificed it every year, she became again animated and returned to her home among the mountains. But the ridiculous fable does not end here: for they believed as often as the bird was killed it became multiplied; because every year all the different Capitanes celebrated the same feast of Panes, and were firm in the opinion that the birds sacrificed were but one and the same female. They had no evidence, however, of where she lived, or where she originated, and neither were the names of her parents known. The commemoration of the festival was in compliance with the commands given to them by Chinigchinich.

The kind of dance common among the natives was introduced by first preparing a large bonfire, around and into which the men promiscuously jumped, until all the fire was extinguished. The females stood a short distance from the scene, keeping up a continual screaming and moaning during the ceremony, and not until every particle of the fire was destroyed did the crying cease—then dancing commenced. Should it so happen that they were not successful in extinguishing the flames, or if there should remain and be discovered afterwards any sparks, the dancing did not take place immediately, but they remained silent and discontented. It was a bad omen, and signified the approach of some calamity. This dance was generally performed at night, but when introduced in their large feasts, and danced during the day, then, in addition to the ceremonies already described, they dispatched one of the most active of the tribe in quest of water, which, invariably, was brought from a great distance, and from a place designated. When obtained, they emptied the same into a hole previously prepared within the Vanquech. Then all went up into the temple, each one in his turn blowing with his mouth upon the water, and uttering expressions which were apparently designed to curse and not to bless; however, the latter was the interpretation given to me, and when this was done, they went up again in the same order to sprinkle their faces with the dirty water. The women remained some distance off, and on no account were they allowed to touch it.

Another dance equally ludicrous among these natives was conducted as follows: The males commenced first, dancing alone, and continued to do so for a short time, when they formed themselves in a line, and one of the females came forward in front of them, with her arms folded upon her breast, and danced up and down the file with many graceful turns and movements, which were several times repeated, when she retired, and the males resumed their part of the performances; and so they continued dancing, the males and females alternately, until it was time to change the monotony. They had another dance very similar, with this exception: that the female was entirely exposed, and whilst she was singing and displaying her person in many disgusting attitudes, the spectators, men, women, and children, all formed a circle around her. This immodest exhibition was also one of the teachings of Chinigchinich, but was introduced twice, only, during the year, and then outside of the town.

They had another, which was introduced on the occasion of the son of the puplem or the chief's first appearing in public adorned with the tobet. Not only every one of the place was invited to attend on that day, but also many from the neighboring towns, and the arrangements were as follows: When all were congregated together, the youth was brought forward, and they put upon him the paelt, or robe of feathers, such as was used by Chinigchinich, afterwards the crown, and then the exposed parts of his person they painted black and red. Thus arrayed, he commenced dancing, with the paail in his right hand, keeping time to the music of the singers, that did not cease until the lad was completely exhausted. If he were unable to dance, then one of the puplem was dressed in like manner, who, placing him upon his shoulder, danced before the assembly. After this was accomplished, one of the women rose up—a sister, an aunt, or some one nearly related to the youth, in all cases, however, a young person — who, immediately disrobing herself, danced in presence of the multitude.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

How to Raise Hogs.

A. G. Mullins, of Kentucky, in a communication to the Genesee Farmer, offers the following hints on the raising of hogs:

We intend not to say how a few hogs can be raised to an advantage, but how many a man may raise them as a business, with the least labor and expense, and leave the land in the best condition. All farming, in my opinion, ought to be conducted with a reference to the continued improvement of the soil. Present gain, by a deterioration of the soil, will ultimately prove to be a loss.

To succeed in raising hogs, as in other stock, we should have a good stock. The Berkshire crossed with our common hog constitutes a very good stock. The Berkshire communicates its fattening properties and early maturity—two very desirable qualities—and the common stock gives size. A cross of the Berkshire on the Irish grazier makes a very good stock.

Say we have a good stock to begin with—a stock that matures early and fattens well. The pigs should come from the middle of March to May. There is a great advantage in pigs coming at this time, as we can graze them through two summers, and have them to keep only through one winter. They come to be of fine size by the second fall or winter. Hogs may be pushed into market younger, but at more expense in grain, and they will be smaller at fattening time, which is a great disadvantage.

The greatest profit in hogs is in grazing them, and turning them upon grain fields, where they can gather for themselves, and having them large and in good condition at fattening time. The sows and pigs should be kept in good growing condition, by feeding them on Indian corn, or corn meal made into slop. As soon as the clover begins to blossom, or a little before, turn them upon it. Sows and pigs should still be given some grain, while in the clover. Having a field of oats early sown—the size of the field to be in proportion to the number of hogs—and as soon as the oats are ripe, turn the hogs upon them to gather for themselves. To pasture hogs to the best advantage through the summer, it will be necessary to sow a field of rye, as above, and after they have eaten the oats, turn them upon the rye. Though the rye will be ripe before the oats, it is thought better to let the beards rot, and it will keep good in the field until September; whereas the oats will rot in a short time. After the hogs have eaten the rye they may go upon the clover again. They then should have old corn to keep them from being reduced in flesh; the second crop of clover not being as good as the first. This method may appear very wasteful to those not familiar with it, but if a little grain is left on the field, it will be an excellent fertilizer, and the straw and everything that grew on the field is left there, except the fat that is driven off with the hogs. This leaves the field in good condition.

The hogs should be kept in good condition through the winter and spring. The best place to winter them is in the woods, and let them have low, long, dry shelters to sleep in. Let them be turned on the clover the second year about the time it blossoms, and I prefer to give them a little grain. Then let them go on the oats and rye as they did the first year. When they come off the rye the second year, it is very important to grain feed them while on clover, until they are put up to fatten. It is a great advantage to have hogs large and in good condition when fattening time commences. A lot or small field of corn, early planted, to turn on about the 15th or 20th of September, is an excellent plan; or fence off with a temporary fence, a portion of a larger field. Continue the hogs in the field until about the middle of October or the first of November; then take them to a field intended to be plowed next season (a clover field is best) and feed them plentifully until about the first of December, at which time they will be fit for market or slaughtering.

By feeding down upon the field, you save labor of gathering, and leave all that grew upon it, except what is driven off in fat upon the hogs. By sowing the field in rye a few days before the hogs are taken off, a fine crop can be obtained. The grain left upon the fields pastured during the summer will soon spring up and afford a fine fall and early winter pasture. If it be intended to sow the oat and rye fields in clover, the pasturing down of the grain makes no difference. Take off the hogs as soon as they eat the grain. The decaying straw and manure left upon the field will be an advantage to the clover.

The hogs should be well salted, and have access to water. From the middle of October to the first of November, it is important to have a good, dry shelter for them to sleep in; earlier than that, they will generally sleep in the open air. If it is desired to fatten hogs the first season after we commence raising, of course we must buy them of suitable size in the spring. The number kept to breed from must be suited to the number we want to raise. A good brood sow will raise two litters a year, and from six to ten at a litter. A little experience in this matter will direct us aright.

By a strict attention to the above method of raising and fattening hogs, as much or more can be obtained for the grain than it can be sold for, and all of it fed upon the farm, which is no small consideration. By raising grain and selling it off the farm, it will be becoming poorer. By raising and judiciously fattening hogs, the farm will be growing richer. This, in ten years, will make a great difference. I have known some farms, reduced to almost sterility by bad management, by a proper management in sowing rye and oats, and clover, and feeding them on the ground, made very productive. Feeding Indian corn upon the land is very improving to it. I once knew a field planted in corn for four years in succession, and the last crop was as good as any that preceded it.

In regard to the worth of grain fed to hogs, I made one long-continued experiment, which satisfied me that it is remunerative. Some years ago, I had a lot of corn which I could sell for only twenty cents a bushel. I concluded I would feed it to some pigs, which came about New Year's, I gave them two ears a day each until April—about ninety days, I weighed an average one on the 1st of April, and it weighed 52 pounds. It was then worth 2½ cents a pound or $1 30. It had eaten one and a half bushels of corn. I then increased the feed to three ears a day until the 15th of July, about 106 days. Each ate, from April until the 15th of July, 318 ears; weight 130 pounds, and worth $3 25. They had eaten each, from January to the 15th of July, 498 ears, not five bushels of corn, which was only worth $1; whereas the shoat was worth $3 25. While corn was worth only $1 for five bushels in the market, less than five bushels was worth $3 25 fed to hogs. This was effected without clover in the summer. By calculating, the above weights at four to five cents a pound, you will have the worth of the pigs at present prices. This convinced me that corn can be profitably fed to hogs.

I think now I have redeemed my promise; shown how hogs can be raised, as a business, at the least amount of labor and expense, and leave the land in the best condition.

THERE is a veritable hermit who resides upon one of the Islands off Los Angeles. He lives in a cabin seven miles from a neighbor, refuses to converse with any one who happens to approach his quarters, but retires at once and closes the door. He is said to possess plenty of means, and a few years ago lived in Napa Valley, where he was remarkable for his social disposition and business capacity.

Don't Know that I shall Stay Here.

DON'T know that I shall stay here! How often we hear this remark; we hear it in every county, among all trades and callings. It is said by the tillers of the soil; the mechanic utters it; the trader speaks it; and even professional men catch the infection.

"Unstable as water, thou shalt not excell."

Never a greater truth! In our travels over the State, we have always observed, that the Farmer, who changes from place to place; the miner who runs to and fro; the mechanic who works here today and is gone to-morrow; the manufacturer who moves hither and thither; or the merchant or trader, who goes from place to place, seldom can do much: while the steady worker, the fixed Home-man, is sure to win.

"The rolling stone gathers no moss," is another trite saying; and we have in our register, numerous records of events, wherein we have prophesied certain results to those whom we have seen thus moving from "Dan to Beersheba;" at each move a little cost; no gains at neither; soon all is lost. This is not always the result of change. What we protest against, is that unsatisfied spirit, that roving disposition which unsettles all that comes in contact with it. To a young man setting out in life, no habit is so fatal as that of the "Rover," and no habit or trait of character so certain to result well, as to have a fixed plan of action, a settled and determined plan of life. This roving, changing, moving, from place to place, has retarded the prosperity of California greatly.

"I expect to go Home soon; don't think I shall stay here." Under this impression no plan is matured; opportunities are lost; time is wasted; "the summer is past;" the "harvest is ended;" and the man of unfixed purpose, finds his Garner empty; the flood-tide has gone for him; and he is now drifting on and down the stream of Time, to land among the "driftwood", on the leeshore of Adversity.

"Don't know that I shall stay here." To all such, we would say in kindness, make up your mind quickly: if you mean to go—go quickly, that your place may be filled by active men. If you stay, off coat and go to work, for there is no time to be idle. California is a Working Hive, or should be; and the time is near, when Drones must leave the Hive, and the sooner the day comes the better for our State.

Feeding Horses.

THE London Omnibus Company have lately made a report on feeding horses, which discloses some interesting information, not only to farmers, but to every owner of a horse. As a great number of horses are now used in the army for cavalry, artillery and draught purposes, the facts stated are of great value at the present time.

The London Company uses no less than 6000 horses; 3000 of this number had for feed bruised oats and cut hay and straw, and the other 3000 got whole oats and hay. The allowance accorded to the first was: bruised oats, 16 pounds; cut hay 7½ pounds, cut straw 2½ pounds. The allowance accorded to the second: unbruised oats, 19 pounds; uncut hay, 13 pounds. The bruised oats cut hay and cut straw amounted to 26 pounds; and the unbruised oats, etc., to 32 pounds. The horse which had bruised oats, with cut hay and straw, and consumed 26 pounds a day, could do the same work as well, and was kept in as good condition, as the horse which received 32 pounds a day. Here was a saving of six pounds a day on the feeding of each horse receiving bruised oats and cut hay and straw. The advantage of bruised oats and cut hay over unbruised oats and uncut hay is estimated at five cents a day on each horse, amounting to $300 a day for the company's 6000 horses. It is by no means an unimportant result with which this experiment has supplied us. To the farmer who expends a large sum in the support of horse power, there are two points this experiment clearly establishes, which, in practice, must be profitable: first, the saving of food to the amount of six pounds per day, and second, no loss of horse power arising from that saving.

The Best Time to Cut Timber.

IT has often been said that when the moon is on the wane in February, when the sap does not flow, is the best time to cut timber for shipbuilding, especially on the sea-board; moreover when cut at that time, it does not sprout from the stump. The kinds of timber most apt to be eaten by grubs are hickory, ash, chestnut, beech, maple, pine, and oak. All of these, with the exception of pine, if cut in April, will sprout, and grubs will eat the bark and sap-wood through, especially if corded up, and much of it will be reduced to powder pest; the wood becoming almost worthless, if exposed to the weather. There is a time in the third quarter of the moon, in August, when, if timber is cut, it will not sprout again. The grubs will eat the bark only and not the sap-wood, and the timber will season well, becoming hard, and will stand exposure better than that cut in February. It is more dense and will not white-rot. If made into shingles, they will not become rough, and is altogether better whether made into shingles, rails, or fence-posts. At the same period of the moon, in June, if oak or hickory is cut, grubs will not eat the sap-wood, and the bark will not peel. Ash, if peeled, will prove to be very hard and stiff, and will stand the weather well. It has been asserted by those who have tested the matter, that if the top end of timber for posts is placed in the ground, they will last twice as long as they will do if the butt end is placed downwards.

I have tested this both with oak and chestnut, and find it to be the case. Timber for firewood that snaps when burning, will not do so if cut in June.—[J. S. Merriman, Burton, Ohio.

General Washington Rose.

THIS is the name given to a new, superb and distinct hybrid rose, says Hovey's Magazine, raised by our correspondent, Prof. C. G. Page of Washington, D. C., who produced the Cinderella and America. The General Washington is a true Tea of the highest order, and combines all the excellences of the best roses of this class. It is perfectly and generally of the color of its female parent, the old Tea Mansais, though variable from this and livelier, with pink shades among the outer petals, and cream color towards the center. Its great charm, however, is in the bud when half expanded. In this state, which is retained for two days or more, it presents a perfect bell form, which is very distinct and uncommon in roses. When open it is entirely full and very large, and has never thus far shown a green centre, which is so apt to occur in the first class Tea roses. It is a very free bloomer, a vigorous grower, has a hardy habit, and the foliage is clear and handsome, being well fringed with the dark mahogany color, always indicative of healthful exuberance in the rose.

To Wine and Fruit-Growers.

BY a Concurrent Resolution of the Legislature of California, three Commissioners were appointed by his Excellency Gov. Downey, on the Growth, Culture, and Improvement of the Grapevine in California, and in other respects to promote the interests of the State in raising Wine, Fruit, etc.

To do this effectually, it is resolved that the undersigned, one of the Commissioners, shall forthwith start on a tour to all the Vine-growing countries in Europe; but as the Legislature failed to make an appropriation to defray traveling expenses, the Commissioner proposes the following plan, viz:

Each person paying $25 shall receive twenty-five varieties of choice Vines, two cuttings of each, among them the seedless Sultana Raisin, the Currant, the celebrated Madeira and mammoth Palestine, two paper-shell Almonds of Smyrna and the other of Italy, two Oranges of choice variety, two Lemons, two Olives, two Figs, two large Italian Chestnuts, two Pomegranates, and a bound volume of the report, which will contain full instructions for the making and fermenting of Wine, as it is done in the different countries, also the manner in which Champagne and Cognac Brandy is made, showing the mode of curing and packing Raisins, Figs, and Currants, pickling Olives, making Olive-Oil, drying and curing the celebrated Mecklinburgh Fruit, preserving Grapes and other Fruits in cans, also giving statistics of the Wine produced by every Grape-growing country, the amount received for the produce exported, consumed, revenue, cost per acre for planting cultivating, and making the Wine, accompanied by lithographs, showing the machinery, etc. This book will not fall short of about 600 pages, and may contain more. It will be very valuable to every person cultivating the above mentioned produce.

Persons paying $50 will receive sixty varieties of Vines, two of each Grape, five Almonds, five Olives, five Lemons, five Oranges, five Figs, five Chestnuts (each of the above number will be a different variety, wherever so many varieties exist), two Pomegranates, and a bound volume of the report.

Persons paying $100 will receive one hundred and fifty varieties of Grapes, two cuttings of each variety, two Fruit trees of every variety of Almond, Olive, Orange, Lemon, Chestnut, Fig, Pomegranate, and a bound volume of the report. Persons whose soil and climate are not adapted for the culture of the Grape can have in proportion to their subscription such Fruit-trees as they can cultivate.

Persons subscribing $500 will receive two cuttings of every variety of Grape now in cultivation in the civilized world ([illegible] are known now), also two trees of every variety of Olive, Orange, Lemon, Pomegranate, Almond, Fig, etc., with a bound volume of the report.

It would be advisable for Farmers and Nurserymen to club together and subscribe $500; in this manner they can get every variety of both Grape and Fruit-tree. By propagating the same, they would possess every species of Tree and Grape now known in Europe.

The desire of the Legislature was evidently to promote the Vine-growing and Fruit interest of the State. The best mode of doing this was naturally left to the judgment of the Commissioners. The intention of the Commission is to import a large number of Vines and Trees at once, and to distribute the same among the citizens of the State. The above mode seems the most [illegible], and at the same time is practical. If the Commissioner finds that the cost of traveling and purchasing is less than [illegible], then each subscriber will receive more Vines and Trees in proportion.

The great [illegible] which prevented our success in [illegible], was that orders were badly filled, the [illegible] properly attended to, invariably when they arrived they were either entirely spoiled, or so much damaged that from [illegible] but a few lived.

To obviate this difficulty, the intention is that one or more gardeners (according to the amount subscribed) shall be employed on the steamer to water, air, and moisten the Vines and Trees. Very delicate Plants will be brought, planted in sand, in pots, on the steamer's deck.

Every Vine-grower should bear in mind that no soil, climate, or manufactory will make generous, costly Wine, unless there be a well assorted variety of Grapes; as no quality of Grape can give the so much admired bouquet to the Wine; therefore to effect this you must have foreign varieties, and the greater number the better.

The Commissioner's intention is to visit France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Smyrna and Egypt, and make purchases there of Vines and Trees.

Within one year from now California will possess all the varieties of Grape-vine, Almond, Olive, Chestnut, Orange, Fig, Lemon, Pomegranate, known in the civilized world, together with such other Fruits as are calculated to do well in the climate of California.

Furthermore, the undersigned will make it his especial duty to induce and form emigration companies from the Vine-growing countries to settle in California. He also proposes to make arrangements with large capitalists (who are engaged in France in purchasing Grapes from the producers, and manufacturing the same into Wine, Brandy, and Champagne) to establish houses in different parts of our State to purchase the Grapes and make Wine, etc., and erect a bottle manufactory. This is what California needs.

The undersigned has full confidence that, with proper aid and inducements, he will succeed as well with the emigrants as with the commercial houses. As the present tariff excludes all inferior French and German Wines and Brandies, now is the favorable time to act. All that is necessary is that the people of Europe should be made acquainted with our resources, and they will come to us by thousands.

Persons wishing to take advantage of this opportunity, can subscribe for any share named above at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s offices throughout the State, and will receive a receipt for the sum paid, signed by the Commissioner.

A. HARASZTHY,
Commissioner on the Growth, Culture, and Improvement
of the Grape-vine in California.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value), are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 1000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds [illegible]. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any oth[illegible] [illegible], a perfect picture.

One young Full[illegible]

Several young [illegible] Durham, Devon, and

About twenty, [illegible]

Ayrshire, with [illegible] very best milkers in the

Am[illegible]

State. In[illegible] 15

Who saw the Steer.

The richest thing of the season, says the Newburyport Herald, came off the other day in the neighborhood of the market. The greenest Jonathan imaginable, decked out in a slouch hat, a long frock, and a pair of cowhide boots, big as gondolas, with a huge whip under his arm, stalked into a billiard saloon, where half a dozen persons were trundling the ivories, and after recovering from his first surprise at the (to him) singular aspect of the room, inquired if "any on 'em had seen a stray steer," affirming that the "blarsted critter got away as he came through the town with his drove, t'other day, and he hadn't seen nothin' on him sence." The bloods denied all knowledge of the animal in question, and with much sly winking at each other, proceeded to condole with him on his loss in the most heartfelt manner. He watched the game with much interest, as he evidently had never seen nor heard of anything of the kind before, and created much amusement by his demonstrations of applause when a good shot was made—Je-ru-salem! being a favorite interjection.

At last Jonathan made bold to request the privilege of trying his skill, when he set the crowd in a roar by his awkward movements. However, he gradually got his hand in, and played as well as could be expected for a poor greenhorn. All hands now began to praise him, which so elated him that he began to think himself a second Phelan; and he actually offered to bet a dollar with his opponent—which of course he lost. The loss and the laugh so irritated him that he offered to play another game, and bet two dollars, which he pulled out of a big roll—for it seems his cattle had sold well and he was quite flush. This bet he also lost, as the fool might have known he would; when, mad as a march hare, he pulled out a fifty spot, the largest bill he had, and offered to bet that on another game. The crowd mustered around and raised enough to cover it, and at it they went again—which, by some very *strange* turn of luck, Jonathan won. He now offered to put up the hundred he had just won against another hundred. Of course he couldn't blunder through another game, so they now could win back what they had lost, and fleece greeny of his roll beside. They sent out for a famous player, who happened to have money enough to bet with, and another game was played, which Jonathan also won. Another hundred was also raised and bet and won; and it was not till he had blundered through half a dozen games, and by some unaccountable run of luck won them all, draining the pockets of his opponents of some four hundred dollars, that they began to smell a very large "mice." When everybody got tired of playing, Gawky pulled off his frock over his head, took his whip under his arm, and walked quietly out, turning round at the door and remarking, "Gentlemen, if you *should* see anything of that steer, I wish you would just let me know."

At last accounts they had not seen the *steer*, but they have come to the conclusion that they saw the *elephant*—or a *bird* of strange plumage.

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Converting Wheat into Pork.—Mr. J. D. Garrett, writing to the Oregon Farmer in favor of raising pork, says: My way of feeding is to take the chopped wheat and make thin swill for stock hogs, but thick for fattening—always a little sour. Some of my neighbors say, for fattening they prefer feeding the dry chop, giving water to drink. For your information, and the many readers other Farmer, I will state that I have kept a strict account of the quantity of grain necessarily consumed by common hogs, to make 100 pounds of good pork, for eight consecutive years, and find that 500 pounds of chopped wheat will make 100 of pork. Add toll for grinding, and we have nearly the quantity of 10 bushels to the 100 pounds of pork. This statement will enable you, at any given price for pork, to arrive at the value of a bushel of wheat, by simply dividing the price of 100 pounds of pork by 10.

Medical Qualities of Carrots.—Stewart, in his excellent work on Stable Economy, says:

Not only do carrots give strength and endurance to sound horses, but also give recovery and health to such as are sick. There is nothing better, perhaps nothing so good. When first given, they are strictly diuretic and laxative, but as the horses become accustomed to them, these effects cease to be produced. They also improve the state of the skin. They form a good substitute for grass, and an excellent alterative for horses out of condition. To sick and idle horses they render grain unnecessary. They are beneficial in all chronic diseases connected with breathing, and have a marked influence on chronic cough and broken wind. They are serviceable in diseases of the skin; and in combination with oats restore a worn horse much sooner than oats alone.

How Carrots Affect Horses.—The carrot is the most esteemed of all roots for its feeding qualities. When analyzed it gives but little more solid matter than any other root, 85 per cent being water; but its influence in the stomach upon the other articles of food is most favorable, conducing to the most perfect digestion and assimilation. This result, long known to practical men, is explained by chemists as resulting from the presence of a substance called "pectine," which operates to coagulate or gelatine vegetable solutions, and favors this digestion in all cattle. Horses are especially benefited by the use of carrots. They should be fed with them frequently with their other food.

Preserving Game.—It is said that game may be kept perfectly fresh and sweet for several days, by a sprinkling of ground coffee. Clean your game, that is, wipe off the blood, cover the absorbent parts with paper, wrap up the heads, and then sprinkle the ground coffee over or among the feathers or fur, as the case may be; pack up carefully, and the game will be preserved sweet and fresh in the most unfavorable weather. Game sent open and loose cannot, of course, be treated in this manner; but all game packed in boxes or hampers may be deodorized as described. A teaspoonful of coffee is enough for a brace of birds, and this proportion for more or larger game.

To blend their souls and lives together, the husband and wife should coöperate, should work together as much as they can.

Nature has granted to us all to be happy, if we did but know how to use her benefits.

◆

What is Your Clip?

We solicit from all Sheep-raisers answers to the following questions:

What is the average clip of your Sheep of the following kinds:

What is the clip of common Mexican Sheep?
What is the clip of mixed flocks of Mexican and American?
What is the clip of full-blood American?
What is the clip of cross of American and Spanish Merino?
What is the clip of cross of American and French Merino?
What is the clip of cross of the American and Southdown?
What is the clip of cross of the American and Leicester?
What is the clip of cross of the American and Cotswold?
What is the average clip of full-blood Spanish Merino?
What is the average clip of full-blood French Merino?
What is the average clip of full-blood Southdown?
What is the average clip of full-blood Cotswold?
What is the average clip of full-blood Leicester?
What is the average clip of Australian flocks, mixed?
What is the average clip of Vancouver flocks, mixed?

These facts, with the clips of any particular animal, or any extraordinary Sheep, we should be glad to receive, for by the publication of such facts great good is gained by the public.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.

B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGE

Mission Woo

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
54 Gold street, New York.
19

TO THE WOOL-GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

THE

UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS, Stock-Raisers, —AND— STABLE KEEPERS,

YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE PA-
COAST have now an opportunity
offered them of cleaning their
perfect manner.
offer them his

PARATOR,
1861,

As o
Radish,
separated
clean condition.
Mustard,
are

The importance o
once, as the

INCREASED
OF
Well-Cleaned W

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grow
any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

Pure Italian Bees!

Imported by S. B. Parsons.

A. J. BIGLOW,
Sole Agent for California and Oregon.

Flushing, Oct. 30, 1860.

I have this day furnished to A. J. BIGLOW one hundred and thirteen ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, which he is to take to California to propagate and sell on our joint account. Besides these, I have sold no Bees to go to California. My sales here have been to two classes—Agents, and non-Agents. The latter have been supplied only on their written agreement neither to sell, loan, or give away, prior to the first of June, 1862. The former are allowed to propagate and sell for me, making the same conditions to those to whom they sell.

S. B. PARSONS.

These Bees have been pretty generally distributed throughout the State, and as far as heard from, are coming up fully to the anticipations of the purchasers as to their superiority over the common black Bee. "Their beautiful color and graceful form render them an object of interest to every person of Taste." A Circular, containing the terms and conditions of sales, will be sent to all who send me their Post-office address.

The following-named persons have some of this lot of Bees, and are acting as Agents for me;

Rev. Hiram Hamilton, of Stockton;
J. S. & A. Harrison, of Clear Lake, Napa county;
J. V. Hoag, Yolo county;
Geo. W. Ramsdell, Marysville;
Frederick Neidholdt, Illinoistown;
Dr. D. G. Perry, Auburn, Placer county;
M. Hardy, } San Jose;
Jackson Lewis, }
B. H. Hoag, Napa county;
O. W. Childs, Los Angeles;
Ferd. Woodward, Yolo county;
Benj. N. Bugbey, Folsom
Isaac Hoag, Yolo;
P. V. Veeder, Knight's Landing, } Yolo county;
Dr. W. S. Livingston, Pilot Hill.

A. J. BIGLOW.
Sacramento, March 20, 1861. 5-3m

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name and firm of TODD & RICHARDS, for the purpose of transacting the Grain and Produce Brokerage and Commission Business, at the old stand of A. H. TODD & CO., No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.

A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

San Francisco, May 27th, 1861.

TODD & RICHARDS, Produce Grain Brokers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.

ALEX. H. TODD, Late firm A. H. Todd & Co.,
JAS. R. RICHARDS, Late firm Richards & McCraken

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

FRUIT Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the

SALE OF FRUITS

For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all

Fruit-Growers,

Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

W. MOORE,
PORTER,
D RETAIL DEALER IN
Fruit, Tree,
EEDS,

French Peoni
Lilies, Tulips, and
No. 110 Californ
Between Sansome and Montgo
11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner,

MR. J. B. LÉGER,

has just returned from France, bringing with him a complete

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING,

and one also

FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again in partnership, one being from Bordeaux and the other from Bourgogne, they cannot fail to

PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to

Make Wines and Cognacs,

Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

HOTELS.

A. K. DUDLEY T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts,,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive of the Springs.

14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. [15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.

Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with reasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE

Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL.

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

Dining-room has been divided into a Family
om and Restaurant, both hard finished, and
antly furnished. The former will be for
ho may prefer it; the Restaurant
s, and be supplied with the best

a all been thoroughly
and will accommo-

"UNION,"
se is

and for
kept open a
The proprietor
to travelers *en route*
in the Eastern portions
pains will be spared to make
pleasant and agreeable.

HEN
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860.

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

123-3m

REMOVED TO THE MARKET-HOUSE

ON MARKET STREET, BELOW DAVIS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE charge of MEATS of all descriptions, and to put the same in good order, under the supervision of

EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,

and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the **Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions** will be at the above place.

S. L. BROUGHTON,
13 Inspector.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY .... SEPT. 6, 1861.

☞ See List of Fairs on Last Page.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We ask the kind indulgence of our patrons, correspondents, and readers, for delay in publishing their many favors. Our traveling items we are hurrying up as fast as possible. Our notes from San Juan to Forest City, and to the famous Downieville, and the great Sierra Valley, and our trip upon the snowy Summits is yet delayed, as many items for coming Fairs, with new advertisements crowd us. All will soon appear.

Our Sixteenth Volume.

GENEROUS Friends of our Journal! As we write the words at the head of this Article, we look back and wonder that, with the many and mighty difficulties that have so often risen up before us in the way, that we have been enabled to live through the many trials of newspaperdom, to announce a Sixteenth Volume!

But it was by the kind and steady support given us by generous minds, that has cheered us on, and made us feel that we were in the path of duty, from whence we should issue forth into a cloudless sky and a genial atmosphere, where Trials, Disappointments, and Vexations, would not so constantly assail us.

As we review the past, we can revert with more pleasure and with a feeling of gratitude, to the many favors received and kindnesses experienced, than we can refer to the Losses and Trials arising from the changes and crosses, which must necessarily be met in a period of nearly a decade of years.

On entering upon our Sixteenth Volume, we feel we can refer briefly to the past. We can with confidence appeal to our Patrons and Readers, to our Friends everywhere, and ask them if this Journal has not been the constant, firm and unyielding advocate of the Best Interests of California. It has been as the Great Breaking-up Plow, opening to the light of day new Enterprises and giving Encouragement to "Home Manufactures," and "Home Industry," in all the varied branches of human Enterprises.

We can look back with true pride and self-consciousness, to the undeniable Truth that the CALIFORNIA FARMER has been a True Prophet, in regard to the great Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mechanical Interests of California; and that it has constantly and most faithfully been *the* Herald of California's true interests, both Abroad and at Home; that it has never pandered to party or selfish aggrandisement: but has steadily and earnestly labored to build up the State, and make it prosperous at Home and honored Abroad.

We launch our Number One of our Sixteenth Volume, and ask of the Friends of our State, of all who shall peruse its Columns, of all who shall claim to be the friends of Human Industry, of all who wish to make our State still more prosperous, to review for a moment the contrast between the years of 1852 and '53, when our State imported nearly all its Breadstuffs, and nearly all its Provisions: and the year 1860 and '61, when our Exports of Breadstuffs count in millions of bushels of Grain annually, and our Wool, Wine, and other Products, count by the millions of dollars annually also—and we ask what Journal has been the steady and faithful Advocates of these great interests through all this period of years.

We believe we can say that our Journal is now *the only one* on the entire Pacific Coast that is now in existence and continued by the Originator, dating from the time when we started, and without change of ownership or Editorial Corps. By this, we mean the steady ownership and Editorial management of a Journal. Of this, we can say we stand as the only true Representative of this character, and we can look with a confident claim upon all who make California as their Home, for their patronage and their aid in the work in which we are engaged.

We ask of all our Readers for their careful perusal of this Number of our Journal; it has a voice from "Sunny France; a voice from the "Excelsior State:" each approving and speaking in its favor; and it has voices from all Patrons of our own now highly prosperous State; and laboring as we do, may we not hope that many, very many hundreds and thousands, too, who may read this Number, will send us their names, as an Evidence of their Approval and kind coöperation: for we know that they will receive, *each year*, many times the value in the priceless truth we herald from a thousand sources. The eyes of the world are now looking to California as the "Land of Peace," the "Land of Promise."

We need only say, that we look in hope for the voluntary generous response of the good and true, while we return our most grateful thanks for the many kindnesses during the past, pledging ourselves to still more earnest labor, while life and strength shall last.

We Send You a Copy.

WE shall send Copies of this issue, No. 1 of Volume Sixteen, to many persons who have not yet become Subscribers to our Paper. We ask them to examine the FARMER, for we believe, if they will reflect upon the great interests it advocates, they will find it for their own interests to become Subscribers. We shall be very happy to enroll their names.

RARE SEED.—We acknowledge the acceptance of a package of Seeds from our esteemed friend, Col. A. J. Grayson, from Mazatlan. We spoke some weeks since of the gorgeous Clavellina, one of the most beautiful of all rare flowering Trees. This Seed we have received in order, and having planted some of it, hope to bloom this rare Gem in our favored clime.

Approaching Agricultural Fairs.

NEXT week the Agricultural Exhibitions of our State begin, we trust most sincerely, successfully to all.

The Northern District Fair, at Marysville, opens the season on Monday, the 9th inst. President Sweazy and a strong and efficient board of coworkers have been at work early and late. The county has been liberal, and the citizens have coöperated. They have a handsome Hall, fine Fair-Grounds, and the prospect for a good Fair is very flattering.

The San Joaquin District Fair open their doors on Tuesday, the 10th inst. President Holden and a corps of efficient workers have built a new Hall. The county has taken hold in good earnest, and the citizens have backed it up. Handsome Fair-Grounds, and a large and efficient District, must secure a successful Fair.

The Tehama County Society also begins the good work on the 11th inst, and they, too, have a band of working-men. Their Fair is to be held at Red Bluff. That county must send us a good report.

The Eldorado County Society, too, are in the field, and they say also from the 10th to the 14th. Eldorado must show her sister Societies that she can compete with the best; the Mountains must speak out. We hope to hear a good account from Eldorado, and trust that the Secretary or some friend will give us the items, as we *cannot* be at four Fairs at the same time *very* conveniently, especially as they are at such extreme distances apart.

The week following, the State Agricultural Society will hold their Grand Show, of which we shall speak more fully next week. We call attention to the engraved illustration of their fine Hall on our first page.

By reference to our Fair-list, the other and following Fairs will be seen. Oregon, and all in that region, are also reported; so that by our journal every Fair can be seen, with the times of holding the same.

We ask in this connection of all interested that they will give us all the information and as many reports as possible; for in the multiplicity of our engagements it must not be expected of us to report everything, therefore we ask the kind aid and coöperation of all.

The State Agricultural Fair at Sacramento

THIS Society have now all the materials to insure a grand and successful Exhibition. The State Society's Exhibition commences on the 16th of the present month, and will continue five days.

The Agricultural Hall, as now illustrated by us, is one of the finest Halls in the State. It is the largest open Hall on the Pacific Coast, and will admit of such arrangements as to make a grand display.

The Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mechanical, and Artistic Departments will have their show in this Hall and its surroundings, and all the arrangements will be under efficient Committees.

The Cattle Show, and Stock of all kinds, will be exhibited at the New Fair-Grounds on 22d street, to which access will be had by an extra Railroad-track made especially for the occasion.

The Fair-Grounds have risen as if by magic. One year since, a barren plain; now, a truly grand and beautiful Park and Fair-Grounds, equal if not superior to any in the United States. We will not describe them fully, but urge you all to go and see them. That they must be grand, we will simply say, they will have cost from $30,000 to $40,000 when completed for the Fair.

Whatever difference of opinion there may have been relative to the location of the State Fair, the question is now settled, and the interests of the cause must always be promoted by having all Fairs successfully carried on, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the citizens for their magnanimity in so readily and cheerfully responding and raising so large sums of money for these enterprises; and however it may affect business houses, by an increase of their trade, the fact is still manifest that the great cause of Agriculture *must* go on, for it is the foundation of all our prosperity and greatness.

The amount of Labor that has been done by the Executive Committee, and those associated with them, is an evidence of their zeal and energy, and their determination to make Sacramento their pride and glory. Their devotion to their own city is most commendable, and we truly hope, after the great expenditures made, that the coming Fair will be a success.

There need be no doubt that there will be such a display of Stock as has never yet been seen on this Coast. And for Productions of the Earth, in all their vast ramifications, goods from our Manufactories and Workshops, and from the Artists' Rooms, there will be enough to satisfy those who love to see a prosperous display. We say to all: Go and see for yourselves; it will be worth all it will cost you.

The Agricultural Fair at Victoria, V. I.

WE are glad to hear of the successful organization of an Agricultural Society at Victoria, and to receive the Report of their organization, with list of officers, together with a Premium List for their First Fair, which is announced for the 2d of October, at Victoria.

The Premium List is a very liberal one for a new Society, and includes all departments of Stock and Agricultural Produce. The Rules and Regulations are well conceived and planned, evincing the fact that there are men whose hearts are engaged in the work. The following are the officers of the Society:

Dr. W. F. Tolmie, President.
A. C. Anderson, Esq., } Vice-Presidents.
Jas. W. Fautch, Esq., }
J. T. Pidwell, Esq., Secretary.
Jas. Lowe, Esq., Treasurer.

Hon. John Todd,
E. Evans, D. D.,
Dr. S. S. Helmckin,
Kenith McKinzie, Esq.,
J. J. Skinner, Esq.,
Alfred Waddington, Esq.
A. D. Cosmos, Esq.,

John Coles, Esq.,
J. A. McCrea, Esq.,
J. D. Pemberton, Esq.,
Robt. Barnaby, Esq.,
P. M. Backus, Esq.,
A. F. Main, Esq.,
T. Zinevue, Esq.
Directors.

WHO HAS RAISED FLAX THIS YEAR?—If any of our Cultivators have raised Flax or Hemp, the present year, we desire they would inform us of the amount raised, with all particulars, and if it is for sale, as we can find purchasers for the Grower.

Mountain Vineyards and Orchards.—No. 1.

Our Investigation of Mountain Cultivation—The Present System—The Mistakes Made—Future Plans and Future Prospects.

FOR years this journal has been urging the importance of cultivation on the hill-sides. It has ever asserted the superiority of the hill-sides for Vineyards; and it has ever recommended the attention of Orchardists to the hills and mountains for the best Fruits that could be grown.

The present Summer we have given months of travel and examination to the subject, and we have been richly rewarded in what we have seen of the success of those who have taken our counsel and commenced in earnest the foundations of Vineyards and Orchards upon the mountains and hill-sides, and upon neglected mineral lands, upon the red lands, decomposed granite, and the overturned masses of earth and stones from which the gold has been taken by the miners, and the land left in a rough upheaved state. We have heretofore spoken of what we had seen at Folsom, Mormon Island, Rattlesnake Bar, Ione Valley, Auburn and vicinity. We shall now proceed on as we surveyed:

From Ione Valley to Jackson and Mokelumne Hill, along this entire mountain road, where the eyes are ever observing the extent and magnitude of the mining interests of California; where on all the mountain-sides, even high up, the water-ditches and water-flumes form a great and grand net-work crossing them at all points, and sending this element to supply the hardy miner wherever "a speck of oro" shall start a pick or shovel. It is really interesting to travel the stage road and see the immense labor that has been performed by the hardy miners. Every ravine and gulch has been explored, and the earth upheaved, and literally "the mountains laid low." Often we rode along excavations of the mountain-sides torn away by "hydraulic" process down to a depth of 50, 75, and 100 feet, and swept away into the valleys below, leaving only the masses of rock and stone. This is found all through the mountain towns; and when the miner finds "a lead," there is no stop to him. Roads, Farms, Orchards, dwellings, all give way before the deluge of water that comes thundering through the powerful hose, before which even the "mountains wilt," and everything is removed. It is truly wonderful to see the extent of the mining operations of our State. But our thoughts were directed to another work: we saw the upturned earth; we saw the rough condition in which the miner had left the once rich (in gold) land; and our thoughts were given to devise plans by which those "rough places should be made smooth;" and, filled with such thoughts, we rode on until we came to

MOKELUMNE HILL.

This is emphatically a mining town, and full of the usual enterprises that make up the mining districts; full of the robust, strong-limbed, hardy men that build up the business of a place, as well as tear down its hills and mountains. Our home for the time was at the Union Hotel, a most admirable house—far better than is usually found in the Mountains. The Union Hotel is kept by H. Atwood, Esq., a Bostonian. Mr. Atwood established the house in 1853, was burned out in 1854, rebuilt of stone in August of the same year, and it is now the Stage-House. It is a fine fire-proof house. Five lines of Stages arrive daily. The Restaurant of the Hotel is after the English style, and Mr. A., being a business man, oversees the house himself. The Union is directly opposite Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Office, near the Post-Office, in the heart of business, and is *the* place. This house will always be found a good home for the traveler. The population of Mokelumne Hill is about 2000.

During our stay our time was given to the Orchards, Vineyards, and Gardens, of which there were a number that gave us much pleasure.

Our first visit was to the residence of L. G. Root, Esq. Mr. R. resides upon the hill-side. His soil is the usual rocky soil and red land. He has 10,000 Vines planted; he has used but little water lately; he has Apple and Peach Trees and 1000 Vines in bearing. He expressed his regrets for having been so badly misled by the erroneous doctrines promulgated by the Culturist while it lived; that Monthly opposing hill-side Vineyards, and advocating irrigation. The result of such errors has injured many cultivators (let such read the letter of our correspondent from France). Mr. Root will plant more Vines this Autumn, but they will be all foreign. We would urge a deeper and more thorough cultivation at this place, for it can be made a little Paradise. We noticed with pleasure excellent plans for the Domestic Stock of all kinds. These grounds can be made very profitable, also.

Our next call was on S. W. Brockaway, Esq., who has a host of trees on a small Home-Garden, showing, certainly, that Fruit-Trees *will* grow in the Mountains. This place can be made very handsome, and produce more and better Fruit by removing half the trees, and giving a deep and thorough cultivation, to invigorate the trees before another year.

We called on Judge Thompson, who has a fine Orchard, and the trees bearing well. Also on the Messrs. Dudley, and at several places the owners of which were absent. And while we saw abundant evidence of the fruitfulness of the Orchards, the Fruit in many cases was small, owing to excessive crops and the want of deep and constant cultivation — two universal errors among the Fruit-Growers of our State.

Our visit to the residence of C. A. Clark, Esq., gave us one of the finest views we had of the place. The gigantic mining operations; the immense flumes that stride over the mountains like giant race-horses overcoming all obstacles, shows what man can and will do to get "gold." Some of the largest mining operations in the State can be seen here near and around "Table Mountain."

There are many other gardens, orchards, and vineyards that we had not time to examine. Those of Dr. Hoerschner, Dr. Hibard, Dr. Lober, A. C. and A. F. Adams, Mad. Catlay, French Gardens, the Italian Gardens, Mr. French, H. D. Nayman, and many others, who now satisfied that Fruit trees and Vines will do well even high up in the mountains, and upon "red land" or rock soil, even without irrigation," will now plant in earnest the coming Autumn. We rejoice to know this feeling is abroad. We found numerous instances where these people had listened to the *false doctrines* of the *Culturist*, and now had only regrets to offer for *lost time* and partially ruined vineyards.

It was from this point we started for the "Big Trees," of which we have given account in our late numbers, and would reiterate our counsel for all to go even now, and see these wonders of the world.

There are two excellent stables at Mokelumne Hill, where the best of teams can always be had,—that of W. P. Peek & Co., and H. W. Griffin. This is always fortunate for the traveler, especially those that desire to view this interesting section of country. We are under many obligations for favors and kindness received from all on whom we made calls, for their courtesy and readiness to coöperate in our work.

Frost in the Vineyards of France.

LETTER NO. 3 FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

WE invite careful attention to the Letter of our Paris correspondent; there is a volume of truth in this brief Letter.

The frost, as late as the 5th and 6th of May, is most unusual in "Sunny France;" the injury is extensive. The effect will be to call the attention of French vine-growers to our beautiful climate; the difficulties there; and the influence of such men as Col. Haraszthy and his Son, to herald California and her resources, we may look for quite a number of the most intelligent classes of growers to our land.

We would again urge upon our Vine-growers, the vast importance of establishing a Character of for the Wine of California; make them of good repute; make them pure; then they can be sent abroad with credit to the maker and to our State; but we regret to know that a vast amount of poor adulterated Wines have been made, that has done our State great injury; the present year we hope better things. The Letter of our intelligent and faithful friend, should be acted on in good earnest, and its suggestions heeded. We look for many letters, both from the Father and Son, that shall awaken a still greater enthusiasm in the cause of Vine-growing in California.

PARIS, May 16, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: It was generally expected in France, that this year's Wine would redeem that of last year's, both in quality and quantity: but the proverb, "Man proposes and God disposes," has proved to be but too true.

The weather, which had been of the finest during the last days of April and first days of May, suddenly changed to a severe cold; and on the nights of the 5th and 6th of May, there fell an abundant white frost. From all points of France and even in Europe, we receive news of the great damage done to the Vine! To believe the Grape-growers (and they are the best judges), the quality of Wine is irreparably spoiled for this year. It will not be better than that made last year, and everyone knows what last year's Wine is! Certainly, if sourness is the principle of age, it can be kept forever!

The newspapers are full of advice, and do all in their power, to re-assure the Wine-makers: but it is a difficult task to make a person believe what you yourself do not believe! The newspapers find themselves in this predicament. We read the following in the Pays:

> "If no other scourges come, and if, above all, the Vintners take care to *sulphur*, according to rules, with which they are not ceased to be instructed, we doubt not that the *viticultural campaign* of 1861, as far as abundance goes, may be placed with the good ordinary years!"

It must be conceded that such an article is but a very poor consolation! Such accidents happen quite often lately, and it is for us, Californians, to make the most of them. Now is the time for the enterprising Wine merchants of California, to send their Wine to all the principal markets of America! Now is the time to dethrone foreign Wines, by putting your Wines beside the miserable stuff made last year, and what is also most likely to be made this year.

Take my word for it, send in your Wines; make them known; supply America with them during the time that foreign Wines are bad: and your point is gained. America, once accustomed to California Wines, will return to Europe no more.

In a few years, with enterprise and skillful management, we will show Europe that *we too* can make Wines, and they only need care and age to make them renowned.

It is just that Europe should supply Wine for her own use: but it is also just, and not only just but *our duty*, to supply Wine for the consumption of our Continent!

I am, sir, yours, truly, ARPAD HARASZTHY.

Advantageous offers to Shippers of Wheat to England.

WE call the attention of our Farming interest and our Grain-growers to the advertisement of Messrs. Ross, Dempster & Co., of our city.

This House have completed their arrangements and will have ships ready to receive consignments for England on more favorable terms than ever before offered.

Having called upon this House we are authorized to announce the following as their plan: They will advance to the shipper $1 25 per 100 pounds on good Wheat, charging interest at the rate of five per cent per annum. Where parties would prefer, this House would be willing to take half interest in shipments.

The present healthy state of the English market both for Wheat and Wool offers a good opening to our producers, and we take pleasure in calling their attention to this most favorable opportunity for them.

THE GREAT COMET OF 1861.—We have been favored by the American Scientific Association, with the advanced sheets of Silliman's Journal, containing a full description of the great Comet, from the various Observatories, made by scientific men all over our Union. These reports are full of interest, and we shall take pleasure in giving them to our readers at an early day.

The Sewing-Machine.

"ECONOMY IS WEALTH!" then every labor-saving Machine that economizes *time*, and *physical strength* also, is a double gain.

"TIME IS MONEY!" then every moment of time saved to the *Wife* and *Mother* brings money into the household, and adds to the wealth of the Husband and Father.

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE." What man would not pay a large sum annually if he could secure the perfect health of his wife and daughters, more especially those who by their circumstances in life must depend on them as Managers of the Household; and yet there is no way in which a woman's health is more certainly undermined and destroyed than by close confinement with the needle in the performance of the family sewing, and this too after the other and more laborious duties of cooking, washing, ironing, baking, etc., and when instead of close application with the needle, relief from labor, exercise, recreation, or some pleasant duty should recuperate the overtasked powers.

Now, where can there be a more agreeable exercise, or a more pleasant recreation, than for a wife and mother to know she is still performing her duties to her family in the preparation of their clothing, and this too in a way which gives free exercise to all their physical energies without wearying them, and adds interest and pleasure even during that employment, for it brings the consciousness that *time*, and *labor*, and *strength*, are saved, thus enabling her to enjoy some *leisure time* with her family which otherwise she could not have.

These FACTS are fully established in every family upon the introduction into it of a SEWING MACHINE, and we were most forcibly reminded of this while looking upon the *illustrated picture* recently framed and on exhibition at the sales-rooms of WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery street. It shows to the life the contrast between DRUDGERY and WISE LABOR. The one is a woman sewing with a needle by candlelight,—her bent form and sunken cheek show exhausted nature; the timepiece tells the hour of midnight; the room bespeaks poverty and toil; and Hood's song of the shirt: stitch! stitch! stitch! and sew! sew! sew! is given to the life;—while on the opposite side of the picture is seen a large, handsome room, a woman neatly dressed before a finished Sewing Machine (Wheeler & Wilson's of course), at work; her countenance indicates that her work is easy and pleasant; her graceful attitude at the machine shows that the *work* is not drudgery, while near by her is an open piano, also indicating that the economy of time and labor will give her ample opportunity for social pleasure. The whole picture is admirable, as it shows the march of improvement; and the most glorious part of it is, that the triumph is for *Woman*.

BUT TO THE SEWING MACHINE! and which is best? The numerous inventors of the day are all striving for the supremacy; the best test is the *popular will*. Now, like the recent decision of the people by an overwhelming majority, in selecting a piece of *mental machinery* to stand at the *head of the commonwealth*, so the people just in the same proportion are selecting WHEELER & WILSON'S *Sewing Machines*, with their NEW IMPROVEMENTS, and at their great *Reduction of Prices*.

The cause of the more recent largely increased demand arises from the now universally established facts, that these Machines have a *beauty and excellence of stitch unequaled*, and this too alike on both sides. There is great economy of thread, and a strength and elasticity of stitch unsurpassed; again, a vast variety and style of work can be done, from the most delicate material, to heavy bagging, cloth or leather; a machine for all work, all purposes, all materials,—and yet there is a simplicity in managing, a speed and ease in the operations, and a quiet way of doing the most beautiful work, that not only surprises but astonishes. These are not idle fancies but stubborn facts, attested by such witnesses as the purchasers of the machines daily. In two days lately, *twenty-nine* such witnesses testified to the above, and H. C. Hayden, the agent, has the *record* now of these two days' work.

Home-Made Provisions.

WE published two weeks since a statement received of the wrong done to our Home-Manufacturers of Provisions, which *we* feel is a wrong done to all the Stock-raisers who are engaged in rearing Swine, and therefore we felt called upon to do what we could to protect their interest; all that touches injuriously the character of Home-made Provisions hurts the Farmers of California.

We took pains to visit the large establishment of Wilson & Stevens, to see the progress made, and there we saw and learned enough to show that the best interests of California demand protection to Home-Manufactures.

We often hear of old imported Provisions being washed, cleaned, and then smoked and sold for the real "California Provisions." This injures the reputation of our Provisions, as they can never give that satisfaction which the genuine meats give.

Messrs. Wilson & Stevens have done nobly as Packers, and deserve all the support they can have. Their sales have been large; over 300 cases of Lard were sold in two weeks from the 21st of July, and never has a case been returned or complained of. Their Lard-Oil is the best, and they supply all the demand. Their Hams and Sides are now the best in the market. And shall such an enterprise or its good name be injured by the *spurious* meats palmed off upon the public as California meats? We hope all who value Home-interests will expose spurious meats everywhere.

ALL HONOR TO THE MINERS.—The announcement at Virginia City that there was a train of immigrants at Little Meadows in a starving condition, resulted in the immediate rallying of the miners, who collected means, and loaded pack-animals with food and clothing, and had the supplies ready on the way in an hour and a half. All honor to the Miners!

WHO NEEDS A NEW HAT?—Lamot & Collins, of Sacramento, stand at the *head* of Fashionable Hatters, and visitors to the State Fair should be sure to try one of their best.

STATE SUMMARY.

VERY fine quinces are being sent to market by Briggs & Haskell, of Marysville. Some of them weigh eighteen ounces each.

THE total amount of money in the State Treasury, at the close of the last month, was $237,710 14. Balance in the General Fund, $56,295 93.

DURING the State Fair at Sacramento, "Tom Rooney" proposes to ride 210 miles, to saddle, inside of ten hours, which is said to be a feat never yet performed.

THE total vote of San Joaquin county, at Wednesday's election, was 3966, of which Stanford got 1872; McConnell, 1687; and Conness, 407. The vote is about 550 greater than last year's.

A dispatch from Yreka, August 24th, says: "The first emigrant train of the season arrived here yesterday. It left Iowa, April 16th, and reports a large emigration *en route* for California."

A cavalry company, numbering 125 men, raised at Sacramento and Folsom, has come to this city, under charge of Captain Shirland, to be mustered in. Several printers from the Union Office are said to be among them. There can be but 101 taken in one company.

MANY emigrant horses just from the Plains, are being brought on the boats from Sacramento. There has not been for years such a number of fine horses and mules brought over from the States, and prices are somewhat affected by the unusual supply.

A dispatch from Carson city, N. T., says: Immigrants are pouring in from the plains every day. It is estimated the number coming across the plains this season will reach 25,000 or 30,000. Indiana, Illinois and Iowa send the largest number.

AN ancient skillet, made of lava, hard as iron, circular, with a spout and three legs, was washed out of a deep claim at Forest Hill, a few days since. It will be sent to the State Fair, as a specimen of crockery used in the mines, several thousand years ago.

COPPER mines have been discovered near Coulterville, Mariposa county, and there is a large amount of valuable ore upon the surface. Some great convulsion of nature seems to have saved the miners much labor. A large number of claims have been taken up in the vicinity.

A new road to Coso has been discovered which shortens the distance fifty miles between that place and Los Angeles, through an opening in the mountains. It is said to be a good road all the way, but with little sand and no rocks, and is very favorable for oxen. There is grass and water sufficient after leaving the settlements—the longest stretch without water, being twenty miles.

THE Merced river has been turned, flumed, etc., from near the Benton Mills to some distance below Red Banks, and its bed, now nearly dry, is thick with Chinamen. Whether Chinese are proprietors, or are merely employed, we don't know. More thorough and durable work has been done in this distance (about two miles) than ever before on the river.

A telegram from Yreka, dated, August 27th, says: "The report, yesterday, of the massacre by Indians at Goose Lake is confirmed by the arrival of one of the party, he being the only survivor. He reports that there were fourteen families, numbering over one hundred persons in the train, and the whole company, men, women, and children, inhumanly butchered. Our informant was here yesterday, but he has left town for the residence of relatives near here, in consequence of which no further particulars can be obtained. A cavalry company is being organized here."

THE run of salmon in the Sacramento is greater than ever before known. One hundred to each boat could be taken nightly, and those of the largest size and finest quality, but as the present demand does not warrant extensive packing, only a few boats are engaged and only one drift made by each, just sufficient to supply the demand for the fresh fish. There was a time when Sacramento was the great point for the capture and packing of salmon, which were sent to all points of the world; but the News says the trade has of late years steadily declined, being tapped at the mouth of the river by those irrepressible Rio Vistians who have now a virtual monopoly of the business.

THE State election on Wednesday passed off rather quietly, and the result, as indicated, creates some surprise as well as satisfaction, at the overwhelming Union sentiment of the State, as expressed by the vote. The friends of the Union seem to have ignored party lines, and united on Stanford, to make certain the success of a sound Union man for Governor, and the result is a splendid Union triumph. In this city, the number of votes polled is 15,711, of which Stanford receives over 10,000, Conness receiving the next highest number, and McConnell the lowest and a very small vote. All the city nominations of the Republican party are also elected, though some by small majorities. The whole Republican State ticket is thought to be elected. The Call of this morning says: Up to this writing we have accounts of 73,508 votes, nearly two-thirds of the entire vote of the State. Though these figures come to us confusedly, we deduce from them the following facts: Stanford's vote as far as heard from is 35,690; Conness' vote is 20,864; and McConnell's vote is 17,054. This does not include Tuolumne and Butte counties, which have gone for Stanford by handsome pluralities, though figures are not given. About 45,000 votes are yet to be heard from, and when in we feel confident the different candidates will stand in the following order: Stanford, Conness, McConnell. The total Union vote will be about 95,000.

From the East.

By the Pony Express, which arrived Tuesday, St. Louis dates to the 25th, were received.

No very important changes in the position of affairs have taken place. Several women who have been acting as spies for the rebels at Washington, furnishing them important information, have been placed under arrest. Among them is Mrs. W. M. Gwin, in whose trunk plans of Federal fortifications at Washington are said to have been found......Governor Gamble, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation, calling for 42,000 State military, to repel invasion from the seceded States......An Irish brigade is to be raised in New York 6000 strong, to be commanded by Gen. Shields......The following is a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Times: "Trustworthy intelligence from Northwestern Virginia states that Gen. Rosencrans was securely entrenched, and with sufficient force to remove any cause of apprehensions for his safety. The rebels are reported to be entrenching themselves at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles, with a force variously estimated at from 9,000 to 20,000......A collision occured recently at Norfolk, Va., between an Alabama and a Virginia regiment, in which 500 or 600 men were killed......In consequence of the President's proclamation, Adams & Co., have issued orders to all their officers to cease immediately receiving letters for the Confederate States......Russell, the London Times man, was refused a pass across the Potomac......The Government has reliable information that a quarrel, has broken out among the leading traitors in the Southern Confederacy, which promises disastrous results. The belligerents are Toombs, and the Virginians and North Carolinians on the one side, and Davis, Wigfall, and the extremists of South Carolina on the other. The complaint among the disaffected is, that Davis is fast taking to the legitimate result of treason—the abrogation of State and individual rights......Daniel S. Dowber, of New Orleans, was arrested on the west line of the Ohio, on the 23d of August, as bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff Davis......Letters from Richmond state that Beauregard's official returns of the killed and wounded is 1470......A spirited fight occured at Charleston, Mo., August 19, in which the Secessionists were routed with considerable loss by an inferior force of Federal troops. There were 300 Union troops against 1200 of the enemy, and the latter lost 40 killed and 17 prisoners. The Union loss was but one killed and six wounded......A very important proclamation has been issued by the President, interdicting all commercial intercourse by sea or land henceforth with the States in rebellion against the Government, with the exception of Western Virginia, and such portions of the other recusant States as may be loyal to the Government. The carriage of goods, chattels, wares, merchandise, or persons, is strictly forbidden, and the officials of the Government are ordered to forfeit all vessels and other conveyances that may be employed in transporting such proscribed articles from any of the States in arms against the Government, without permission from the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SECESSION NEWSPAPERS.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. Circuit Court in the city of New York, presented on the 16th an important paper condemnatory of the treasonable course of the Journal of Commerce, Daily and Weekly News, the Day-Book, the Freeman's Journal, and the daily Eagle of Brooklyn, which express themselves opposed to what they call "the present unholy war" and for the utterance of language which, if expressed in the streets would be a crime against the Government.

NEW York correspondents write that though business is very dull in that city, times are not so hard as in 1857. Wealthy merchants are withdrawing from trade and improving their private dwellings and country seats.

FROM THE NEZ PERCES MINES.—The Portland Advertiser of 24th August says: "By the arrival of the steamer Carrie Ladd last evening, some $50,000 was received in gold dust from the Nez Perces mines. The news from these mines continues decidedly favorable. Capt. Van Voasts company of the 9th Infantry came down from the Cascades from the Dalles. This makes a force of about ninety men at that place, under command of Capt. Black. That post, without doubt, will be permanently kept up and garrisoned by Capt. Van Voast's company. There is no further news in reference to Indian troubles. In the mining section the Indians manifest no unfriendly feeling."

RUSSELL BEFORE THE BATTLE.—In a letter to the Times, Russell wrote:

The party of action are gaining ground, and Gen. Scott will be forced to move onward, though he will do as little as he can, till he is ready for decisive work. Still, these movements will amuse the public, and may possibly produce some actions of greater importance than it is intended. It does not appear to me that Beauregard will be directly attacked at Manassus. The real base of operations is from Fortress Monroe and Hampton on Richmond. Of this more by and by. Civilians and military are, of course, divided in council. The former are for immediate action; they want to walk without legs.

THE PROPOSED COTTON LOAN.—The proposition of Jeff Davis & Co. to raise a big cotton loan from the Southern planters does not seem to meet with the favor of the business men of New Orleans. The Delta steams off as follows: "What shade of politics will entitle, 'the common public' to an equal participation in the profitable drippings that will ooze in such a juicy current from this stupendous fountain of official patronage? The authors of the impracticable and stupid scheme were, we are willing to say, doubtless persuaded that it was one highly eligible, and unobjectionable; indeed, they were, in charity we believe, wholly incapable of perceiving any objection to it, it looked so fine on paper or from the stump to call upon planters to come forward and sell their cotton to the pure patriots, who, for large salaries, generally administer their affairs; and take in return its full value in Treasury paper which, again, they (the planter's creditors) must accept in payment of all claims, or otherwise risk being called mal-contents or Abolitionists."

THE BLOOMERS FOR WAR.—It is reported that there is a large train of immigrants nearing our line, in which there are forty women, all dressed in the "Bloomer" costume, and armed with revolvers and Bowie-knives. We have no doubt that they will *cut a dash* when they arrive, and be the subject of *cutting remarks*. We pray, however, they will, when they learn that our elections have resulted for order and quiet, that they will promptly go for "Union" also. We earnestly say, pray, ladies, "don't shoot."

FLAX GROWING.—Our neighbor of the Mercantile Gazette and Price Current reports the growing of ten acres of Flax, from which twenty-five bushels an acre was realized. This is only a small crop; but will be grown largely another year.

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH AND COMPANY,
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

SECOND ANNUAL FAIR
—AND—
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION!
—OF THE—
SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY
Agricultural Society!
—WILL BE HELD IN THE—
City of Stockton,
—COMMENCING—
Tuesday, Sept. 10th, 1861,
To Continue Four Days.

Over $4,000!
ARE OFFERED IN PREMIUMS!

The Board of Managers will award SPECIAL PREMIUMS to any and all articles not enumerated in their Schedule of Premiums that may be placed on exhibition, if deemed worthy.
Cash Premiums can be had in place of Silver-Plate or Diplomas.

BOARD OF MANAGERS FOR 1861:
E. S. HOLDEN, President;
P. EDW. CONNOR, Secretary;
H. O. MATHEWS, Treasurer;
JNO. A. ANDERSON }
E. B. BATEMAN, } Directors.
1

Third Annual Fair
—OF THE—
SONOMA COUNTY
Agricultural & Mechanical Society
At Santa Rosa,
Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1861.

$2,239 AND 200 DIPLOMAS!
To be Distributed in Premiums!

GRAND BALL
On the Evening of the 27th,
IN THE PAVILION.

The Society have also procured the use of the excellent track of the Sonoma County Jockey Club.
JOHN HENDLEY, President.
J. A. WOODSON, Cor. Sec. 21

RACES!! RACES!!

THE FALL RACES OVER THE SAN JOSE COURSE, will commence MONDAY, October 14th, and continue SIX days.

First Day—Monday, Oct. 14.
SWEEPSTAKES
For all colts and fillies now three years old, except Miama. Subscription $150, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $150 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
ENTRIES:
R. Jourdan's (John Trimball's) b c Jack Trimball by Belmont, dam by Limber John.
Jerome Fox,s br c Conflict by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
Williamson & Emerson's br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford.
E. S. Lathrop's (L. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.

Second Day—Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SWEEPSTAKES
For colts and fillies now two years old. Entrance $100, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $100 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
ENTRIES:
Lewis & Carlisle's b f Gilroy Belle, by Belmont, dam by Whip.
Lewis & Carlisle's br f Arzelia Belle by Belmont, dam by Eclipse.
Jerome Fox's ch f by Belmont, dam ——.
Jerome Fox's ch c Beauregard by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
R. Jourdan's (J. Evans') b c Venture by Belmont, dam by Black Sal.
R. Jourdon's (A. Hopper's) ch c Bally by Belmont, dam Julia Mullen by Tom Benton.
S. H. Louer's (W. Keifer's) ch c by Belmont, dam ——.
Williamson & Emerson's gr f Pororocco by Belmont, dam White Swan by Grey Eagle.
John E. Tyree's ch f Lizzy Dale by Owen Dale, dam by Tecumseh.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (L. Branham's) ch c Ben Lippincott by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (Jas. Moore's) b c Harkaway by Billy Cheatham, dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle.
John B. James' b g Shepperd Boy by Jake (a son of Joe Gales) out of Troubador's dam.

Third Day—Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Purse $300. Mile-heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Oct. 17.
SWEEPSTAKES
For all ages. Subscription $500, forfeit $250. The proprietor to add $800 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
SUBSCRIBERS:
W. M. Williamson enters br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford, 3 years.
John P. Welsh enters b h Rideman by Imp Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 6 years.
A. F. Grigsby enters b c Volscian by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

Fifth Day—Friday, Oct. 18.
Purse $300. Two miles and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Oct. 19.
Handicap Purse $300. Etrance ten per cent, added. Horses to be handicapped by the Judges.
Entrance in the other purses, ten per cent.

Persons visiting the San Jose Course, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to add to their comfort during the Meeting.
J. C. SMITH,
24-td Proprietor.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.
We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

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21 San Francisco.

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WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

TO FARMERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento.

P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-4m

AGRICULTURAL!
HORTICULTURAL!
—AND—
Mechanics' Society
—OF THE—
Northern District of California!

The Third Annual Fair
Of this Society will be held at Marysville,
Commencing Monday, Sept. 9, 1861,
AND WILL CONTINUE DURING THE WEEK.
OPEN TO THE WHOLE PACIFIC COAST

THE PAVILION,
On Cortez Square, will be enlarged and BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED WITH GAS, and the grounds around it beautifully ornamented.
THE CATTLE-GROUND
Has been permanently located and conveniently arranged. It will contain
400 Stalls for Animals.
Feed For Animals Furnished Gratis.

Within the inclosure is a SPLENDID TRACK of half a mile, which will be in fine order; and
A Capacious Covered Amphitheater, which will Seat 5000 Persons.

Tuesday, Sept, 10th,
At 2 o'clock, P. M., opening of the Cattle-Grounds for Exhibition.
At 8 o'clock, P. M., opening of the Pavilion, and the Opening Exercises of the Exhibition, and Annual Address of the President.

Thursday Sept. 12th,
THE ANNUAL ORATION before the Society will be delivered by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Friday, Sept. 13th,
THE SOCIETY
GRAND BALL!
Two thousand persons can dance in the Pavilion.

Saturday, Sept. 14th,
Distribution of Premiums and Closing Exercises.

There will be INTERESTING AND EXCITING EXERCISES EACH DAY at the Cattle-Ground. Displays of Stock, Trials of Strength and Running, Trotting and Pacing Races, which will be duly announced.

GRAND
TROTTING and PACING RACES!
EACH DAY,
FOR SOCIETY'S PURSES!
—AT THE—
Marysville Park!

The Society offer the following additional Purses for the following races:

Monday, Sept. 9th,
GREAT PACING RACE—
Free to all Pacing Stallions, Mares, and Geldings; Purse $150; mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three entries required, and two to start to make a race; ten per cent entrance-fee.

Tuesday, Sept. 10th,
GREAT STALLION STAKE—
Free to all Trotting Stallions; Purse $500; mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three entries required, and two to start to make a race; ten per cent entrance-fee.

Thursday, Sept. 12th,
GREAT TROTTING STAKE—
Free to all Trotters except Stallions; Purse $250; mile heats, best three in five, to harness; three entries required, and two to start to make a race; ten per cent entrance-fee.

Saturday, Sept. 14th,
GREAT DOUBLE-TEAM RACE—
Free to all Trotters; Purse $150; two-mile heats, best two in three, to harness; three teams to enter, and two to start to make a race; ten per cent entrance-fee.

These races will come off at the MARYSVILLE PARK COURSE, kept by R. T. O'HANLAN. The Races will take place in the afternoon, after the adjournment at the Cattle-Grounds.
The entrance will be made for these Races with R. T. O'HANLAN, at the Park, and will close at 4 P. M., on the day preceding each Race.
The above Races will be conducted according to the rules of the Marysville Park, and under the supervision of its Judges.
The Stock competing for these Purses may enter for any other separate prize on the regular Premium List, and will be required to be within the Cattle-Grounds according to the Rules of the Society.
N. B. The admission to the Races at the Park will be fifty cents each. This admission will be required of all persons, whether Members of the Society or otherwise, as these Races are additional to the regular proceedings of the Society.
The Purses and Prizes of this Society are open to the whole Pacific Coast.

Send to the Secretary for Premium-Lists and Programmes.
The Executive Committee will spare no exertion to make this, the THIRD ANNUAL FAIR of the Society, an Exhibition fitly representing the rich and varied interests of the Pacific Coast, and invite the co-operation of all interested in the development of its resources.
CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary,
A. D. STARR, Treasurer,
G. N. SWEZEY, President,
JAMES E. GALLOWAY, 1st Vice-Pres. 22

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.
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We invite the special attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of
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VERY LOWEST RATES.
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Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE HARVEST-FIELD OF 1861.

BY MRS. JAMES NEALL.

[We receive with much pleasure the following very beautiful lines from our new correspondent, and shall be happy to hear from the same gifted pen often. We are confident our readers will appreciate the spirit that breathes in them:]

Lo! the fields of Harvest whiten with the heavy bending grain:
Hither bring the patient oxen, yoke them to the empty wain;
Call the Reapers; for the Summer has put on her crown again.

And her minister of Plenty stands with overflowing horn,
While the serried ranks in waiting, of the fully ripened corn,
Gaily wave their golden tassels in the soft midsummer morn.

Fair Pomona, bendeth lowly 'neath the chrism of her hope,
Summer has fulfilled the promise of the Spring-times' horoscope,
For her fruit is ripe and mellow over many a sunny slope.

Rounded are the rich grape clusters, for the vintage time is near,
Let them fall in purple glory when the vintagers appear;
Press the juices warm and glowing from each perfect pulpy sphere.

Lo! the fields of Harvest whiten—and the plains are dry and hot,
And the golden fruit is mildewed, and the grain is garnered not,
And the maidens sit in silence, while the grapes are left to rot.

Listening to the tread of armies, and the clanging noise of War,
Plowshares into swords are beaten, and the scythe is wet with gore,
For the Harvesters are gathered, where the smoking cannons roar.

And the reapers reap together, spear on spear-top falling low,
And the serried ranks are parted, be it friend or be it foe
While the Summer days are waning and the Harvest-moon is low.

And the dust lies on the vintage. Ah! the tendrils torn away,
For the crimson wine is flowing, which no human hand may stay.
And the stain is darkly resting on the sad hearts far away.

Lo! the empty field of Harvest! tread the rank grain in the soil,
Cover all with "dust and ashes," let the gleaners take the spoil,
Call the Mowers and the Reapers, thus to rest them from their toil.

Listening to the glad evangel, "Freedom for the coming years!"
While the Nation shouts in triumph. And the broad world rings with cheers
That the Spring-time brings in gladness, what the Autumn sowed in tears.

THE FAMILY DRUDGE.

[Read the following true picture,—who has not seen the real picture:]

How very oft it is one sees—
This too, in genteel families,
Or what the world would call genteel—
That one amongst them "turns the wheel,"
Or "hews the wood and draws the water."
Sometimes it is the first-born daughter;
But far more oft it is the case,
That some defect in form or face
Has doomed that hapless one to be
The drudge of the whole family.
And whatsoever may befall,
She's ever at their beck and call;
The first to rise, the last to rest,
Compared to others, meanly dressed.
While some are taught, I know not what,
Her education is forgot;
She may have learned to read and write,
Know just enough to be polite;
She, uncomplaining, toils all day,
While others read, and sing, or play.
While they are schooled in all the arts,
She makes the puddings, pies, and tarts;
Superintends the roast and boiled,
And sees the dinner is not spoiled.
If aught should hap to fowl, or fish,
Or any other dainty dish,
'Tis she who should have seen the cook,
And suitable precaution took.
She marks the linen, counts the plate,
Sees every room in proper state;
She's here, and there, and everywhere,
And scarce of comforts gets her share.
Yet were I bound to choose a wife
From such a home, if I'm a judge,
The one to brave the cares of life,
The best would be the Family Drudge.

Man's Duty to Woman.

LET him learn to be grateful to woman for this undoubted achievement of her sex, that it is she—she far more than he; and she, too, often in spite of him, who has kept Christendom from lapsing back into barbarism—kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters, money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race has been furnished for each patriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan, or more than Spartan—some Christian mother.

Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn out of the Nile by the king's daughter, some one has hinted, is only a symbol of the way that woman's instincts always outwit the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember that though the sinewy sex achieves enterprise on public theaters, it is the nerve and sensibility of the other sex that arm the mind and inflame the soul in secret. "A man discovered America, but a woman equipped the voyage." So everywhere—man executes the performance, but woman trains the man. Every effectual person, leaving his mark on the world, is but another Columbus, for whose furnishing some Isabella, in the form of his mother, lays down her jewelry, her vanities, her comfort.

Above all, let not man practice on woman the perpetual and shameless falsehood of pretending admiration and acting contempt. Let them not exhaust their kindness in adorning her person, and ask in return the humiliation of her soul. Let them not assent to her very high opinion, as if she were not strong enough to maintain it against opposition; nor yet manufacture opinions for her, and force it on her lips by dictation.

Let them not crucify her motions, nor ridicule her frailty, nor crush her individuality, nor insult her dependence, nor play mean jests upon her honor in convivial companies, nor bandy unclean doubts of her, as a wretched substitute for wit; nor whisper vulgar suspicions of her purity, which, as compared with their own, is like the immaculate whiteness of angels.

Let them multiply her social advantages, enhance her dignity, minister to her intelligence, and by manly gentleness, be the champions of her genius, the friends of her fortunes, and the equals, if they can, of her heart.—[Rev. F. D. Huntington.

CONTROLLING HER TEMPER.—The husband of a lady of a fiery temper says before marriage he was warned of her disposition. To test the accuracy of the information, one evening, as he sat next to her at dinner, he managed cleverly to jog the servant's elbow, as a plate of mock turtle soup was offered her, which, of course, was upset over the young lady's white dress of tulle lace. No complaint, not even a frown being evinced, the delighted suitor concluded that what he had heard was a mistake, and the marriage took place.

But soon the lady's real character displayed itself, as is always the case after marriage, but never before; and his wife, like a human Stromboli, was subject to fiery eruptions every ten minutes upon an average.

"How is it, my dear," said the happy husband, "that having such a bad temper, "you stood the ordeal by soup so well."

"Why," said the lady, "I may have appeared indifferent at the time; but, good heavens! you should only have gone into my room a little while afterward, and seen the marks of teeth on the bedpost!"

A strictly orthodox gentleman in Massachusetts returned home one afternoon from church, and began to extol to a friend the merits of the sermon.

"I have heard, Frank," said he, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven."

"Well, I think," said Frank, "you had better dodged in, for you'll never get such another chance."

RECIPE FOR A HAPPY HOME.—Six things are requisite to create a "happy home." Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed with affection, lighted up with cheerfulness, and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity, day by day; while over all, as a protecting canopy and glory, nothing will suffice except a blessing from above.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire Statesman says: "I saw a sight on Monday last—a young lady dressed in a riding costume, riding her father's horse fastened to a cultivator in a piece of corn; and I am told that with her own fair hands she planted the same field. Her brothers have all enlisted."

As we stand by the sea-shore and watch the huge tides come in, we retreat, thinking we will be overwhelmed; soon, however, they flow back. So with the waves of trouble in the world, they threaten us, but a firm resistance makes them break at our feet.

A Scotch paper tells the story of a Drury farmer, who, after the funeral of his wife, drove a hard bargain with the grave-digger. At last the indignant grave-digger, bringing his hand down on a gravestone, exclaims, "Down wi' another shillin', or up she comes."

GREAT calamities teach us many beautiful lessons, and reveal to us much we should never have seen from the common level of life.

Grapple ever with opportunity. And, as you don't know when opportunity will happen, keep your grappling-irons always ready.

IT is an evil thing needlessly to cause a human being pain; but it is a fearful thing to inflict it on a creature that cannot speak, for it must be that there is always somewhere a tongue to tell, a mysterious witness to bear testimony.

AFFECTION, like spring flowers, breaks through the most frozen ground at last; and the heart which seeks for another heart to make it happy, will never seek in vain.

A WIFE'S bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable in her estimation than his life.

CHICKEN AND PEA SOUP.—As young chickens and peas usually make their appearance at the same time, I will here give directions for making one of the most delicate soups that can be made. Take the trimmings of the chicken, which consist of the giblets, neck and feet; put them in a soup pot with a little salt; shell the peas, putting the youngest aside, and the oldest into the soup; boil the youngest alone, and when you put some chopped parsley, onion, a sprig of thyme, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, rubbed in flour, put the young peas in; toast some bread, cut in sippits, lay them in the tureen, pour half a pint of cream over it, dish the soup and send to the table. This is a delicious soup, within the reach of almost every one.

HOW TO CLEAN A TABLE-CLOTH.—I was sitting, says a correspondent, alone at breakfast, one morning, at the thirty feet length table at the dining-room in the Hotel-de-France, when I saw the principal waiter busily occupied in applying what I took to be salt to all the spots left on the table-cloth by the last parties that supped or dined there. At length he came so close to me that I could perceive he held in his hand a pound weight of whiting. Wherever his glance bespoke "Yet here's a spot!" he applied a grain or two, and rubbed it hard, and the mark of defilement instantly vanished—the most efficacious mode I ever saw adopted for superseding the work of the laundry. Who but a Frenchman would have brought body color to bear upon the bleaching of a table-cloth?

WATERMELON PICKLES.—Ten pounds of watermelon rinds boiled in pure water until they are tender; drain the water off, then make a sirup of two pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, half an ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon. The sirup to be boiled and poured over the melon rinds boiling hot. Drain the sirup off, and let it come to a boil, and pour it over the melon three days in succession. The rinds prepared in this way far surpass any pickle I ever tasted. It will keep from one year to another.

PICKLED TOMATOES.—Pick them before ripe enough to be soft; wash and prick them; make a brine so strong it will not dissolve all of the salt; boil and skim, and when cold, pour it on the tomatoes. Let them stand eight days, pour off, and put on a weak vinegar, which let remain the same length of time, then remove, put on strong vinegar, and whatever spices suit your taste; tie up and put away. You will have nice pickles, and those that will keep.

GREEN TOMATOES.—Take tomatoes after they have grown to their full size, and slice them thin; scald them an instant in salted water; then lay them in a jar with vinegar, cloves and cinnamon.

PICKLED CUCUMBERS.—Wash and cover them with a cloth; turn them over a weak brine, boiling hot; cover closely. Let them remain a few days, then rinse the brine from them, and remove to cold vinegar, with horse radish and spices to taste; keep covered closely.

PRESERVED ORANGE SKINS.—Cut them in strips, the size of a straw, and boil them in a strong sirup till clear; keep them for Bird's Nest Pudding. In making sirup for any kind of preserves, one gill of water to each pound of sugar is enough.

VEAL STUFFING.—Chop half a pound of suet, put in a basin with three-quarters of a pound of bread crumbs, a teaspoonful of salt, a quarter of pepper, a little thyme, or lemon peel chopped, three whole eggs; mix well and use where directed. A pound of bread crumbs, and one more egg may be used: it will make it cut firmer.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco

MRS. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

MRS. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patients can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

DR. WEED'S
Hygeo-Medical Institution
M street, between 7th and 8th streets,
SACRAMENTO,
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE in the State to which the Invalid seeking health can resort. Although it has been open but a short time, it has already become known throughout the State as a
First-class Water-Cure Establishment.

Here disease is treated upon strictly Hygenic, and truly scientific principles; principles founded in the very laws of our existence; and the great number of cases that have passed through our hands, here and elsewhere, prove to a demonstration the world-wide superiority of Hygenic treatment over Drug Medication. Ours are

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES!

And when properly administered never fail to accomplish the desired result. At this Institution by the use of these simple but powerful remedies, the blood is purified, the bowels freed, the liver relieved, palsied limbs restored, stiff joints made supple, headaches removed, fluttering hearts made to beat in proper time, weak organs strengthened, displaced organs replaced, general debility overcome, the complexion made clear, the cheek made to bloom, the eye to sparkle, and the soul to rejoice in the full and complete enjoyment of perfect health. By the use of the

Genuine Electro-Chemical Bath,

and a SYSTEM OF INVIGORATING EXERCISES, many diseases that have been considered incurable are easily and speedily overcome. As a remedy for Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Paralysis, Constipation, Suppressed or Deranged Menses and Sick Headache, the Electro-Chemical Bath PROPERLY GIVEN is invaluable and stands unrivaled. The location is BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHFUL, and retired; surroundings pleasant and cheerful; the rooms commodious and airy; the table excellent, nutritious, and wholesome; and so pleasantly arranged is every department, that the most desponding invalid cannot fail to be inspired with new life, hope, and cheerfulness. Invalids cannot find a place where they can spend a few weeks more profitably, or where they can have the attention of more accomplished and skillful physicians.

MRS. WEED, so well known as a lecturer, and teacher of the laws of life and rational education, will give her especial attention to THE LADIES.

☞ Circulars sent free of charge.
Address: G. A. WEED, M. D.
or MRS. ADALINE M. W. WEED, M. D.
15 SACRAMENTO CAL

HEALTHFUL SPECULATION!

IN A RECENT LETTER FROM FOWLER & WELLS of New York, I was solicited to send them one hundred subscribers for their journals. This I would gladly do for the cause of PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and HEALTH, in California. As I cannot at present leave my care, I take this means to obtain the number. Friends of the cause! do not fail to have every town in the State represented!

To any responsible person who will distribute from 100 to 500 of my Circulars to each Family, Store, and Miner's Dwelling in the village where they reside, I will send them two copies of either of the following journals for one year, commencing July 1st, 1861: The Phrenological Journal, by Fowler & Wells; The Water Cure Journal, by R. T. Trall, M. D.; or The Laws of Life, by J. C. Jackson, M. D., and Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D. If more than five hundred are required for a full distribution, two more journals will be sent, or any two books by Fowler & Wells or Dr. Trall that do not exceed $1 each. The first applicants will receive the circulars by express, free of charge, and the journals by return of mail from the East. In this way many families may be provided with three of the best journals in the world that treat upon the Laws of Mind, Health, and Home Treatment of Disease. Only one or two from each village can be supplied with the journals on these terms; but I will reward all who may apply for circulars to distribute with "Water Cure for the Million," by R. T. Trall, M. D., President of the Hydropathic College, free of charge.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D., Graduate of the Hydropathic or Hygeiotherapeutic College of New York, intends lecturing through the Winter months in the mountain and valley towns of this State, upon the subjects of Phrenology, Physiology, and the Laws of Health, the Nature of Disease, and the Hydropathic and Hygienic Remedies, as taught by the Professors of the New York College.

At the Beasley Water Cure we cure all curable Diseases, except those that are contagious and would endanger the health of the family and patients. This is the oldest establishment in the State based on the principles taught and practiced at the Hydropathic College of New York. Our house is large and pleasantly located—corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, San Francisco. Persons visiting the city desirous of improving their health can be pleasantly accommodated with us. We have the best Hygienic facilities in California, for the cure of all Diseases, especially those of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach. For the cure of Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, and Poisoning from Lead, Oak, and Mercury, our Baths and Electrical Appliances are superior and different from any others in the State.

No one in the world examines Diseases of the Body through Phrenology or the Head, in the way Dr. Smith does.

If you desire an examination and to consult with Dr. Smith while in the city, you can do so free of charge. Circulars sent on application. 23

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.
Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street......... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN.
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING.
And all Goods in our line.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
3 No 144 Sacramento street

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 177 Clay Street,
GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

MASONIC REGALIA.
BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

JOHN C. AYRE,S
Brass Foundry and Lock Factory,
Oregon, between Front and Davis streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

All kinds of Brass Castings and Finishing, Babbet's Anti-Friction Metal Castings, executed with neatness and dispatch

LOCKS.

Bank-Vault, Store, and Prison Locks. Also, Brass Pad-Locks of different pattern made to order.

Bell-Hanging, Engineer's Gongs and House-Bells made and fitted to order.

☞ All Jobs promptly attended to 15-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,
No. 93 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
B. C. AUSTIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IMPORTER OF
Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.
The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.
..ALSO, FOR SALE..
THE NEW PATENT MILK-PAN,
OR "DAIRYMAID'S DELIGHT."
REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.
☞ Orders from the Country, promptly attended to 21-tf

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on
Wednesday, September 25, 1861,
And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session	$12
For Tuition in Music, per session	2
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing	2
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each	2
Washing per dozen	$1 2

Payable Quarterly in advance.

For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance	2

☞ Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy graduations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.
FIRST YEAR.
Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.
FIRST YEAR.
Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.
SECOND YEAR.
Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.
THIRD YEAR.
Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionary through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School
FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.
☞ Terms the same as in the Female Department.
7 Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 26th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once	$15
Board and Tuition per session	135
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session	45
Stationery, per session	10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session	10
Vacations, if spent at the College	35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
$150 PIANOS, $150,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500 according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

DR. W. H. IRWIN,
DENTIST,
THIRD STREET, near Howard, SAN FRANCISCO,
(Opposite Estell's Mansion.)
EXTRACTING WITHOUT PAIN!

ALL BRANCHES OF DENTISTRY PERFORMED in the neatest possible manner. Extracting, Filling, Cleaning, Burnishing, Straightening and Developing the Teeth, with reference to the Form, Beauty, Contour and Symmetry of the Mouth and Face.

☞ Special attention paid to the Preservation and Perfection of CHILDREN'S TEETH.

Toothache Effectually Cured!

PRICES.—Extracting, $1; Cleaning and Whitening, $2 and $1; Filling with Gold, $2 and $3; Straightening and giving shape to Lips, Mouth and Eyes, $2, $3 and $5.

Whole and Partial Sets nicely and firmly adjusted to the Mouth.

Former Patrons, please give us a call.
Montgomery street Omnibusses pass the Office every few minutes.

Children's Teeth Extracted for 50 Cents.
14-3m WM. H. IRWIN, M. D.

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
..... OF......
TUCKER!

Literary Shrubbery.

Rice Culture in the Sandwich Islands.—A Honolulu paper says: "On the 1st of March, Dr. Ford planted four pounds of Carolina Rice-seed in a taro-patch, containing a little less than a quarter of an acre (7-32ds). One Chinaman was two days in preparing and planting the seed. When of sufficient growth to transplant, the same man transplanted it in a quarter of a day. In four months and three days from the time of transplanting, the crop was gathered, and yielded 1163 pounds. The estimated expense of labor, rent of land, etc., is about $16 50. Dr. Ford has the seed for sale. At a fair valuation domestic Rice is worth six cents per pound, which would make the above yield worth $69 78. There is no good reason why 1000 tons cannot be raised as well as 1000 pounds, thus enabling us not only to supply all our large home consumption, but even export any surplus raised."

Crowing Hens.—A correspondent of the London Cottage Gardener receives the following answer to an inquiry about Crowing Hens:

Your hen has become a hen cock, and if you examine her narrowly, you will see an increase of size in her comb and gills, an inclination to fall over in the long tail feather, and unusual growth and alteration of hackle and saddle. All this is caused by derangement of the egg organs. She will always be useless, she will get worse instead of better, and will end by becoming a positive nuisance. We advise you to kill her. There is an old proverb,

> "A whistling woman and a crowing hen,
> Are worthless nuisances to men."

A Sign of Guilt.—A Cuban physician having been robbed to a serious extent in his tobacco-works, discovered the thief by the following ingenious artifice. Having called his negro slaves together, he addressed them thus: "My friends, the Great Spirit appeared to me during the night, and told me that the person who stole my money should, at this instant—*this very instant*—have a parrot's feather at the point of his nose." On this announcement, the thief, anxious to find out if his guilt had declared itself, put his finger to his nose. "Man," cried the master instantly, "'tis thou who hast robbed me. The Great Spirit has just told me so."

Mr. Gail Borden, Jr., has an establishment at Wassaic, Duchess county, for manufacturing "Condensed Milk," delivered daily to about 3000 customers in the city of New York. Mr. B. also puts up a condensed preparation of coffee, containing both the milk and sugar, a teaspoonful of which on being simply dissolved in a cup of hot water, produces as excellent a cup of coffee as the most fastidious would desire. We have received samples through Col. Johnson of this city.—[C. Gentleman.

Served 'em Right.—A party of rowdies in Vermont "charivarid" or "horned" a newly-married couple. The bride appeared to take it in good part, and, inviting them to the house, treated them to a bountiful supply of cider. The after result may be conceived when we state that she had mixed a liberal quantity of tartar emetic in the cider.

"Grandma," said a little urchin, "your specs are upside down; do you wear them thus to see to sew?" "No, my dear, I wear them so to see."

"Gripps. I understand you have a superior way of curing hams. I should like to learn it." "Well, yes, I know very well how to *cure* them; but the trouble with me just now is how to *procure* them."

A Belgian journal states that thirty-five glass furnaces have been stopped near Charleroi, in consequence of the crisis in America.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Very Superior Sheep.

Several lots of Sheep of various kinds:

ONE LOT OF 900 EWES, }
ONE LOT OF 350 EWES, } All superior.
ONE LOT OF 650 EWES, }
SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, } Both very extra
SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, }

Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 23

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

800 Acres Excellent Land
FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND OF 800 acres, at the Mission San Jose.

This tract of Land is of the very best quality in all this section, suitable for Grain, Vineyards, Orchards, or grazing.

The Title is perfect. The Land will be sold at $25 an acre, one-half cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 1 per cent interest.

Whoever desires a splendid tract of Land, in a beautiful location, commanding in prospect, with everything desirable for a large Ranch or Homestead, will find this a rare opportunity. Inquire of

H. G. ELLSWORTH, on the premises,
11-3m Or of the Editor of this paper.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp. Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to

T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Jebb's Patent Churn.

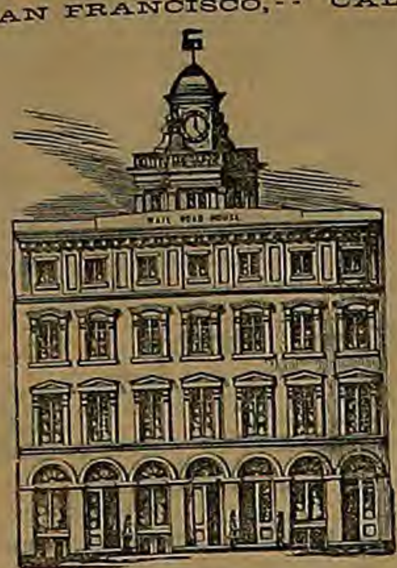
THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made, which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

RAILROAD HOUSE,
46 and 48 Commercial street,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.



THIS HOTEL
IS ESTABLISHED UPON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
OR SINGLE ROOMS,
Can be had by the day, week, or month.

THE ROOMS have been furnished with reference to Health and Comfort: every Sleeping-Room has Musketo-Bars, and is well ventilated.

The Restaurant,

Is always supplied with the Best and Choicest selection of the Market, and the Tables will always present as many Luxuries as any Hotel in the State; while with

EVERY DISH KNOWN

From which to make a selection,

BOARDERS WILL ONLY PAY FOR WHAT THEY EAT.

THE CASH SYSTEM

Is the only plan of this House; by this means a Lower Charge can always be made to Real Patrons, no loss arising from Bad Debts.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE Carry Passengers from the Ocean and River Steamers ☞ FREE OF CHARGE. ☜

BATH-ROOMS, with Hot and Cold Baths, at 25 cents, are connected with the Hotel.

The Railroad House,
Is Thorough Fire-Proof.
HEALTH, COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY,
Is the Motto of this House.
JOSEPH A. DORR,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ The Proprietor of the RAILROAD HOUSE will never employ Runners, being determined to make the CHARACTER of his HOUSE and his EXERTIONS to please his PATRONS, the best "Trumpet-toned Runners" he can employ, aside from the legitimate medium of the Press. 20

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
525 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark: no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
No. 68 Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

BEN FISH'S
NEW
LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES,
Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,
Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE
....IS....
FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND
Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

LIVERY AND SALE ONLY

Mr. Fish will give his

PERSONAL SUPERVISION,
WITHOUT PARTIALITY

To either party, for the sale and purchase of

Horses and Fine Stock,

And trusts by strict attention and integrity to share the public patronage.

All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

PHILIPS' SELF-REGULATING
Wind-Power.
BENICIA MILL.
FOR DRIVING GRIST-MILLS, TANNERIES, TURNING SHOPS, CIRCULAR SAWS, CHURNING, AND PUMPING;

And wherever introduced, it has been universally pronounced superior to anything of the kind yet invented. The durability, simplicity, and cheapness of it must recommend it to every observer.

These Mills revolve, whenever you wish them, with perfect steadiness whether there be a gentle breeze or a violent gale. The regulating power is simply the force of the wind acting on a wind lever, which adjusts the wings exactly to the force of the wind, so that the stronger the wind blows the safer and steadier the mill becomes, presenting to a sudden gust nothing but sharp edges to its force.

But its CROWNING EXCELLENCE over all other Wind-Power, is, that it not only regulates itself, but it can be set to regulate itself to any desired speed, and that by a process so simple that a child can manage.

Having the PATENT RIGHT for the States on the Pacific, we are now prepared to furnish them at prices according to the size and power required.

Persons making permanent improvements, and desiring Wind-Power, should put up no other, as we are satisfied they are the only ones that will give perfect and entire satisfaction.

The PRICES at the Shop, for those adapted to Agricultural and Mechanical purposes, are as follows:

12 feet diameter	with 40 feet of wind surface	$100 to $125
14 " "	" 60 " " "	150 to 175
16 " "	" 102 " " "	200 to 250
18 " "	will saw wood	350

☞ We are also prepared to Manufacture and Repair all kinds of Agricultural or other Machinery, near Steamboat wharf, Benicia.

HYDE & STORER.

Col. Warren, Ed. Farmer, will take orders for same and give all needed information. 12

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash Advances on WOOL shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID
For Grain-fed Hogs,
At the Pork-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
Corner Broadway and Sansome streets.

N. B.—Parties having tule or slop-fed Hogs NEED NOT apply 5

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
Washing, Starching and Wringing
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

PRICE, 25 DOLLARS. [16-3m

THE METROPOLITAN
Washing Machine!
AND ATTACHMENT.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS
Wonderful Machine!
IS
REMARKABLE
FOR THE
Following Qualities,
WHICH
It Is Warranted
TO POSSESS:

It does not wear the clothes, and never breaks a button.
It cleanses thoroughly the most delicate as well as the roughest clothing, and rinses clear.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and can hardly get out of repair.
It is light and portable, and when not in use takes no more room than a common Wash-Tub.
A common hand can, with ease and perfect safety to the clothing, wash faster and better than four Washer-women can by hand.
Orders promptly filled, with Machines, having full directions for use, directly from the manufactory.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

WM. FAULKNER & SON,
No. 526, Sansome st., near Washington, San Francisco.

This Machine weighs only about 65 pounds, and when not in use, takes no more room than the common wash-tub, and can be moved about by a child of 12 years.

Remarkable as this Machine is for saving of labor, time, etc., it is truly wonderful in saving of wear and tear of clothing. Gentlemen's shirts, which are generally rubbed to shreds in six to eight months by any rubbing process, will last eighteen to twenty-four months, if washed exclusively by this.

The Attachment, for removing water from the clothes, entirely dispenses with wringing, by passing the clothes between elastic rollers. It is done five times as fast as clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the clothes dry quickly on the line. It is easily operated, and does not injure the cloth.

The skill required to operate it is no more than is required to sweep well, to knead bread well, to make beds well, or to wash dishes well; nor one-fourth as much as is necessary to learn the use of the ax, scythe, auger, hoe, spade, and shovel. 11-3m

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

In their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by TODD & RICHARDS, No. 45 Clay Street.] Sept. 7.

Arrivals of Grain upon our wharves since our last report have been large, but more particularly in the article of Wheat, still all receipts not applying on old contracts, or for storage, have been readily taken up both for export and milling purposes. We are unable to advance our quotations, however, except perhaps for large parcels of choice qualities, shipment of which being attended with less delay, and insuring greater dispatch for vessels, is worth more to export buyers, than small lots of different grades and varieties. Some such parcels have been placed at 5 cents above our quotations for shipping Wheat, during the past week, and such operations can doubtless be repeated at this time. Millers do not enter the market with the same anxiety to secure the lower grades of Wheat that they have done, but readily take up all parcels of red Australia and Chile at full rates, those varieties and particularly from some certain sections, carrying strength which places it for milling requirements above other varieties which with export buyers would command a preference. Our Wheat market, we think, is in a good healthy condition at present rates, which fact is fully demonstrated by the crowded condition of our wharves this day with Wheat, the great bulk of which is already sold. We note shipments of Grain and Breadstuffs, at this time to New York, England and Australia markets.

The "Fearless," now loading in Coleman & Co's. Line, at North Point Dock, has taken her complement of Wheat on board (four hundred tons), and will complete her cargo with Barley and general freight for New York.

A good demand has existed during the past week for Barley for exportation, and large sales have been made for this purpose at prices ranging from 85 to 90 cents, the latter figure for large parcels of extra choice qualities. But at this time we think our market would not bear the latter price, the demand which met that figure having been supplied. A strong disposition to hold Barley for an advance, in preference to Wheat, exists among our farmers, which fact accounts for the limited receipts of Barley at this time.

Oats have been freely purchased for some time past by our export buyers, for shipment to Australia at $1 05 to $1 07½, which fact we are pleased to notice, as it is, to say the least, a decided improvement upon the trade in this article for many months.

Hay is still dull, and prices rule low, as the receipts of the same continue to be large.

Receipts of Grain and Produce from around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Flour, 11,416 qr-sacks; Wheat, 69,228 sacks; Barley, 24,720 sacks; Oats, 21,262 sacks; Corn, 930 sacks; Potatoes, 4581 sacks; Hay, 695 tons; Wool, 71 bales.

Wheat, ꝑ 100 ℔s—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 40@ 1 45	Eastern ..ꝑbbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 25@ 1 35	Domestic ꝑ100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	80@ 87	Hay ..ꝑton	9 00@12 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 15	Buckwheat ꝑ100℔	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 15@ 1 37	Potatoes..	1 37@ 1 50
Rye..	1 50@ 1 60	do new	..@ ...
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	3 50@ 5 00	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Flour......ꝑbbl—		Turnips, white	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	5 00@ 6 00	do yellow	75@ ..
do superfine	4 25@ 4 75	Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
do fine..	3 00@ 3 20	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra..	..@ ..	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
do superfine	..@ ..	Cabbage..	50@ 75
Onions.. ꝑsack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic ..	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..ꝑton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cal's..ꝑ℔	30@ 42	Cheese, Cal's ꝑ℔	10@ 14
do Eastern ..	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ꝑdoz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ..ꝑdoz	..@ 40		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com'n c'rse ꝑ℔	05@ 08	Dry Hides ..each	2 50@ 3 00
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, woolen	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ꝑ℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Sept. 6

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ꝑ ℔.

VEAL—first quality, 3c@6c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Sept. 6.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..ꝑ℔	....	Okra, Dry.....	..
Artichokes... ꝑdoz	75@1 50	do Green..	12c
Beans, ..ꝑ℔	6c	Potatoes,	c
Beets	3c	do New	3c
Broccoli .. ꝑdoz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6c
Cabbage	$1	do Yams (8 lbs)	8c
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3c
Carrots, ..ꝑ℔	1½c	Parsnips.. ꝑdoz bunches	75c
Celery.. ..ꝑbunch	12c	Parsley	50c
Cress.. ..ꝑdoz bunches	50c	Pickles, in jars..each	50@62c
Cucumbers, ..ꝑdoz	25	Rhubarb.... ꝑ℔	..
Cranberries ..ꝑgall	1 25	Radishes..ꝑdoz bunches	50c
Dried Herbs.. ..ꝑ℔	50c	do yellow	50c
Egg-Plant	12c	do black, ꝑ bunch	12c
Garlics, new	12c	Red-Peppers.. ꝑ℔	25c
Green-Peas	5@8c	Summer Squash	4c
Green-Beans	c	Squash, Marrowfat	3c
Green-Peppers	12c	do Hubbard's	4c
Green-Corn, ears ꝑdoz	25c	String-Beans	@ 8c
Lima Beans	12c	Spinage.. ꝑbasket	50c
Lettuce.. ꝑdoz	50c	Salsify.. ..ꝑbunch	8c
Mushrooms, opn grth ꝑ℔	..c	Turnips, ..ꝑdoz	37c
Mushrooms, cultivated	50c	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	..c
Onions.. ..ꝑ℔	5c	Tomatoes, fresh.. ꝑ℔	5c

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. ꝑ ℔	12c	Crab Apples .. ꝑ℔	8c
do cooking..	@4c	Limes.. ..ꝑdoz	37c
Pears, cooking	6c	Oranges..	@50c
do Louise B de Jer'y	8c	Malaga Lemons..	$1 00
do Bartlett	12c	Pine Apples.. each	$1
do Beurre Clairgeau	none	Bananas..	4@12c
do Vicar of Winkfield	none	do ꝑbunch	2 50@$5
do Fall Butter	..c	Grapes, white.. ꝑ℔	25
do Duchesse d'An'leme	12c	do Sweetwater	8c
do Easter Beurre	..c	do Hamburgh	none
do Seckel	15c	do Los Angeles	15@20
Strawberries.. ꝑ℔	12@25c	Yellow Gage	25c
Raspberries	..@..c	Damsons	12@15c
Gooseberries	..@..c	Almonds	25c
Currants	..c	Peanuts	25c
Blackberries	12c	Filberts	15c
Lawton Blackberries	12c	English Walnuts	12c
Cherries	..	Green-gages	@ 12c
Apricots	..c	Pie-melon	3c
Nectarines	12c	Watermelons.. each	12@25
Figs, new	15c	Canteloupes	10@37c
Peaches	8@12c		

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin and rib pieces ..ꝑ℔	15c	Leg Mutton .. ꝑ℔	10c
Pork—rib, etc..	15c	Lamb	15
Veal	15c	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12c
Veal Cutlet	15c	Bacon, California.. ꝑ℔	20c
Corned Beef	8c	do Oregon	25c
Smoked Beef	17c	do Imported	25c
Pork Chops	12c	Hams, Cal and Oregon	25c
Mutton Chops	12c	do imported..	20@25c
		Tongues.. ..each	75c
		do smoked..	$1 00@1 25

LADIES AT THE FAIR.—Ladies at the State Fair at Sacramento should be sure to visit the fashionable Dry Goods store of Connell, Ryan & Co., on J street. Their stock is one of the best in the Queen City of the Plains, and the most courteous attention is ever paid to the patrons of this house.

THE ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.—We call the attention of our readers to this successful Institution, on Washington street, of Dr. Josselyn. It is worthy of notice; being free from the drugging method, cures are effected without poisoning the system.

Our Subscribers' Premium.

As we shall give as much time as is possible at the different Fairs; and as we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with all our Subscribers, we ask of all who attend the Fairs, that they will do us the great kindness to make themselves known to us; from each and all, we hope to obtain some light; each and all can furnish us with some Results of their practical labors, some Idea, some kind of information, that will be of value to our Journal, and for which we shall be grateful.

There will be many of our Subscribers also from whom we hope to have the renewal of their names for our Sixteenth Volume: and this occasion will be a convenient as well as a pleasant and opportune time; and those who may be in arrears, we hope they will cheerfully and without asking, voluntarily aid us in our work; for all such deeds we shall be grateful. This will be our Premium.

Politicians at Work Everywhere.

WE have seen the deep interest that Politicians feel for the State and our country; many of our exchanges came to us with an Extra folded inside, being an appeal in behalf of the party to which it belonged.

Politicians have plunged our blessed country into a war, that has nearly ruined it. Our whole country is divided by them. Were it not for Politicians who fatten on the Ruin of States, our whole country would now be united and prosperous.

Our own State has been kept divided; its true interests neglected; and its vast resources drained to fatten the Vampires that have been fastened upon it.

We wish the Agriculturists of California would realize their true position and influence. Let them reflect, that while Merchants, Traders, Mechanics, and Miners, are often changing from place to place: here to-day and gone to-morrow: not really permanent citizens; the Agriculturists, the great mass of the Farmers, are a fixed Population, doing a vast amount of labor, and paying a goodly share of taxes: it is upon this class that the burden of the Government falls; and it is *to them*, the Government looks for support and aid in the hour of trial and danger.

Farmers, then, should see that only good and true men are elected to offices throughout the State. No Farmer should aid directly or indirectly in placing an Itinerant in any office whatever. Permanent citizens only should hold office, and only those who have families, or business guaranties of their characters, and ability to perform their duty; and no one can be safe, until True men, who are Loyal to the Government and Flag of our Country, are put forward to the exclusion of all others.

Farmers, look to it; you are the moving power: your votes have decided the Fate of California!

Our Election.

THE Election of this State has passed off in a very quiet manner; most remarkably so, when we consider the agitated condition of the people everywhere.

The results astonish all; both the parties are surprised; the triumphant party are surprised at the greatness of their success, and the minority are also as much taken back at their own defeat, with the prestige they supposed they had. But the Election is over; the Union party have gloriously triumphed; our State has been saved, we trust, from civil war and bloodshed: "Peace reigns in Warsaw." The victors will wear their honors proudly, and the vanquished seem ready to yield to the majority-principle, as good citizens. Thus we have passed the "Waters of Death," and are now on the shores of returning summer land of Peace and Plenty.

STANFORD BROTHERS — LIGHT HO!—The name of this well-known mercantile house has recently been brought out more into the *light* of the world around us. Our object in writing a few words was to say simply, that Stanford Brothers have been constantly doing their best to scatter Light all over the State. Stanford Brother's Oils, Stanford's Camphene, Stanford Brother's Coal-Oil, Kerosene, and all the other *phenes*, have so aroused the people, that having enjoyed the *light* of the firm in greater or lesser parcels for a considerable time, the people have taken the matter in hand, and have actually insisted upon taking one of this firm and placing him at the Capital, so that his light and influence shall be felt permanently over the entire State, and thus effectually dispel all the clouds and darkness that was gathering over us. And what *the people* determine to do, they generally do. Light Ho!

CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS.—Our Cavalry that are called on duty will be sure of having good and substantial equipments, so far as their saddlery is concerned. Any one interested can be sure of this, if they will only call at Main & Winchester's Saddlery Warehouse, and see the fine accoutrements now making by that eminent House. We gave a hasty glance at their place of business, this week, and for all hands was business enough to do. Those who want any article of this kind, should visit Messrs. M. & W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We ask attention to our new advertisements. Travelers will find good stopping places and good homes in each of the hotels in our columns; all are No. 1—we advertise none others. Our new business cards from Sacramento are worthy of notice. Now is the time to advertise with us. The Fair Season is at hand and our circulation over every part of the State will give advertisers a rare chance to make their business known.

THE FAMOUS PULU TRADE.—The trade in this article is most truly astonishing. Schreiber first introduced this article here as an article for Bedding, in February 1856. The article was sold at retail as high as 50c and 75c a pound. The sale was very limited; but now the year of 1860, only four years, and the sale has been over 3000 bales, averaging 125 pounds each,* or nearly 400,000 pounds; price about 12½ cents a pound, or nearly $50,000 in value; mostly all sold by Mr. Schreiber.

GOOD STOCK.—A subscriber, in writing us, incidentally mentioned that he killed a yearling Calf of Spanish stock that was from the pasture (never otherwise fed), which weighed, when dressed, 400 pounds, including tallow. Will other Stock-men tell us if this was *not* a good Calf!

California Agricultural Fairs for 1861.

THE Annual Fairs of the State, District, and County, Agricultural Societies of this State, for the current year, will be held as follows:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, Monday, Sept. 16th, to 21st.

San Joaquin Valley District Society—At Stockton, Tuesday, Sept. 10th, to 14th.

Northern District Society—At Marysville, Monday, Sept. 9th, to 14th.

Bay District Society—At San Jose, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.

Eldorado County Society—At Eldorado, Tuesday, Sept. 10th, to 13th.

Tehama County Society—At Red Bluff, Wednesday, Sept. 11th.

Sonoma County Society—At Santa Rosa, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.

Alameda County Society—At Oakland, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to 5th.

Humboldt County Society—At Hydesville, Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Contra Costa County Society—At Pacheco.

Fairs in Oregon for 1861.

State Society—At Oregon City, Oct. 1st, to 4th.

Umpqua Valley Society—At ——, Sept. 12th.

Yamhill County Society—At McMinnville, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Benton County Society—At Corvallis, Oct. 3d and 4th.

Lane County Society—Eugene City, Oct. 9th and 10th.

Marion County Society—Salem, Oct. 11th and 12th.

Washington County Society—Hillsboro', Oct. 16th.

Multnomah County Society—Oct. 23d and 24th.

Four Dollars in Year—In Advance.

ONLY Four Dollars a Year! This was our offer when we began our Fifteenth Volume; but then we meant Four Dollars *in advance*. At that time a goodly number of names were sent us by Friends and Agents, for which we were grateful. In looking over our list we find some, that from oversight, or other neglect, remain UNPAID, and six months have passed. It will be remembered, too, for it was in print, that we said all who did not pay promptly, would be charged the former price. Those who now owe, and to whom bills have been sent, will therefore bear in mind that their indebtedness is now *Four Dollars and a half*. This is just and right, and we ask such persons to remit or send us Five Dollars, and we will credit them with the extra, or if they will send Eight Dollars, we will receipt for Two Years; that would make it equal. A little reflection must convince every honest mind that these small sums should be promptly sent to us. We base our labors and plans upon the amount that we believe will be promptly paid, and although the sum is small in itself to each, the aggregate is thousands to us, and it is not right that the good we desire to do should be frustrated by those who can, by only a little effort, help us to do so much.

Will each one who is now indebted to us *feel* what we say, and act upon it? Our Records will show.

Ione Valley.

IN our sketch of this Valley, we omitted to speak of the Flouring Mill of James Cummings, Esq., which is a fine brick Mill doing a good business, and turning out some of the best samples of Flour in our State. The Mill runs day and night; has all the new improvements; and can be ranked as A No. 1 Mill.

We should have said of the Golden Star Mill, that the proprietors were Hall & Herron, instead of Hall, Capt. Herron of Sacramento city being a partner in the Mill.

We also made a mistake in the name of the person, where we tasted the wine of the Native Grape. It should have been R. K. Sexton, instead of Mr. Rickey. "Mistakes will happen in the best of families;" and we hope our friends will excuse omissions and errors of this kind—as, from a pocket well lined with "Items," we are sometimes apt to err.

The Great Wrestling Match.

THE Grand Wrestling Match for the Champion's Belt of the State of California, came off at Mr. Frank Carter's Half-Way House, between Nevada and Grass Valley, on Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st of August. The wrestling was free for all nations, on the following rules:

Each couple to shake hands when they begin to play; to play lovingly with each other.

Each man to throw his opponent a fair backfall, to the satisfaction of the umpires, and to shake hands with each other when thrown, on leaving the ring.

No one to take his opponent by a cross collar.

No one to take his opponent by the pants.

No one to throw his opponent, when said opponent is on his knees.

No one to get on his knees to prevent his being thrown.

No one to take his opponent by the skin of his body.

No one to take advantage of his opponent when he has his jacket off his body, and no one to wear his shoes or boots in the ring to wrestle with.

A more manly or satisfactory wrestling was never contended for than on Friday and Saturday last. The three prizes were awarded to residents of Grass Valley.

The first prize, the Champion's Belt, of the value of $275, was won by Thomas Eudy, of St. Austell, Cornwall, England.

The second prize, of $75, by John Mitchell, of Gurnear, Cornwall, England.

The third prize, of $50, by Richard Edwards, of Redruth, Cornwall, England.

Mr. Thomas Eudy was then called to the Committee-stand and was presented with the Champion's Belt of the State of California, by James Powning, Esq., of Grass Valley, who delivered the same in a very neat and appropriate speech. Mr. James B. Jeffery, of Nevada, one of the subscribers to the Wrestling-Match, put the belt on the winner, who was then conducted to the center of the ring, when three cheers and a tiger were given for the Champion. The Nevada Brass Band being in attendance, then gave forth some of their choicest music, which closed the festivities of the wrestling for the Champion's Belt of the State of California.—[Nevada Transcript.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.
23

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

....BY....

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
155 Sansome street.
v11 4

BUY ALL YOUR

JEWELRY

......OF......

TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, Sheep, and Swine.

HAVING ARRIVED BY THE last steamer from New York, with a choice lot of THOROUGHBRED STOCK, which, with that recently received by previous steamers, will enable me to supply the market with French Merino, Spanish Merino, Southdown, and Leicestershire SHEEP; Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, and Leicestershire SWINE. Also, a few Short-Horn Durham CATTLE, including some superior YOUNG BULLS.

This Stock has never been surpassed by any previous importation of the kind, and it will be sold as low as the same quality can be purchased from any other RELIABLE source. The Stock can be seen at our Ranch directly across the Bay from San Francisco, a short distance below the Ferry Landing at San Antonio. I will also keep a few of the SHEEP at the Black Hawk Stables, on Pine street, San Francisco, where I will be happy to show them to any one wishing to see truly good Stock.

JAMES M. PATTERSON, Agent for
John D. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.
29

Flint, Bixby & Co.,

HAVE FULL BLOOD

AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD

MERINO BUCKS

FOR SALE.

Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,

....AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

ALSO—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

To Wool-Growers!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD call the attention of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

Fine Full-Blood Merino Sheep,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be the finest flock of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino ewes, and the bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque Co., N. Y., consequently we have never had upon our ranch anything but the finest Full-Blood Stock. We now have

A Limited Number of Bucks For Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,

And Fully Acclimated,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our bucks at FISH'S STABLES, on Pine street, San Francisco.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to Mr. J. E. PERKINS, Agent of the Wool-Growers' Association, San Francisco, or to Col. WARREN, of the California Farmer, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
16 Rancho Passo Robles, San Luis Obispo Co

Southdown Bucks For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER NOW OFFERS FOR SALE
200 Half-breeds;
100 Three-quarter Breeds;
20 Seven-eighth Breeds.

The above BUCKS are bred from American Ewes, crossed with full-blood Southdown, imported from the stock of J. C. TAYLOR, of New Jersey, and are of the "WEBB STOCK."

Among the sires are found the names of MASTER FORDHAM, MASTER FRANK, and WORLD'S PRIZE—the finest sheep ever sent to the States by Mr Webb.

I will guarantee them to be of the grade marked against them, and equal to any in the State.

Their hardiness of character, aptitude to fatten and maintain their flesh on short feed, render them a very desirable class of sheep for Breeders.

....ALSO....

30 Half-breed FRENCH MERINOS;
30 Half-breed LEICESTERS.

The above will be sold at prices to suit the times.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the Ranch, "SAN JUAN GRANT," fourteen miles from Sacramento, where the Sheep can be seen: or of A. REDINGTON, Esq., Sacramento city.

15 N. D. STANWOOD.

RAMS!

FOR SALE

PURE AND THOROUGHBRED

SAXON RAMS!

From specially Imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S CHALLENGE Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 .... urnia street.

TRALVEING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

Orizaba,

R. H. PEARSON........................COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom street wharf

ON WEDNESDAY,....................Sept. 11, 1861,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
1 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

SONOMA AND SANTA ROSA PACKET.

The steamer

PRINCESS,

GEORGE J. CLARK............................Master.

Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on the route as a

Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to
WM. GREEN, Agent.
At Embarcadero; or
E. K. DODGE, Agent.
6 230 Davis street, 2d door from Pacific Wharf, San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE

..OF..

CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded. Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

....WITH A....

First Premium

....FOR THEIR....

UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE

ALSO, THAT THE

S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their "HOME MANUFACTURE" thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title) the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

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WELLS, FARGO & Co., *at all their Offices in this State*.
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act*.
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H. M. WHITNEY, Esq., *Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands*.
GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions*.
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⁎ Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1861. NUMBER 2.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 185 *Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson* SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Mountain Orchards and Vineyards.—No. 2.

WITH a desire to make some observations upon another route, we took the stage route from Marysville intending to view the same from the starting point on to Downieville, and to see if the whole line of country was not favorable for orchards and vineyards.

After leaving Marysville, the entire route along the Yuba and over the stage road is a constant succession of hills and mountains, gradually ascending, with the usual cañons and gulches, in all of which the work of the miner is visible; while on every hand, high up on the mountains, the water sluices and ditches stretch along like net-work, sometimes reared high overhead,—forty, fifty, and sixty feet and more; then again upon the side of the mountain, while the waters that have flowed in them have swept away hundreds of acres of the sides of the mountains, and carried the rocks and stones into the valleys below.

Along this entire route, at nearly all the mining spots, we found the evidence of a successful cultivation of fruit trees, vines, and garden vegetables. We regretted that we could not explore all this route, but our aim was to visit San Juan, Forest City, and Downieville, particularly, and therefore only made hurried notes; yet we saw sufficient to know that in all this section of country there is a great portion where vineyards can be established with perfect success. The soil, either the red land, or slate and granite foundation, or decomposed quartz or limestone, upon each and all a good degree of soil and of a quantity to insure success. We noticed with interest the beginning of vineyards at many places. Our first stop was at a stage house, the "Empire Ranch," quite a celebrated place, established in 1850, as a stage-house and postoffice, kept by Messrs. Mooney & Moody, a well known and popular place. This is a large and prosperous hay ranch, a few acres of vines, and an orchard, as well as a hotel and stage house.

Hotels, stage houses and ranches are scattered along this route, at each and all of which cultivation is rapidly advancing. We noticed the Union Ranch, the Hudson House, Mr. Williams; Deer Creek House, W. B. Oaque; the Key Stone Ranch, Mr. Brown; Anthony House, French & Smith, at Anthony Flat; Coles Ranch at Bridgport; Derby & Buchanan's Hotel at French Corral; from thence through Sweetland we came to North San Juan in Nevada county.

The visitor to this place receives a favorable impression at once; the main street is finely planked, and is clean and smooth. The place though small has good buildings, and a very lively appearance. We stopped at the Stage House (the Union Hotel), an excellent house and well managed. San Juan is truly a pretty place, the *beauty spot* of this county; for having visited many of the principal places of this mining section, we must give the palm to San Juan. San Juan is famed for its mighty hydraulic mining operations. But first we sought for the vineyards and gardens, for their brightness caught our vision miles before we entered the place.

It was our good fortune to have as an old subscriber Col. Abbee, well known as connected with the great water and mining companies, and he kindly offered to show us the prominent features of the place.

Our first call was at the garden of Mr. John Hill; here we found quite an orchard, and a good vineyard, and also a hop garden full of large sized hops; the fruit trees were loaded with fruit, and the vines doing remarkably well.

We then visited a row of gardens and beautiful residences on the slope of the hill, where our vision was made glad by some of the prettiest clover lawns we have seen in this State,—smooth, thick and fine as a Turkey carpet, and really beautiful. Of these we name that of Col. Abbee and his brother, W. H. Sears, Esq., Frank Smith, Esq., this garden terraced; these two last white clover. The gardens of Col. Abbee and his brother, have heavy crops of fruit—the trees generally overloaded. There are many excellent gardens all around San Juan—G. D. Downing, Esq., Judge Stidger, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Ready, Mr. Foley, Mr. Hartmann, and many in the vicinity which we regretted we could not examine thoroughly. We had the pleasure to meet an old friend in Judge Stidger, whose recovery from a terrible mangling by the upsetting of a stage, was the subject of great interest among his friends, having broken all his limbs, and yet he is now restored, as we are glad to say to perfect health. To the Judge and his son we were greatly indebted for very kind attentions in conveying us in a carriage to Sweetland, and a portion of the cultivated and business suburbs of San Juan.

At Sweetland we called at the store of Messrs. Wood Brothers, and was gratified to find in them old fellow passengers in our trip round the Horn in the gallant ship Sweden, in '49, though we had not met for many years. Messrs. Wood Brothers are doing a prosperous business we are glad to know.

We called at the residence of Judge Sweetland, for whom the place is named, and could not but realize at once why this town is called *Sweetland* (*sweet*-land). In the garden of Mr. S. we found quite an apiary, and these hives of *sweets* were under the entire charge of Mrs. S. whose genius taste and skill as an apiarian has given her great success. Her charge was six swarms of bees, and two of *Italian* bees, all doing well. We found quite a neat garden here, and learned that Mr. S. will plant quite a vineyard this Autumn.

Gen. Evans, near by, has a large and prosperous vineyard. On our way back we examined a very fine spot now in potatoes, where a large vineyard will be planted by Mr. Hartman. Another by Mr. Foley; the soil for a vineyard most excellent, and will prove highly successful.

Having examined thus far the Horticulture we were invited to look at the hydraulic mining by Col. Abbee; and such mining! No one can form any conception of the magnitude of the mining operations of San Juan, or indeed of any of our large mining places by report; they must be seen to be realized. Some idea, however, may be had when we say that hundreds of acres of mountain land is gradually and even rapidly swept away before the terrible power of the hydraulic forces that is brought to bear against the sides of the mountains. When once the opening is made "the hills and mountains are laid low," and the visitor can stand upon the edge of the mountain and look down into the chasm made by the miners; often into an area of acres, 60, 80, 100, and even 160 feet deep, the bowels of these mountains having all been swept away; earth, stones, and even large rocks carried before the force of the current, often a mile into the valleys below. Whoever will go and stand upon the banks of these fast receding mountains will then and there conceive how much and how great is the labor given in search of "gold," the Archimedean lever of all enterprise.

The principal Water Company that supplies the power is the Middle Yuba Canal and Water Company, the main trunk of whose works extends twenty-five miles long, and their distributing ditches extend about five miles broad for the supply of hydraulic mines. The hills whence this supply is furnished are from one-quarter to three-quarters of a mile in width, and from 60 to 150 feet deep, all of which contains gold. The amount of capital now invested in Water companies and ditches in Nevada county is estimated at two and-a-half millions of dollars.

The principal mining companies here are the Eureka Company of six owners, valued at upwards of $100,000; Knickerbocker Company, about the same number of owners—this and the last company expended each $30,000 to $50,000 in their works; Wyoming Company, also about six owners, valued at $50,000; the Golden Gate Company, some eight owners, valued at $30,000. To this we should add the rich lead of the Middle Yuba Canal and Water Company, who are doing a heavy mining business. There are also numerous other mines, a portion worked and some not yet worked.

The population of San Juan is about 1500. There is one church, two schools, one printing office—that of the Hydraulic Press, an excellent paper; Wm. Bausman, Esq., editor and proprietor. There is also a fine public library of 500 volumes, contributed generally by citizens, and by donations from abroad. We hope a hint at the present time that such contributions will be acceptable is all that is needed to add to the institution.

◆

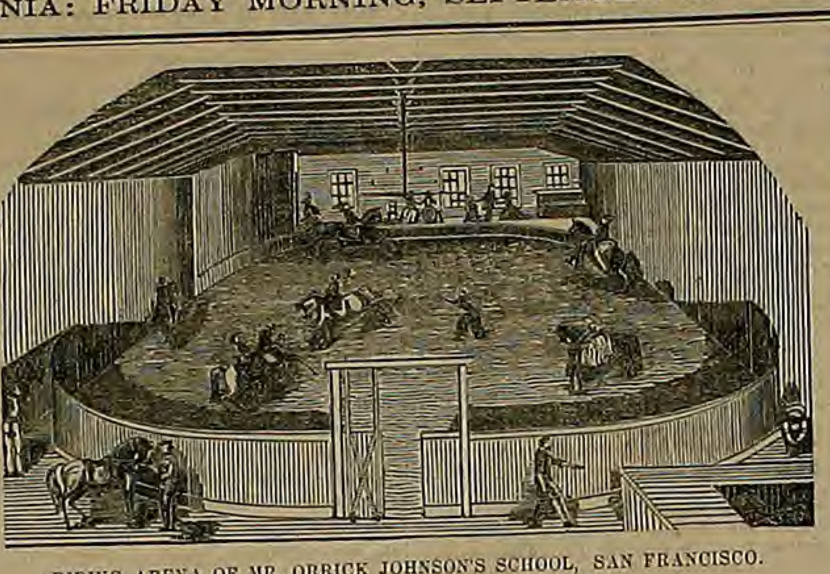
A New Seed-Sower.

BY reference to the New Advertisement of Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co., our readers will find a new Seed-Sower with a Harrow attached—working most admirably. The Advertisement gives a brief but clear description of what can be done. These Implements have been exhibited at the Stockton Fair, and were highly approved. They will be on Exhibition at the State Fair, and are worthy the especial notice of the Farmers of our State.

This Machine can be seen at the Warehouse of Messrs. Knapp, Burrell & Co. See their Card.

◆

HUNTER'S GRAIN-SEPARATOR.—We hope to see this excellent implement on exhibition at Sacramento. It is an excellent Machine, and should be shown in operation. The Machine was at the Stockton Fair, but it was laid down in pieces in one corner of the yard, utterly neglected; we should think a gross neglect of those who had it in charge, not the Directors of the Fair, but the agents, as we could not see the owner at the Fair.



RIDING ARENA OF MR. ORRICK JOHNSON'S SCHOOL, SAN FRANCISCO.

Riding.

MR. ORRICK JOHNSON'S RIDING SCHOOL.

To the preservation of health and life, it is absolutely necessary that the human frame should undergo such exertion as to keep up a continuous circulation of the blood and a healthy working of the vital functions. The sturdy carpenter, who launches his entire weight on his jackplane, or the sooty-visaged smith toiling at the forge, have no need of other exercise to ensure the steady enjoyment of bodily vigor to them, but at the end of their labors, find relief in repose and quietude. But with the merchant, the editor, the professional man of any sort, whose employment is a sedentary one, the relief must come from another source, and strong exercise must be resorted to, in order to draw to the utmost tension the unstrung sinews. Of course, when exercise for the system assumes the form of pleasure, the votaries thereof seek their amusement in channels as various as the Passes at the Delta of the Mississippi. Some prefer tenpins; others seek the billiard table as a means of recreation, while the predilections of others lead them to rowing. But of all the elegant amusements—elegant because it is everywhere practiced by the refined and genteel of both sexes—which are in vogue, none commends itself more earnestly to the attention of all parties interested than equitation—the art of riding on horseback.

The man who rides well is generally of commanding turn of mind, and well fitted to govern, not only his beast but his children, or those who are in any way subordinate to his authority. Among the great military heroes of this and past eras, ninety and nine out of each hundred are and have been good riders. And there is no better judge of a rider than a horse. How easy it is for a quick, spirited horse to determine the difference between the cool resolute voice of one who is his master, or the sharp, alarmed summons of one who has mounted him half in fear. If ever a horse finds out that he has the slightest advantage over his rider, he will lose no chance to avail himself of it.

In California, there is every natural inducement to render horsemanship an amusement within the reach of everybody, for good stout native animals can be bought at an average of $90 each, already well broken to the saddle, and fit for general use, and if one can afford it, a fine thoroughbred horse can be purchased (which is in our opinion, the only really valuable saddle horse) at any price imaginable. The Belmonts, Ashlands, Winnebagos, and Lawyers, are the best horses in the world for this use, and can be easily broken to harness and made ready for driving; but the merits of these horses for the saddle are so readily manifest that they recommend themselves at once to the equestrian, as the very best extant.

We can remember, two years ago, there were not a dozen really good saddle nags in all the San Francisco stables. Parents were anxious that their children should become good riders, but how were they to begin? By purchasing half-broken Spanish mustangs and mounting upon them children that had never rode before? Certainly not; the idea was not to be entertained a moment. And as there were no riding schools then in existence, children were compelled to sit cooped up in their close rooms, reading or following some other quiet diversion, but constantly sighing for the fresh breezes and warm sunshine of our delightful climate, which can be best appreciated by riding on horseback.

The void was not long in being filled, however, for, seeing how much a good riding school with a stable of saddlenags attached, was needed, Mr. ORRICK JOHNSON, as good a horseman and easy a rider as we ever met, commenced the erection of a suitable building for the purpose, on Montgomery street, near the corner of Jackson. Being fully aware that in riding, bad habits early acquired are difficult to overcome, and not willing to trust so important a business in the hands of hired men, he devoted his personal superintendence to the exercise of his pupils. He filled his stable with none but the stoutest and strongest of horses, all of which are admirably broken to all the exercises of the *manege*, being careful to avoid having any fretful, sulky, restive, or otherwise ill-tempered horses about him. The lower part of his building is mainly devoted to the stabling of horses, but the ladies reception rooms and toilet *chambres* are also on the street floor. The second story of the building is used as the arena, the floor being covered with deep mold, to prevent the horse getting lame or his rider being injured in case of a fall, which, with proper care, is easily avoided.

Mr. Johnson's pupils are mounted in ordinary American riding or English hunting saddles, discarding the semi-barbarous Californian *fuste*. His horses are mostly ridden with the plain snaffle bit, which is sufficient for ordinary horses, though a bit-and-bridoon is sometimes necessary. The trappings in use are all plain, stout, and of the most substantial sort, being selected expressly for service, although they admirably combine elegance with utility.

The proprietor of this establishment endeavors to observe the golden rule of business and give his customers a *quid pro quo*—a fair return for the money. He has expended much money and time in bringing his equestrian academy to its present standard of excellence, and richly deserves his reward—the patronage of the lady and gentleman equestrians of San Francisco.

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Letter from Wm. Lawton. Esq.

WE are pleased to receive the following Letter from our highly esteemed Correspondent, and more particularly for the information it contains, relative to the distinguished Society to which it alludes. This noble Society we hope may by this suggestion, be the means of stimulating some Noble Heart in our own State, to lay the foundation of a similar Institution here—and a glorious Monument would it be for some of our wealthy men. We ask all to read the enthusiastic words in behalf of our State. Would to God all Californians *felt this!*

We shall comply with the request of our Friend, and hope, by this means, to call the attention of those readers of the FARMER in the good old State of Massachusetts (God bless her) to the resources of this our Golden State, and induce them to come and dwell with us.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 6, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: In a correspondence with the "American Antiquarian Society," of Worcester, Mass., I inclosed, with other papers, a few numbers of the CALIFORNIA FARMER, with which they seemed so much pleased, that I was induced to look up all the numbers, you have sent to me, and presented to the Institution, forwarding my late papers by Mail after I have read them; your valuable Journal will thus be bound and placed upon the shelves of their Library.

I visited the Institution, in company with Gov. Washburn, a few years since. The Society is admirably organized, and they have a fine building for their Cabinet of Antiquities, and Library, which would be creditable to any of our larger cities; and I think there is nothing in New York to exc l, if there be to equal, them in the simplicity and neatness of the arrangements of the alcoves and shelves for their Library, were admirable. It is not too soon to lay the foundation of a similar Association in your city. This was commenced on private munificence; and some public spirited individual in your great and growing State should hasten to record his name as a benefactor, whose creditable work will confer a lasting benefit upon present and future generations. The united advantages, Agricultural, Mineral, and Commercial, were never possessed by any nation equal to California; and your position upon this beautiful Globe, will, in a few years, bring you out as *a great power in the World*; and willing, or unwilling, I can see plainly that you must go forward, as a young giant aroused in his strength; it is your destiny.

This great Civil War has prostrated our great cities and towns, exactly in proportion to their dependence upon Commerce and Manufactures—beyond those interests sustained by the Agricultural resources of their own States. Agriculture alone will make California populous and independent, and Commerce and Manufacture in addition, the richest State in the world; but with these riches, the seeds of destruction are sown broadcast. Advocate as a speciality the Agricultural interests of California: speculators and adventurers will introduce fast enough Manufactures and have so much trading tact, that Commerce is sure to become a prominent interest, as fast as an opportunity occurs. I am rejoiced that a large portion of my family are in California, for under the most favorable circumstances, the North and East cannot recover their former wealth and position in twenty years.

I had almost forgotten the principal object of writing at this time. At the request of S. F. Haven, Esq., Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., to forward the following Volumes and Numbers of your Journal; and for the Sixteenth Volume, you will please put the Institution down as Subscribers, and forward your bill there. I am truly, yours,

WM. LAWTON.

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Breaking Colts.

I suppose now, in the whirl and excitement of "Rarey's System," anything not in that line on the subject of "Breaking Colts," will be deemed impertinent, But for the sake of those who have not yet adopted that system, and still have colts to break, I have a few words to say. It is admitted by all, that the horse is one of the most tractable and intelligent of all the animals that have been created for the use of man. It is also well known, and indeed follows naturally from this, that if his temper is once soured and his anger roused till he becomes hostile to man, the horse is capable of the most provoking ugliness. This being the case, much of the character of a horse evidently depends on the manner in which he is broken, and the treatment which he receives from man. My experience and observation have demonstrated to me the efficiency of the following treatment: The colt should be broken to the halter, while following the mare. But whether this has been attended to, or not, the breaking should always be commenced in a spacious stable with soft floor and smooth sides. After gently handling his head, neck and shoulders, for a time, proportioned to the wildness and spiritedness of his nature, a soft but strong bridle is presented to him, and after he has smelled of it sufficiently, it is slipped gently over his head and the bit inserted. In the same quiet manner a bitting harness is placed securely upon him. The bridle should be furnished with gag runners and side straps, but martingals should never be used. After very gradually drawing in his head till it is in the right place, or he begins to show signs of anger, which point should never be passed, he should be encouraged to follow you about the stable by loosening the rein a little every time he comes to you. He soon discovers that he is in the power of a superior, and yields to his will. He should be taught to start and stop at the word, and to obey the slightest influence of the rein. This may be done by passing the finger through the bridle rein where it rests upon the shoulder, and directing his course to every part of the stable, by the slightest pressure in one direction or the other. He may now be driven about the stable with lines. During this time he should be caressed and handled kindly and fearlessly all over. He may now, if entirely submissive, be driven out doors, but should never be attached to a carriage or load until by such firm and patient tuition he has learned to submit fully and implicitly to the direction of his master. It is a good plan, if convenient, to hitch him beside a steady and kind horse and drive them with a light load. He should have been so well trained in the stable, however, before this, as to know better than to scare at any trifle. This course of conduct continued, will invariably procure a true and obedient disposition and amiable character, and an intelligent education for the horse. In those parts of Ohio which have been settled by Pennsylvanians, the manner of breaking colts is very different from this—a system, by the way, which has many good parts. They harness the entirely untamed colt beside the near wheel-horse in a team of four or six horses, and drive on without regard to the frantic evolutions which he will sometimes make. The strong chains, however, before and behind him, and the weight of the team and load prevent his doing any mischief. He discovers that his struggles are in vain, and a few slaps from the tongue, in a rough road, soon teach him to walk out contentedly in his place. A universal error among the Pennsylvanians here is working their colts while too young. It is not uncommon to see colts only two years old worked day after day in the team. The horse should be trained while young, but should never be worked until his form is developed and his muscles strenghtened by mature age. He should always be treated with kindness and consideration. He should be regarded as an intelligent and docile animal, with great powers and capabilities for being highly serviceable to man. He should be educated and instructed, not forced into subjection. His proud spirit should be curbed and directed, but not subdued. His master should be a man, not a tyrant, and should treat him not as a slave, but as a willing and obedient servant. —[Dollar Newspaper.

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SALT FOR CABBAGES.—Edward Carpenter, a correspondent of the Farmer and Gardener, last year tested the value of salt on cabbages, and with satisfactory results. After planting them out, he watered them some two or three times a week with salt water, containing about fifteen grains of salt to the pint. The cabbage grew beautifully, and headed up very finely; while those which had no salt water given them produced loose, open heads, which were unfit for any other purpose than boiling. Rain water was given at the same time, and in the same quantities, as the salt water. He does not know how strong a solution of salt the cabbage would bear without injury, but is fully satisfied that a solution not stronger than that he used is decidedly beneficial.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain—it is a seed which even dropped by chance springs up a flower.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

HE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA,

THIRD SERIES.

55 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Sept. 6, 1861

X.—J.

ld Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

he Indians of San Juan Capistrano, and the Coast of the Canal of Santa Barbara.

THE CHINIGCHINICH.

CHAPTER X.

Of Many of their Extravagances.

Superstitions of a ridiculous, and most extrava-ant nature, were found associated with these In-ians, and even now, in almost every town or amlet, the child's first education is in the belief f their authenticity; and they grow up from in-ancy familiar with all their fabulous traditions. The effect tends to enervate their physical facul-ies, and weaken their mental, so that they natur-ally become a pusillanimous race of people, liable o be deceived, imposed upon, and of course easily nfluenced by the Puplem, and old men, who are their sole instructors.

There are men, and also females, who are believed to possess the power of enchantment, to such a degree, that no one can withstand their powers: so that without resistance, all immediately acquiesce in their demands. The incantation is performed thus: Beneath the left arm, in a small leather bag, they carry a black ball, called by them "aguet," composed of a plaster of "mescal" and wild honey, or as they term it "quijotes" or "sejat." When they wish to make use of the same, to exercise its virtues upon any one, the right hand is placed upon the leather bag, and without any other ceremony, the sorcery is effected. Should the person appear indifferent to the presence of the enchanter, then a companion immediately announces the fact, that he bears the sacred charm, and their demands are complied with, without reply or opposition. The said "aguet" is a composition unknown to all but the sorcerers, and of course, only used by them. How it possesses so much virtue, I have never been able to discover. Nevertheless, they give up whatever is asked of them, under the impression that more calamities will attend them, if they do not.

They have an idea, that if the shadow of the "aura" in his flying through the air, should fall upon them with their heads uncovered, they would become afflicted with sores and diseases, and on this account, whenever it so happens that a bird of this class approaches, they immediately cover their persons.

They believed when the pelican visited the inland population, that it was an omen of death to some one, and consequently, they persecuted the bird until it left their neighborhood. Another ridiculous belief among them was, that the deer hunters could never partake of venison which they, themselves, procured, and only of such as was taken by others, for the reason, that if they did, they would not get any more. And the fishermen, also, possessed the same idea with regard to their fish. More singular, however, than this, was the custom among the young men, when starting for the woods in search of rabbits, squirrels, rats, or other animals. They were obliged to take a companion, for the reason, that he who killed the game, could not eat thereof—if he did, in a few days he complained of pains in his limbs and gradually became emaciated. On this account, two went together, in order to exchange with each other the result of their excursion. This infliction did not extend to every one who partook of the game of his own taking, but only to such who were guilty of consuming it secretly. Neither was it incurable, for they had among them certain sorcerers possessing the power of re-instating them in their former health and contentment.

When the sun, or moon, was eclipsed, they appeared much frightened; and the men, women, and children, were heard crying and shouting, whilst throwing sand into the air, and beating with sticks upon dry hides, or upon the ground. This was done, as they said, to scare away a large and ferocious monster, who would devour the sun and moon, and if he were permitted to accomplish the entire consumption of either, that is, if there should be a total eclipse, all would immediately die, and the world would come to an end.

At the time of new moon, and on the first day of its appearance, it was usual among them to call together all the young men for the purpose of its celebration. A "correr la luna!" shouted one of the old men. "Come, my boys, the moon, the moon!" Immediately, racing commenced, and without order, they ran about as if they were distracted, whilst the old men danced in a circle, saying the following words: "As the moon dieth, and cometh to life again, so we also having to die, will again live," and thus manifesting clearly the resurrection of the flesh. How this was understood by them, I did not ascertain, for they could not explain it, and they merely observed the ceremony, on account of its having been practiced by their ancestors.

Another belief, current with the younger part of the females of the community, was, that the meteoric appearances often beheld in the evening, were the Tacuich, or children of the moon, and whenever they beheld them, they fell upon the ground, and covered their heads, fearing if seen by them, that their faces would become ugly, and diseased. They had amongst them certain individuals who pretented to be descendants of the Coyote eaters of human flesh (not as the cannibals and Mexicans), but their manner of proceeding was after the following very disgusting custom: Whenever a Captain, or one of the Puplem, died, they sent for Eno, who was thus called before he officiated in his duties, and afterwards "Tacue," signifying "an eater." Having arrived at the place, where they had placed the dead body, he immediately cut off a large piece from the neck, and the back, near the shoulder, and consumed the flesh in its raw state, in presence of the multitude assembled to witness the performance. This was always done in commemoration of the feat performed by the "Coyote," upon the body of the great Captain Ouiot, as has been already recounted in a previous chapter. For this, Eno was well remunerated, and every one contributed for the purpose. The young of both sexes, were very much afraid of this Tacue, and looked upon him as a sorcerer.

These Indians were not entirely destitute of a knowledge of the universal deluge, but how, or from whence, they received the same, I could never understand. Some of their songs refer to it; and they have a tradition that, at a time very remote, the sea began to swell and roll in upon the plains and fill the valleys, until it had covered the mountains; and thus nearly all the human race and animals were destroyed, excepting a few, who had resorted to a very high mountain which the waters did not reach. But the songs give a more distinct relation of the same, and they state that the descendants of Captain Ouiot asked of Chinigchinich vengeance upon their chief—that he appeared unto them, and said to those endowed with the power, "Ye are the ones to achieve vengeance—ye who cause it to rain! Do this, and so inundate the earth, that every living being will be destroyed." The rains commenced, the sea was troubled, and swelled in upon the earth, covering the plains, and rising until it had overspread the highest land, excepting a high mountain, where, the few had gone with the one who had caused it to rain, and thus every other animal was destroyed upon the face of the earth. These songs were supplications to Chinigchinich to drown their enemies. If their opponents heard them, they sang others in opposition, which in substance ran thus: "We are not afraid, because Chinigchinich does not wish to, neither will he destroy the world by another inundation." Without doubt, this account has reference to the universal deluge, and the promise God made, that there should not be another.

CHAPTER XI.

Their Calendar.

We cannot but believe that the calendar is one of the most important and the most necessary of inventions. But theirs, if we call it such, differed but very little from the natural instinct of the brute creation, which possessed a knowledge of time, and the seasons, for their sustenance and procreation. We see that many animals change their places, and even climates, at a time prefixed; either on account of the temperature, or want of food; and at the proper time for their return, they visit again the same locations. The Indians had the same custom, as regards the changing from place to place; for the winter, they resided in one place; and summer in another. This was general amongst them, excepting with those located on the sea-coast, who seldom removed, because their maintenance was derived from the sea; unlike the others who subsisted entirely upon fruits and seeds of the fields. Their calendar contained merely the names of the months, directing the times or seasons for the collecting of their different seeds and produce of the earth. Not all of them possessed this knowledge: it being confined to the Puplem, who were the criers that informed them when to cultivate their fields, and observe other requisitions. In the first place, they were destitute of chronology, by which to calculate the period of time transpired; hence, the difficulty in giving any account of their antiquities, as they had neither figures nor signs to preserve them; and possessing no idea of the past, their thoughts were limited solely to the present. On this account their calendar was confined to the months of the year, but as they reckoned these by the number of moons, they differed from the "sun's reckoning," having almost every year a less number of days: for at the conclusion of the moon in December, that is, at the conjunction, they calculated the return of the sun from the Tropic of Capricorn; and another year commenced, the Indian saying, "the sun has arrived at his home." When the new year begun, no thought was given to the past; and on this account, even amongst the most intelligent, they could not tell the number of years which had transpired, when desirous of giving an idea of any remote event.

They observed with greater attention, and celebrated with more pomp, the sun's arrival at the tropic of Capricorn, than they did his reaching the tropic of Cancer, for the reason, that, as they were situated ten degrees from the latter, they were pleased at the sun's approach towards them; for it returned to ripen their fruits and seeds, to give warmth to the atmosphere, and enliven again the fields with beauty and increase.

The names of the months were as follows: Aapcomil, December and January; Peret, February; Yarmar, March; Alasoguil, April; Tocobonich, May; Sintecar, June and July; Cucuat, August; Lalavaich, September; Aguitscomel, October: Anguit, November.

In order to comprehend the manner in which they counted the months, it is necessary to know that their year commenced always on the 21st day of December, and upon the sun's arrival at the tropic: consequently, the days which transpired between the last conjunction and the 21st were not noticed; or, in their mode of explanation, "There was no day." The month Aapcomil always begun on the 21st, without any regard to the moon's age, and not only continued during the remainder of its term, but throughout the one following: thus including nearly two moons. Sometimes it so happened that the moon's conjunction occurred on the 21st or afterwards, in which case two entire moons were counted in the first month. Nearly the same occurrence took place in Sintecar, with this difference only, that if the sun's arrival at the tropic of Cancer fell upon the day of the moon's full, then the month began; but the days previous to this were made use of, and annexed to the antecedent Tocobonich: that is, the month did not expire with the conjunction, but at the full; when the other began and continued throughout the following moon. All the other months of the year commenced with the conjunction, therefore, they seldom agreed with ours.

Their calendar contained no more; and served, principally, to denote when to harvest the grain, celebrate their feasts, and commemorate the death of their friends. But of the number of days contained in their months, they had no knowledge whatever, and much less of those composing the year: so that the phases of the moon were their only guide, and these informed them when they were to observe their feastings, which never fell upon the same day in any other year. The way they ascertained when to celebrate them, was as follows: When the month arrived, one of the Puplem (to whom belonged the privilege of holding the feast) observed with attention the moon's aspect; and when its appearance denoted the time, he made known the fact to the public by sending a crier through the town.

In like manner they proceeded, in regard to the anniversaries of the dead, although they were never celebrated on the same day in any other year, as that on which the person died. At the time of the decease of a captain or one of the Puplem (for they paid no attention to others), a Pul observed the moon's aspect, also the month in which the death occurred; and in the following year, in the same month, when the moon's aspect was the same, they celebrated the anniversary.

[CONCLUDED.]

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What will the Army Eat?—The Springfield (Ill.) Journal has taken the pains to make a calculation of the amount of provisions required to feed the proposed Federal army of half a million of men, and here is the result:

We have carefully examined the tables in the army regulations, in strict accordance with which the rations are dealt out, and find that for half a million men, one year, are required of staple products:

1st. 684,000 barrels of pork, of 200 pounds each.
2d. 1,140,625 barrels of beef, 200 pounds each.
3d. 5,239,563 bushels of wheat, computing five bushels of wheat to one barrel of flour.
4th. 456,250 bushels of beans.

There can scarcely be required a less number than 75,000 horses, for cavalry, teams, etc. For these, there must be furnished:

1st. 191,625 tuns of hay.
2d. 10,265,225 bushels of oats, or the equivalent in corn or barley.

Cultivation of Tobacco.—On Benson's ranch, at the lower ferry on the Mokelumne, is planted this year about half an acre of tobacco. It has grown splendidly, and is cultivated with greater success in every particular than tobacco can be grown either in Virginia, Kentucky, or Missouri. The gentleman who has attended to it, informs us that it is in all respect superior to any tobacco he ever saw raised in Kentucky, where, as a tobacco-planter, he had an experience of many years. The worm does not trouble the plant here. He found but one worm in the entire lot he is cultivating. We hope that in a few years, California will produce her own supply of the fragrant weed, and perhaps have a surplus for exportation.—[S. Ind.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for August.]

Fibrilia.

There are not a few timid souls who imagine that England is falling into decay. Our cousin John is apt to complain. He has been accustomed to enlarge upon his debts, his church-rates and poor-rates, his taxes on air, light, motion, "everything, from the ribbons of the bride to the brass nails of the coffin," upon the wages of his servants both on the land and the water, upon his Irish famine and exodus, and his vast expenses at home and abroad. And when we consider how small is his homestead, a few islands in a high latitude, inferior to those of Japan in size and climate, and how many of his family have left him to better their condition, one might easily conclude that he he had passed his meridian, and that his prospects were as cloudy as his atmosphere.

But our Cousin John, with a strong constitution, is in a green old age, and still knows how to manage his property.

Within the last two years he has quietly extinguished sixty millions of his debts in terminable annuities. He has improved his outlying lands of Scotland and Ireland, ransacked the battle-fields of Europe for bone-dust, and the isles of the Pacific for guano, and imported enough to fertilize four millions of acres, and, not content with the produce of his home-farm, imports the present year more than four millions of tuns of Grain and Corn to feed nineteen millions of his people.

He has carried his annual exports up to six hundred and thirty millions of dollars, and importing more than he exports, still leaves the world his debtor. He has a strong fancy for new possessions, and selects the most productive spots for his plantations. When he desired muslin, calico, and camel's-hair shawls for his family, he put his finger on India; and when he called for those great staples of commerce, indigo, saltpetre, jute, flax, and linseed, India sent them at his bidding. When he required coffee, he found Ceylon a Spice Island, and at his demand it furnished him with an annual supply of sixty millions of pounds. He required more sugar for his coffee, and by shipping a few coolies from Calcutta and Bombay to the Mauritius, once the Isle of France, it yields him annually two hundred and forty million pounds of sugar, more than St. Domingo ever yielded in the palmy days of slavery. He wanted wool, and his flocks soon overspread the plains of Australia, tendering him the finest fleeces, and his shepherds improved their leisure not in playing like Tityrus on the reed, but in opening for him mines of copper and gold. He had his eye on California, but Fremont was too quick for him, and he now contents himself with pocketing a large proportion of her gold, to say nothing of the silver of Mexico and Peru.

Wherever there is a canal to be excavated, a railway to be built, or a line of steamers to be established, our Cousin John is ready with a full purse to favor the enterprise. He turns even his sailors and soldiers to good account: the other day he subdued one hundred and fifty millions of rebels in the Indies, and then we find him dictating a treaty of peace and a tribute to the Emperor of China from the ruins of his summer-palace and the walls of Pekin. Although generally well disposed, especially towards his kith and kin this side of the water, he is choleric, and if his best customers treat him ill, he does not hesitate to knock them down. Although dependent on Russia for his hemp and naval-stores, and on China for his raw silk and teas, he suffers no such considerations to deter him from fighting, and usually gets some advantage when he comes to terms. He is belting the world with colonies, and forming agencies for his children wherever he can send the messengers of his commerce. At this very moment he is considering whether he shall transport coolies from China to Australia, Natal, or the Fegee Islands, to raise his cotton and help put down Secession and export-duties, or whether he shall give a new stimulus to India Cotton by railways and irrigation. He seems to prosper in all his business; for the Edinburgh Review reports him worth six thousand millions of pounds, at least—a very comfortable provision for his family.

The wealth and power of Great Britain are supposed to rest upon her mines of iron and coal. These undoubtedly help to sustain the fabric. With her iron and coal, she fashions and propels the winged Mercuries of her commerce; with these and the clay that underlies her soil, she erects her factories and workshops; these form the Briarean arms by which she fabricates her tissues. But it is by more minute columns than these, it is by the hollow tubes revealed by the microscope, the fibers of silk, wool, and flax, hemp, jute, and cotton, that she sustains the great structure of her wealth. These she spins, weaves, and prints into draperies which exact a tribute from the world. During the year 1860 Great Britain imported or produced a million tuns of such fibers, an amount equal to five million bales of cotton, more than one-half of which were in cotton alone. These fibers it is our purpose to examine.

The thread of the Silk-worm came early into use. The Chinese ascribe its introduction to the wife of one of their Emperors, to whom divine honors were subsequently paid. Until the Christian era Silk was little known in Europe or Western Asia. It is mentioned but three times in the common version of the Old Testament, and in each case the accuracy of the translation is questioned by German critics.. It is, however, distinctly alluded to by St. John, by Aristotle, and by the poets who flourished at the court of Augustus, Virgil, Horace, and Tibullus, and is referred to by the writers of the first four centuries. Tertullian, in his homily on Female Attire, tells the ladies—"Clothe yourselves with the silk of truth, with the fine linen of sanctity, and the purple of modesty." The golden-mouthed St. Chrisostom writes in his Homilies—"Does the rich man wear silken shawls? His soul is in tatters." "Silken shawls are beautiful, but they are the production of worms."

The silken thread was early introduced. Galen recommends it for tying blood-vessels in surgical operations, and remarks that the rich ladies in the cities of the Roman Empire generally possessed such thread; he alludes also to shawls interwoven with gold, the material of which is brought from a distance, and is called Sericum, or Silk. Down to the time of the Emperor Aurelian, Silk was of great value, and used only by the rich. His biographer informs us that Aurelian neither had himself in his wardrobe a garment composed wholly of Silk, nor presented any to others, and when his own wife begged him to allow her a single shawl of purple Silk, he replied—"Far be it from me to permit thread to be balanced with its weight in gold!"—for a pound of gold was then the price of a pound of Silk.

Silk is mentioned in some very ancient Arabic inscriptions; but down to the reign of the Emperor Justinian was imported into Europe from the country of the Seres, a people of Eastern Asia, supposed to be the Chinese, from whom it derived its name. During the reign of Justinian, two monks brought the eggs of the Silk-worm to Byzantium from Sirinda in India, and the manufacture of Silk became a royal monopoly of the Roman Empire.

From Greece the culture of Silk was gradually carried into Italy and Spain, and English abbots and bishops often returned from Rome with vestments of Silk and gold. Silken threads are attached to the covers of ancient English manuscripts. Silk in the form of velvet may be seen on some of the ancient armor in the Tower of London: and portions of Silk garments were found in 1827 in the Cathedral of Durham, on opening the tomb of St. Cuthbert. The use of Silk, however, was so rare in England down to the time of the Tudors, that a pair of Silk hose formed an acceptable present to Queen Elizabeth.

The principal supply of raw Silk is now derived from China, where Silks are much worn, and there Marco Polo several centuries since found Silk robes in very general use. Japan also abounds in Silk, and the late Japanese embassy and suite were arrayed in garments of that material.

The annual consumption of raw Silk in Great Britain now averages seven millions of pounds, and the value of the annual export of Silk fabrics is not far from ten millions of dollars.

The manufacture of Silk was introduced into England by the French Protestants who were driven into exile on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Their descendants are still found in London and Coventry, where the Silk-trade has been long established, and is now going through the ordeal to which it has been exposed by the new treaty with France.

The French undoubtedly take the lead in Silk fabrics, for which they are admirably qualified by exquisite taste and great artistic skill; but the Silk-manufacture in England is now so interwoven, in many of its branches, with the manufacture of Wool and Cotton, and aided by improved machinery, that it may be considered as firmly established.

Our own climate is well adapted to the Silk-worm, and we have had our Morus-Multicaulis fever; but so light is the freight on Silk compared with its value, that we must defer our hope of any extended growth until the price of labor in Europe approaches nearer to our own, or until the excess of production in other branches shall divert genius into this channel, in which it will eventually cheapen production by machinery as it has done in other enterprises.

We read in the classics of the Colchian and Milesian fleeces, of the soft Wools of Italy, and of the transfer of sheep from Italy to Bætica, in Spain. Italy and Spain were both adapted to sheep-husbandry. Virgil writes—

> "Hic gelidi fontes, hic mollia prata, Lycori;"

while Spain, with her alternations of hill and dale and her varying climate, was eminently fitted for the pasturage of sheep. Even in ancient times Spain furnished Wool of great fineness and of various colors, and cloths like the modern plaids were woven there from Wool of different shades. Sometimes the Spanish sheep were immersed alive in the Tyrian purple.

In modern times, the sheep of Spain have been introduced into France and Germany, and from them have sprung the French Merino and Saxony varieties. These again have been exported to Natal and Australia.

Before the American Revolution, the sheep of this country furnished a Wool so coarse that English travelers reported that America could never compete with England in broadcloth. But when the French armies overran Spain, the vast flocks of Merinos which annually traversed the country in search of fresh pasturage were driven into Portugal, and by the enterprise of Messrs. Jarvis, Derby, and Humphrey, large numbers of them were imported into our Northern States. These have improved our Wool, until now it surpasses the English in fineness.

The fine-wool sheep thrive most in a dry climate and elevated country. We learn from Strabo, Columella, and Martial, that the fine Wool of Italy was raised principally among the Apennines; and in Spain, Estremadura, a part of the ancient Bætica, is still famous for its Wool. There the Spanish flocks winter, and thence in spring are sent to pasture in the mountains of Leon and Asturias. Other flocks are led in the same season from great distances to the hights of the Sierra Moreno, where the vegetation is remarkably favorable to improvement of the Wool.

In this country, the elevated lands of Texas and New Mexico are admirably adapted to the fine-wool sheep; and upon the head-waters of the Missouri and Yellowstone is another district much resembling the Spanish sheep-walks, where the mountain sheep and the antelope still predominate.

When Cæsar invaded England he found there great numbers of flocks, and for many centuries Wool was the great staple of English exports; but during the reign of Queen Elizabeth numerous artisans were driven from Brabant and Flanders by the Duke of Alva, and the manufacture of Wool, which had enriched the Low Countries, was permanently established in England.

With the progress of agriculture, the turnip-culture enabled Great Britain to increase the number of her sheep; but they were raised more for the market than for their fleeces, which were rarely fine, and the demand for Wool soon exceeded the supply. England then opened her ports to the free importation of Wool from every region, and now annually manufactures two hundred millions of pounds, twice the amount manufactured in this country, of which two-thirds are drawn from distant lands, and her export of woolens for 1860 exceeded one hundred millions of dollars.

The same policy which has built up this vast manufacture, namely, the free importation of the raw material and of every article used in its manufacture, with a moderate duty on foreign cloths, will enable us to compete with England. Our farmers' wives prefer the sheep-husbandry to the care of the dairy; much of our land furnishes cheap pasturage, and the prices of mutton are remunerative; but many of the low grades of Wool come from abroad, and the mill-owner will not embark largely in the manufacture unless he can purchase his materials as cheaply as his foreign competitor.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* * *

What about the Fairs?

The Ohio Cultivator says: Up to the breaking out of this war, there was considerable activity among the various agricultural societies, in their preparations for the next autumn fairs. Since the call to arms, some societies seem to be in doubt whether to proceed with their arrangements, or postpone all action for a season. We hope this latter feeling will not prevail. If ever there is a time when the business of agriculture should be vigorously prosecuted, it is just now. The withdrawal of many of our young men from the field, thereby diminishing our number of producers, and to the same extent increasing the number of consumers, creates an imperative necessity that the remaining field force should be employed to the best advantage, and the cause of agriculture be kept as prominently before the people as possible. The wastefulness of war can not but beget a demand for all sorts of food and material for subsistence of armies. Already the demand for substantial woolen goods for soldiers' wear, has created an activity in the wool market, especially for the middle grades, which will also affect all grades. Next to the general circulation of agricultural reading, there is no better agency to stimulate the cause of field production than the active operations of the agricultural societies, giving both tone and spirit to the labors of the field, and the business of stock-growing.

By all means, keep the ball in motion, and do not give up the fairs. The arrangements may be of an economical sort, so that a partial failure, from any cause, would not embarrass the society or individuals; but keep on—do not harbor the idea that you cannot hold your field festivals to celebrate the triumphs of industry, and exchange the greetings of neighborly good fellowship.

This is the right spirit. We hope every State will sustain their organization.

* * *

Influence of First Impregnation.

In a late number, says the Eastern Farmer, in an article, "A Curious Theory in the Physiology of Breeding," we hinted a possible, indeed a probable, solution of the cause of many of the disappointments of which practical breeders complain.

A writer in the Southern Rural Gentleman says: "It has been asserted by some observers, that when a female breeds successively from several different males, the offspring often bears a strong resemblance to the first male, which is supposed to arise from certain impressions made on the imagination or nervous system of the female. Although this is sometimes or often the case, we doubt very much whether it is so frequent as to be considered a rule."

Secretary Goodale's Report for 1860 says: "There can be no doubt such an impression is made, and demands the special attention of all breeders." With the most celebrated breeders of England it is fast becoming a settled opinion that the "male first having fruitful intercourse with a female, exerts an influence on her subsequent offspring by *other* males," that it is not the result of chance or accident, but a fixed principle in the laws of reproduction.

Such a strange and mysterious theory—one of great importance—is borne out by a number of facts, a few of which we quote from Goodale's last Report.

In several foals in the Royal Stud at Hampton Course, got by the horse Actæon, there were unmistakable marks of the horse Colonel. The dams of these foals were bred from the Colonel the previous years.

Alexander Morrison, Esq., of Bognie, had a fine Clydesdale mare which in 1853 was served by a Spanish ass, and produced a mule. She afterwards had a colt by a horse, which bore a very marked likeness to a mule—seen at a distance, every one sets it down at once as a mule. The ears are nine and one-half inches long.

It appears to have been known among the Arabs for centuries, that a mare which has first borne a mule, is ever after unfit to breed pure horses.

A pure Aberdeenshire heifer, the property of a farmer in Fogue, was served with a pure Teeswater bull, to which she had a first-cross calf. The following season the same cow was served with a pure Aberdeenshire bull, the produce was in appearance a cross-bred calf, which at two years old, had long horns; the parents were both hornless.

Six very superior pure-bred black-faced horned ewes, belonging to Mr. H. Shaw, of Leochel-Cushnie, were served by a Leicester ram, white-faced and hornless. The lambs were crosses. The next year they were served by a ram of exactly the same breed as the ewes themselves. To Mr. Shaw's astonishment, the lambs were without exception hornless and brownish in the face, instead of being black and horned. The third year (1846), they were again served by a superior ram of their own breed, and again the lambs were mongrels.

A sow of the black and white breed became pregnant by a boar of the wild breed, of a deep chestnut color. The pigs produced were duly mixed, the color of the boar being in some very predominant. The sow being afterwards put to a boar of the same breed as herself, some of the produce was still stained or marked with the chestnut color which prevailed in the first litter, and the same occurred after a third impregnation, the boar being then of the same kind as herself. What adds to the force of this case is, that in the course of many years' observation, the breed in question was never known to produce progeny having the slightest tinge of chestnut color.

A young woman, residing in Edinburgh, and born of white parents, but whose mother, previous to her marriage, bore a mulatto child by a negro man-servant, exhibits distinct traces of the negro.

It is by no means an unfrequent occurrence for a widow who has married again to bear children resembling her first husband.

A very striking fact may be related in this connection, which, while it may or may not have a practical bearing on the breeding of domestic animals, shows forcibly how mysterious are some of the laws of reproduction. It is stated by the celebrated traveler Count de Strazelecki, in his Physical Description of New South Wales and Van Deiman's Land. "Whenever," he says, "a fruitful intercourse has taken place between an aboriginal woman and an European male, that aboriginal woman is forever after incapable of being impregnated by a male of her own nation, although she may again be fertile with an European."

A reliable farmer relates to us a remarkable instance within his own observation, in proof of the influence of a first impregnation. We repeat his language: "For many years my father was possessed of a breed of cattle which he called the *belly-stripe*—the cattle were black, with the exception of a stripe of white around the belly. When the first Durham bull was introduced into our town, one of our belly-stripe cows was put to him, with the expectation of obtaining a calf resembling the bull, but to our great disappointment, the calf, a heifer, was a *belly-stripe*.

"I raised the calf; when two years old she was served by a Durham bull, and produced a calf having the likeness of the bull. She was afterwards served by a belly-stripe, but the calf *was a Durham!*"

Such instances as those already given, which might be multiplied to an indefinite number, cannot be the result of impracticable vagaries or of whimsical imagination—but are of so marked a character as to deserve and demand a candid and thorough investigation.

* * *

Abundance of Silver.—Two correspondents writing to the London Times, state that the recent discovery of oxyd of silver in a natural state, a thing which, until recently, was believed not to exist, will produce a yield of silver absolutely enormous in relation to that which has hitherto been obtained from the ordinary metallic silver deposits. In a ton of ore, in its natural state, where the normal yield would be thirteen ounces, the new discovery will produce an average yield of 113 ounces, the 100 ounces being produced from what has hitherto been regarded as useless. The importance to our mines, where silver is often found near to copper and other metals, will be very great; and in some cases, where the deposit is great and unmixed with other metals, the returns will be almost fabulous, where the cost of working will be absolutely trifling.

A Very Pleasant Reminiscense.

While traveling in the mountains we met with an incident so pleasing in its nature that we cannot refrain from giving it a place in our journal.

In our travels we found ourselves one day upon that high mountain range near Monte Christo, estimated at 6500 feet above this Bay. There we found quite a garden spot. We had called at a sawmill upon the mountain—(for they have sawmills high up too) and being told there was a garden not far off, we had made this visit to see it. Coming to this garden we tied our pony and called at a neat "cottage home," and upon entering we stated our object was to see a garden thus high up in these mountains, as we were interested in such things; when quickly the gentleman said: Come in Colonel; glad to see you. Being a stranger, we said, Sir, you have the advantage of us. Never mind, Colonel, walk in; glad to see you; whereupon we felt at home and took a seat. After a little talk upon the subject of mountain-gardening, the gentleman said: Colonel, I think I have something to show you that will be interesting to you, and taking from a secretary a morocco case, he opened it and held up before us "*A Silver Medal,*" awarded to N. Parsons & Co., for the "Best Mountain Vegetables." The medal bore date September, 1852. Nine years ago! And here we found the spot where were grown the *first* mountain vegetables of California. And here the grower; and here too the Medal which we had bestowed with so much pleasure and satisfaction at *our First Agricultural Exhibition in* 1852,—the first in California; then an individual enterprise, planned and sustained both in labor and expense by individual cost. This was a pleasant incident for the day indeed, for it happened upon our "Birthday." There was one fact which we should not fail to mention, and that was, that our friend Mr. Parsons, when some years ago he dissolved partnership with his friend, they were at a loss how to divide their interest in the medal, as it was engraved *N. Parsons & Co.*, and this could not be obliterated very easily. Whereupon Mr. P. said, I think I had better keep it, and I will hand it down to my children and grand-children. The partner said, oh, if you will *do that* you keep it, as I am going to Fraser River. The joke of it was, they were both then—(not old Bachelors) but spruce young bachelors. But as "many a true word is spoken in jest," so it proved; for now we found Mr. P. happily settled in a pleasant cottage with his wife and children round him, and a happy home; while his former partner is a bachelor still. (We attribute this good fortune of wife, etc., to the silver medal; there's a charm about it.)

Mr. P. has been successful in raising potatoes, cabbages, and pears, even thus high up in the mountains, getting 10,000 pounds of potatoes to the acre; these bring four and five cents per pound at Monte Cristo. Other vegetables also pay well. The soil is deep and rich and amply moist. We are satisfied apple and pear as well as peach would do well. The grape will do well also, more especially the American varieties,—Isabella, Catawba, Concord, and Diana. The Autumn is the best time to plant them.

◆

Langton's Pioneer Express Company.

What would our mountain friends do for facilities were it not for the enterprise of the old and long established Express Company of Langton & Co. From Marysville upwards to the highest outlet of the mountains, even to the great Sierra Valley where the express bags are conveyed on a "mule" train about thirty miles, even there these enterprising old pioneers "Langton & Co," send on their letters and packages.

During our late mountain trip we met the train some twenty miles above Downieville, just under the towering "Sierra Buttes" on one of the rocky passes; there was the rider and his mule, and the other pack-mules with packs, wending their way down from the valley with letters and orders from the valleys above, from Washoe and Virginia City and all that section, and at that moment we felt we could appreciate the value of this enterprise, for we wrote a letter (the rider kindly waiting while we did so) using the saddle upon our pony's back for a desk, and sent the letter forward, thinking all the while what a blessing in these wilds was Langton & Co's. Express.

We do not wonder that throughout all this region "Sam Langton," the pioneer, is so well known, or that Langton Brothers, the pioneer Express Company of the mountains are so much in favor, for with the very little facilities afforded by Uncle Sam's Postoffices, they would be all out of the world but for "Langton & Co."

As an evidence of the favor in which this pioneer is held, we saw a magnificent pair of *gold spurs*,—fine, solid gold, of large and ample dimensions, with the chains and pointers all solid gold, and the leathern bands richly wrought with silk; these were all in a fine morocco case. Upon the spurs was engraved, "Presented to Sam Langton, Pioneer Expressman of California, by the Miners of Sierra, in token of regard." The value of the gift was hundreds of dollars, and the deed was just like the generous miners, and most worthily bestowed, for Langton's Express has done much to build up all the interests of this section of country, and we stand ready to testify to the readiness of this express to render favors and facilities to all their patrons and friends. Their courtesy and kindness we shall ever duly appreciate.

Langton & Co's. Express now extends from Marysville to Sierra Valley; is regular, prompt, and reliable, and ever attentive and obliging. We hope it may be extended to Beckwith's Pass, and thus benefit hundreds in that upper portion and outlet of our State.

Langton Brothers were among the earliest to plant trees, vines, and flowers in Downieville, as early as '54 and '55, and by their influence much has been done of which we shall speak.

◆

Fruit-Pits and Skins on Sidewalks.—Would it not be well if all persons would refrain from throwing peach or plum-pits or fruit-skins on the sidewalks. How often do we notice persons slip and fall by treading on them, and oftentimes the injury is serious. We wish the Press in general would notice this subject. Limbs have been broken by falls caused by these things, and a little care would prevent it.

About Cranberries.

1st. What soil is best adapted to the culture of the cranberry? and how should it be prepared?

2d. Is a cranberry meadow likely to prove durable after the vines are regularly rooted?

3d. Can cranberries be successfully transplanted?

4th. Does the soil need enriching, as in the case of other vegetables?

The answers to these questions will, perhaps, meet the points of inquiry so often repeated in the course of a few weeks. To the first I reply: That low, wet land is the best. It must not, however, be too wet—the surface water, if any there be, should be removed by drains; and where the water has not been so deep as to prevent the formation of a tough sod, it will be necessary to pare off the sod to a sufficient depth to remove all grass roots. A sufficient number of drains should be cut to dispose of all redundant water, and not more—for the ground should be moist. I think it well to close up the drains in the fall, and let the water spread over the meadow during the winter. It will do the plants no injury, but will be likely to prevent weeds and grass from taking root, and growing, which would soon prove too much for the plants in question. The sod if snugly piled, will soon furnish an excellent compost for fruit trees.

The ground thus divested of its sod and surface water, is prepared for the plant. The first thing in the labor of transplanting, is to open shallow, parallel trenches, one and one-half or two feet apart; into these trenches I plant my vines—varying from one to eight feet in length. These I cover slightly every six or eight inches, when the labor of transplanting is done. The plant, now left to the secret operation of natural laws, will leave its ligaments into the yielding soil, and send its slender tendrils outward, until, in the course of two or three years, it covers the entire surface—and from the first year of its setting, it will reward the labor and time given to it in a greatly increasing ratio. April and May I consider the best time for setting plants—as those set in the fall are more liable to be raised out by the freezing of winter. —[Cor. Rural New Yorker.

It will be borne in mind that our mild climate gives us great advantage. We can plant in the Fall safely, and this is the best time to prepare for the cranberry.

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Equipments of the Pony Express Rider.—The Grass Valley National learned the following from one of the swift couriers of the Plains:

Each rider is provided with a complete buckskin suit of clothes, with the hair on, and forming the outside of the same, so that in the event of a storm, the rain or snow will not penetrate or make the clothes heavy, and thus retard the horse; but it runs off down the hair, which is more or less oily. The pockets for the conveyance of the letters, etc., are four in number, and are placed immediately under the saddle-horn, next to the horse. Four eight-inch, six-shooting Colts are so arranged as to be half-cocked, and ready for their deadly work. These, and a knife of some eighteen inches in length, with mercury in a tube formed in the back of the same, so that when used the mercury rushes to the point of the blade. About one hundred miles is the distance traveled by each rider. He is only allowed eleven hours to do it in.

Business Matters in Business Hours.—How much more would be accomplished in this world if all would adopt the above motto, and live up to it! Business matters *only* in business hours. The merchants in England act up to this rule; they allow themselves time to eat and sleep, without the interference of business. But we Americans, bring trade and traffic to our tables, evening entertainments, and almost into the Church, and crowding business into all our thoughts; we neither have time to eat, sleep, or worship God.

Post Office Improvements—Sacramento.—The Post Office at Sacramento, has been greatly improved; it now has an opening on K for the reception and delivery of the Mails received either by Stage or Steam. The delivery for the business men and the people generally is on Fourth street. The whole interior has been re-modeled, and much improved, under the New Administration, and is now most efficiently conducted.

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CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad,

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

TO THE WOOL-GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

The undersigned, agent of the California Wool-Growers' Association, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
San Francisco.
9

THE UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS, Stock-Raisers, —AND— STABLE KEEPERS,

YOU ARE PARTICULARLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE MILL WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the FIRST PREMIUM! —AT THE— State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

Being often applied to by acquaintances throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co., SAN FRANCISCO, My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars, Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES! CONSISTING OF Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR, Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the INCREASED VALUE OF Well-Cleaned Wheat Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER, Inventor and Patentee.

Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

Partnership Notice.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name and firm of TODD & RICHARDS, for the purpose of transacting the Grain and Produce Brokerage and Commission Business, at the old stand of A. H. TODD & CO., No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.

A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

San Francisco, May 27th, 1861.

TODD & RICHARDS, Produce Grain Brokers, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.

ALEX. H. TODD, Late firm A. H. Todd & Co., | JAS. R. RICHARDS, Late firm Richards & McCraken

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

FRUIT Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the SALE OF FRUITS For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all Fruit-Growers, Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO., Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street, SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14 3m

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT The requisitions of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree, AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

French Peonies, Hyacinths, Gladiolas, Lilies, Tulips, and other Flowering Plants,

No. 110 California street, Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

French Garden VINEYARD, SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner, MR. J. B. LÉGER, has just returned from France, bringing with him a complete

APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING, and one also FOR MAKING WINE.

They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a SPECIAL BUSINESS.

They think that, by entering again in partnership, one being from Bordeaux and the other from Bourgogne, they cannot fail to PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.

They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to Make Wines and Cognacs, Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.

A. DELMAS.

BUY ALL YOUR PEARLS ......OF...... TUCKER!

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street, Between J and K streets, SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose, 28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive of the Springs.

14 6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL. Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets, MOKELUMNE HILL,

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge, Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

123-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts., IONE CITY, AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

REMOVED TO THE MARKET-HOUSE ON MARKET STREET, BELOW DAVIS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE charge of MEATS of all descriptions, and to put the same in good order, under the supervision of EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS, and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions will be at the above place.

13 N. L. BROUGHTON, Inspector.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY...............................SEPT. 13, 1861.

☞ See List of Fairs on Last Page.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Look to Our Special Advertisemts.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Jebb's New Patent Churn.

This famous Churn can now be had at our Office. We have had some made to answer the demand. They are a grand Churn. Persons at a distance can be supplied by sending an order with reference for the amount, $12 50. Patent-Rights for sale.

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We know that, during our Fairs, while we are crowded, our correspondents will be very indulgent. We will reply and attend to their kind favors at an early day.

"Silent Griefs," from Lillia de Montana, will appear next week.

Our notes, "Mountain Vineyards and Orchards, No. 3," including Forest City and Downieville, will appear next week.

"Mountain Vineyards and Orchards, No. 4," including Sierra City, Reis & Co.'s Quartz-Mill, etc., will appear soon. Also, Beckwith Pass, Beckwith Peak, etc. Sierra Valley, and its Mountains and snow-capped summits, will also appear. Our readers will be kindly indulgent.

Our Notes on Fairs, and the several Addresses, will all appear.

We ask attention to the article on "Fibrilia;" it is of moment. We can grow Flax triumphantly here.

We hope our friends will remember that they can send a world of information to their friends in the Old States by sending the Farmer, with all our Fair Reports. It costs but *Four Dollars* a year, and will do the State good service, and show what California can do.

Our Full Reports will appear when the hurry of the Fairs is over, and more time can be given to reading than during the hurry and bustle of the Fair-weeks, our journal being a record of the most important parts of the Exhibitions.

To Our Subscribers to the Unions.

Those of our Subscribers to the Unions, who have not received their Unions for several weeks, the following Letter, from St. Louis, from the Editors and Proprietors of that paper, will explain the cause:

St. Louis, (Mo.), July 6, 1861.

Editor Farmer: We have to advise you now, of the temporary suspension of our issue. The broken health of the writer renders this step necessary, until assistance can be procured, probably a month or two, in the interim. Such is the distraction of our country, that we are satisfied nothing can be done, and suggests a discontinuance of exchanges for the present. We hope to see the day when peace, and good order, may again prevail. The condition of this State, is at present most unhappy. You have our hearty thanks for past efforts, and trust they may be mutually renewed under more favorable auspices. In haste,

Yours, very truly, Schenck & Co.

The lamentable distraction caused by the war, has ruined many newspapers of the highest standing. We deeply regret to lose the Unions, but hope, as our friends say, it will only be for a season. We, however, do not mean that our Subscribers shall lose, for those who have paid, will be furnished with the Farmer *Extra Time*, to make their *time and money* good. This, we trust, will be satisfactorily. Whatever loss may occur, *we will bear.*

Our Subscribers in Sacramento County.—We hope our patrons in this county will do us the favor to meet us at the State Fair. We wish to obtain from them all the items they can give us concerning their crops, stock, etc.; and we shall be ready to take the small items of dues also, for all of which we shall be grateful.

Our Subscribers in San Joaquin County.—Those of our subscribers whom we did not have the pleasure of meeting when at the late Fair, will find their Bills at the bookstore of Van Allen & Co., and we shall be obliged to them if they will call there and adjust the same.

Our Subscribers in Sonoma County.—These we hope to meet at the Fair of Santa Rosa, where may be expected a grand Fair, creditable to that county.

Agricultural Address.—We shall publish each and all as early as possible, and shall be glad of all items of importance touching these interests.

The Stock at the San Joaquin Fair.—Some of the finest Stock ever shown at any Fair in this State. Of all these we shall speak in our next. Coburn & Bro., J. D. Patterson, Dr Holden, J. Sarles, R. S. Bates, all had Dairy-Stock of high character. Many of the Horses were splendid, as we shall show. Sheep, all fine, principally by J. D. Patterson. Swine very fine. We shall speak of all in our next.

Success of the San Joaquin Agricultural Fair.—We give the evidence of the success of this Fair by the following facts: The sales of members' tickets have been $4000; sales of season tickets, $200; sale of tickets at door, probably, $2500. Total, $6700. This is the largest amount ever given since the State Society held its Fair in Stockton. We rejoice to record this success.

The Coming State Fair.

There is a grand time coming for Sacramento; so say all the newspapers, and of course who dare dispute such authority. There is one thing certain, the people of Sacramento deserve a grand time, for they have done grandly in contributing most liberally for the Hall and the grounds to have a place for the shows.

The Hall, as has been illustrated by us, is the largest and best show-room in the State, and the Fair grounds when fully completed will be the very best, and will equal any in the United States. The whole cost of Hall and ground when completed, will approximate to $75,000.

It is to be hoped that there will be a grand turn out, and that the present exhibition may be free from many of the objections of the former Fairs. It is truly to be hoped that the aim of exhibitors will be to advance the cause of Agriculture and Mechanical Science, together with Manufactures and the Arts, in preference to sectional or personal interests.

The Steam Navigation Company, the Express Company of Wells, Fargo & Co., and other public conveyances have made liberal offers to carry materials free, and to aid all in their power. Ample provisions has been made to provide for guests and strangers so that personal inconveniences shall be avoided. The hotels and restaurants have made extra arrangements, so that all can be well cared for, and the experience of past years will be sufficient to deter all from the imposition of excessive prices. We learn that moderate charges will be the order of the day.

The Agricultural Hall where the productions of the earth, manufactures and works of art can be seen, is on the corner of Sixth and M streets. The stars and stripes that float from its lofty staff will guide all to it.

The Fair Grounds about one mile out can be reached by the new railroad track prepared for this purpose. We believe everything has been made ready for a happy time. The fare to and from Sacramento from this city is cheap enough; so that ten, twenty, or thirty thousand can go and enjoy themselves. Let the word be, we'll all go.

Places to Visit During the State Fair at Sacramento.

First, the Agricultural Hall, and carefully examine all the contributions, and decide on the amount of improvement made since last year.

Second, the Fair-Grounds, and look carefully to the fine Horses and Colts, and see how rapidly we are taking high rank as Breeders of Blood-Horses. There will be on exhibition some of the finest Horses ever shown in California.

Look also at the Dairy-Stock; for even the European Shows cannot excel some that will be at this Fair.

Sheep, Swine, and Domestic Animals of all kinds will be found worthy several days' examination.

The Races will exhibit the power of endurance, as well as of the speed, of the best racers in California.

The Railroad cars, will take all who desire to Folsom, a very pleasant trip, on a fine route, and under the charge of gentlemanly conductors.

Visitors must be sure and go out to Smith's Garden, one of the best Gardens and finest Orchards and Nurseries in all this section.

Hubbard's Garden, also, is worthy a ride of a few miles. Here will be found pleasant scenery, Fruits, etc.

The Old Capitol Building, and the new site, should be visited; the first has been the theater of many a hard fought political battle, and the second will be that of greater scenes than the old.

The Hall of the Pioneers, the Hall of the Odd-Fellows, the Library, and the several Engine Houses, some truly elegant; these will all show what the City of the Plains can do.

We hope visitors will also take a look at Harbison's Apiary, on the banks of the Sacramento, and buy some of his Bees. He deserves well for his zeal as a working-Bee. His Book should have a wide circulation.

A. J. Bigelow's Apiary of Italian Bees should be visited; they are a wonder. Though both the above will be seen at the Fair, we advise a visit to each.

Visitors should rise early, and enjoy the sunrise and cool of the morning, then spend the heat of the day indoors, and again the moonlight in a pleasant promenade. Go with the resolution to spend the Fair-week happily.

New Town of Lockford.

We learn with pleasure that a new town is fast building up near Staples' Ranch, some sixteen miles from Stockton, at the Junction of the River and Stage Roads from Stockton to the Mines.

There is a good Public-House, Post-Office, Hall of Sons of Temperance, two Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops, and about a dozen buildings, and a social circle of neighbors all interested in building up a good and permanent place, where the best influences shall be exerted.

There are good locations for settlers on lands, from $5 an acre for highlands, and thence to $10, $20, and $30, an acre for bottom-land.

There is a good opening for a merchant with capital. We say, success to Lockford!

Lockford is named from Dr. Lock, one of the early settlers, with whom we had the pleasure of a trip round the Horn to this State in '49.

A Grand Plan—Good Invention.—We noticed in the large store of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett at Stockton—they deal largely in Bale Rope for hay-makers and miners—that they place their coils of rope in their cellar where it is kept in order, and pass the ends up through the floor, showing their varied sizes, so that all can see. When any quantity is wanted they draw up and cut off, thus keeping the stock clean and in order below, and save room above. This house also keep sewing machines to make bags for grain-growers, using up about 400 bales of cloth the last three months. We call especial attention to their large advertisement in our columns this week. They are the largest dealers in all this section of country.

The San Joaquin District Fair.

This Society opened their Second Annual Fair and Cattle Show, under very favorable auspices: but such has been the working spirit of the Board of Managers and the coöperation of its friends, that by a really effective and liberal contribution of materials, they will have made a grand success.

When we consider that this Society had just been laboring to erect a New Hall, at an expense of many thousand dollars, and that, too, when the District has been unusually engaged in political affairs, we wonder they found themselves so ready for an Agricultural Exhibition such as they have shown.

Finding it impossible to give proper attention to more than one District Exhibition in one week, when so widely apart, we made our visit to this Section, and were pleased to be able to notice the steady onward progress being made in systematizing and getting into regular order, the working machinery of Agricultural Exhibitions and Cattle Shows, although it will take many years yet before they are brought up to the perfection of the old States.

The New Hall at Stockton, is truly a fine structure, and when the Society shall be able to add another story, so as to give them command of more room which coming years will demand, it will be indeed a beautiful Hall—thanks to the spirit and liberality of the Citizens of this growing and wealthy District.

The Hall was liberally and gayly festooned with brilliant-colored banners and flags representing all Nations, together with many signal flags, all arranged under the following Design: On the right center of the ceiling, was a large American Flag, to represent the North; the same on the left, to represent the South; between these two, was the American Eagle resting upon a Portrait of the "Father of his Country," and these two American Flags, each with their Thirty-Four Stars, are firmly bound together with a chain of bunting festooned around both Flags, the Eagle, and Portrait, and over the whole a collection of banners and flags, thus showing that the Design is that the memory of the "Father of his Country," by his counsels, will yet preserve our Whole Union, and that the American Eagle shall still float over the the Whole Union as one unbroken Nation. Heaven grant it may be so! This Design was a grand one; and the number of Flags composing this brilliant group were more than 300, all (save two American flags) were made at the Asylum by the inmates.

The Hall on its opening, presented a very handsome appearance: two long wide tables through the entire Hall, with raised centers, well covered with Fruit, Vegetables, Flowers, and the numerous Contributions from the people, evinced the interest they felt in such Enterprises.

The Rooms on the right, were occupied as a Natural History Society's, well filled with very fine Specimens, in all departments, neatly arranged upon shelves, Dr. Robert K. Reed, and Dr. E. S. Holden, being the President and Directors—the Heads and Hearts of the entire Society; these Rooms were thrown open to the public. The Rooms on the left, were for the Executive Board and the Committee; the Basement of the Hall was as a room for refreshment in part, and for Agricultural Implements. The large Hall was well filled, and we are pleased to record that in our careful examination, this Exhibition was free from ordinary, and common, or worthless, articles. There seemed to be a desire to have what was shown, excellent. We wish this might be the case everywhere; at the same time, we cannot but regret that our Halls of Exhibition are too much filled up with Dry Goods, Hardware, and numerous Articles of Imported and Foreign-make—when they, in fact, are intended, or should be, only for Examples of our Own Home-Make—the real Industry of our own Citizens here on the spot.

Our Agricultural and Mechanical Exhibitions should show the Industry of our own People, first and mainly. We do not object to Specimens of any work as Models; but to have our Halls filled with "Goods for Sale," or as Advertising Cards, has ever hindered the progress of our own Enterprise and industry.

We found much to approve in the Exhibition at the Hall, and commend the energy and public spirit of the Managers of this District.

The Exhibition at the Fair grounds was most creditable; good order and quiet was a marked feature, and we are really glad to record the absence of that rowdyism, drunkenness, and gambling that have disgraced so many of our Fairs. We attribute this in this district to the excellent management of the worthy President and Board of Managers.

We give the Report in part of the Hall and grounds, and shall note the most worthy articles from time to time, from our notes taken on the spot.

Stockton has done nobly. The Exhibition was a noble and triumphant example of what energy and perseverance can do. Dr. Holden's Address was to the point—practical throughout; Mr. Higbee's Address, a grand one; and the Poem of Mrs. E. D. Hale (which we publish), most admirable. The Ball, which made the finale of the Fair, we mention elsewhere.

The "Useful" and the "Beautiful."

At the Stockton Fair, among the large collection of goods all kinds, we have selected the following as worthy of special notice:

Dried Fruits.

Mrs. Dr. Bateman, Stockton, exhibits Dried Apples, delicate and of extra quality, Dried Nectarines, Peaches, Pears, and Plums; all of superior quality; also Raisins from the Grape. This collection was in neat boxes, the whole a most creditable and honorable exhibition.

Mrs. E. J. Harris: Raisins from the Grape, Dried Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Figs, and Nectarines. These were all very excellent, indeed.

Mrs. E. Benson: A sample of Dried Peaches of a lot of 2000 pounds; a sample of Apples of 1000 pounds, and another sample of 2000 pounds, This was a most excellent lot.

Mrs. J. D. Woodbury: A Basket of Bur-work, a Box of same, and three Picture-Frames of same. These were as beautiful as could be conceived, made from little burs like the bur-clover, and from other burs, from acorns, and leaves of the pine-burs. This collection was an honor to the maker.

Mrs. B. F. Kendall: a gem of Wax-work, a Statuette Vase, and in this a superb white camellia, a group of English violets, a sprig of mignonette, and a rose; forming a choice bouquet, arranged in exquisite taste.

Miss Maggie Jerneau: A Stand of Wax Flowers; very choice and delicately formed—Flowers to the life.

There were also many other beautiful articles, which we shall notice in our next.

The First ever Exhibited.

At every Fair—District or State—we can always find evidences of the steady onward progress of our State which we are proud to herald; and at each and all we find some new product, some new invention, some new proof of genius and taste.

At the San Joaquin District Fair we noticed with pleasure the following new products. A magnificent *Feather Duster* made most elegantly of peacock feathers, by Mrs. Andrew Wolf, Stockton, the feathers being from birds reared by herself also—thus truly "home-made" and "home-grown." A branch of a chestnut tree, with a handsome *bur* upon it. This is the first we believe ever shown.

The Marysville Fair.

The Northern District Fair, at Marysville, may be classed among the successes, although it did not appear very bright at its opening; its final triumph was complete, and this was owing to the extra exertions of its energetic President and his co-laborers.

The Fair opened on Monday, and by the second or third day the Show was highly creditable. There was an enthusiasm about it that created success.

A goodly display of the Produce of the Farm, the Orchard, and the Vineyard, loaded the tables. Works of Art and Genius had their share. The Ladies did well, as they always do.

The Show at the Stock-Grounds was grand. The noble Horse had some grand representatives there; and the Dairy-Stock showed the "cream" of the State.

A generous feeling prevailed. A "King" addressed them in strains of eloquence, enthusiasm, poetry, and beauty. Both Fruits and Flowers sent an aroma of gladness everywhere. But of these we shall speak more fully hereafter. The Northern District has done well.

Eldorado County Fair.

The Third Annual Fair of the Eldorado County Agricultural Society was opened, on Tuesday, the 10th, at Eldorado. We copy from the Union's correspondenc the following account: Heretofore the Fair has been held at Coloma. But for the advancement of the Agricultural interests the Society thought best to remove yearly; which, in my opinion, will accomplish the desired object.

The Pavilion is one of the finest ever constructed in the county, and best adapted for the purpose which the Society has ever had in view. It is 72 feet in length, by 55 in width, built of brick and stone, and thoroughly fire-proof. To the contractor, G. G. Blanchard, great credit is due for his prompt and efficient services, and in a great measure to him the people of Eldorado county are indebted thus far for their success. This is thought to be the best Fair ever held in the county. Entries have been made more than were anticipated.

The display of Fruit is very large.

W. H. Pavey exhibits five varieties of Pears, and ten of Apples, which are considered to be very fine. His Pears are not of the large variety, but are of fine flavor.

J. J. Dean exhibits twelve varieties of Apples, and eleven of Pears. The latter excel anthing exhibited in the county, the largest weighing two pounds and six ounces, and four weighing eight pounds and six ounces. He has also a fine sample of soft-shell Almonds, Nectarines, and Plums, and one Japanese Squash, one year plucked from the vine, sound, and looking as well as though it had just been pulled.

C. Pavey has fifteen varieties of Apples, very fine, and sixteen varieties of Pears, also good.

E. Willow exhibits twelve varieties of Apples, and two of Pears, also very good.

Thomas J. Orgon exhibits ten varieties of Grapes, two of Pears, one of Plums, and two baskets of Dried Peaches and Dried Plums, the latter of which is a credit to any one.

Bronson of Placerville, exhibits nine varieties of Pears, two of Apples, and five of Plums, all of which are very creditable to the county. The Plums are the largest and best flavored ever exhibited in the county.

D. Thornton exhibits two varieties of Apples, two of Pears, and three of Peaches.

C. G. Carpenter, of Diamond Springs, exhibits a splendid variety of Fruit—six varieties of Apples, four of Pears, one of Quince, and four of Peaches. He has a splendid selection.

J. McCormick has on exhibition four Squashes, weighing in the aggregate 340 pounds, the largest weighing 100 pounds. He also exhibits a fine assortment of Hops, the roots of which are from the yard of J. R. Ray & Co., of Sacramento, and transplanted on the 7th of May last.

The departments of Manufactures, Home Productions, Needle-work, etc., were well represented, and very creditable to the county and to the Exhibition. We have not room this week for further particulars.

The Ball at Stockton.

This very happy affair came off at Stockton on Friday evening. A few brief lines will express our views of that most joyful event.

The Hall had been stripped of all save the gay flags and festooning and pictures upon the walls; and instead, living, breathing pictures of beauty and happiness were there. The Hall looked grand, with intelligent men and beautiful women, with a universal glow of happiness on every face. Like to fragrant and beautiful flowers in a golden vase, or diamond in rich setting, so appeared lovely women that evening. We have never seen a finer assemblage, or an entire assembly of the fair sex where all were so fair, and where all exhibited such an admirable, in many cases exquisite, taste in dress. Well may Stocktonians be proud; their social circle is an honor, despite the storm-cloud of war.

Sewing Machines.

Cannot Farmers make their own Grain Bags? When we hear Farmers say that Farming don't pay; or that the *Expenses* of Farming take away all the *Profits*, we feel like entering into a careful examination of these *Expenses*, and find out where the shoe pinches: for it is a self-evident fact, that where there has been a judicious management of the means within the power of the Farmer, Grain-growing must be profitable, even at *seventy-five cents* a bushel; and yet we hear of *hard times*, low prices, etc.

We wish to show how easy it is to save a large expense to the Grain-grower, each year: Our plan is for every Farmer to

"Buy a Sewing-Machine."

And with this Implement have his own Grain Bags made in his family. This would save the Farmers of this State, thousands and tens of thousands of dollars annually, as they could be made during the season at the leisure hours of the members of the Family; and, besides the Grain Bags, a large amount of Family Clothing could be made, and the Family relieved from the *hard* work of needle-sewing.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing-Machines, now offered at greatly reduced prices, should induce every Farmer to have one of these labor-saving Machines in his Home. Let the Farmers of our State consult the *Health* and the comfort of the *Wife* and *Daughters*, and they will at once buy one of these valuable money and labor-saving Machines.

As a proof of what we write, we wish to give the substance of a debate we recently heard between a Farmer and his wife, upon the contrast between the plan of sewing with a *needle* and a Sewing-Machine, and mowing with a *Scythe* and a *Patent Reaper*. Here are their arguments:

"Come, tell me, Husband, is it best,
To toil and labor without rest?
Of what avail to us is wealth,
If we, at last, have lost our Health?
Would you go out on yonder plain,
And with a *Scythe*, mow down the grain?
Oh, no! you say 'tis better, cheaper,
To cut it with a *Patent Reaper*.
So I, like you, throw *needle* by;
Give up *old ways*, and *new ones* try.
I'll be as happy as a Queen,
With Wheeler & Wilson's New Machine."
"I think you are right, Wife; now we'll try,
You to *your* work, and so will *I*.
We both will work much *better*, *cheaper*:
You with your Sewing Machine: I with my *Reaper*."

Refreshing.

Like to copious and refreshing showers they come.

The present week was a refreshing one to the Editors of this Journal, for on the opening day of the week we received at our office from our kind neighbor L. Lane, Esq., across the Bay at Brooklyn, a box of fine strawberries, and a beautiful bouquet. We placed these on the table of the Editress, who gratefully acknowledges the kindness to us. The same morning we received *such* a box of fruit from "Smith's Gardens," Sacramento, as made the mouth water to open it. Those large black Hamburg Grapes, the golden colored Egg Plums, the splendid Bartlett Pears, and the fragrant Quinces, made a collection that even the "goddess Pomona" would have delighted to look upon. May our friend Smith have a bounteous crop forever, and his garner always be full. May his *wife* (when he gets one) make him happy for a thousand years, and his *children* rise up and call him blessed.

We have also to acknowledge a splendid box of superb apples, pears, quinces, and peaches, from the orchard of Briggs & Haskell, Marysville. We hardly know how to return suitable thanks to Messrs. B. & H., for their liberality, for the box was truly grand; but such generosity carries its own reward; the giver is enriched in the enjoyment of his own generous emotions, which the receiver can also appreciate. Our most grateful thanks we would tender to all our generous friends for such remembrances.

Thanks.—We return thanks to West Brothers, for some fine samples of apples and grapes; also to Dr. Harris for fruits, and to Mr. Perley for fine apples. To Mrs. Col. Huggins for a dish of splendid Isabella grapes; for this we return thanks in the name of the Editress, to whom they were most kindly sent. We received also samples of rice corn, the most beautiful we ever saw, raised in the garden of Col. Huggins. We are also indebted to C. T. Meader, Esq., for fine samples of copper ore from their several mines; the above were from the Stockton Fair. We received from W. M. A. Townsend, Esq., of Sonoma, a splendid Gloria Mundi apple, measuring fifteen inches in circumference, and weighing twenty-six ounces; many thanks for this bouncing apple. To Lawrence Lane, Esq., thanks for a basket of fine tomatoes, cucumbers, etc.

Furniture of Rare Beauty and Merit.—Messrs. Selling, Marx & Co., have now for sale an entire new style of elegant furniture, rare and unique in design, such as has never before been offered. They have also adopted a grand plan to show the true beauty and style of the furniture, by a splendid sett of sterescopic views, thus showing every pattern they have for sale. By this means purchasers can in a few minutes see all the new patterns made, and can order by pattern, and have them shipped at any time, each article being numbered. It is a grand plan.

Buy a Pretty Bird and Cage.—J. R. Ray, on J street, has a splendid lot of Bird-Cages of his own "Home Manufacture," and sweet singing birds. Go and buy one. We notice also that he has had a precious Bird of Paradise just added to his "Home." May it ever have a heavenly plumage, and sing songs of love and obedience that shall send rays of joy to its parents' hearts.

Ladies Dress Materials.—Connell, Ryan & Co. will be very happy to have the ladies that visit Sacramento call at their store on J street, and see the new and beautiful goods just received by them, all for the present season and present occasion.

Cotton Culture.

The "Cotton" question is one of great moment now, and it must inevitably lead to mighty actions and mighty results. England must have Cotton for the weavers, or a revolution will be the result. And as the action of England must affect this country very greatly, whether war or peace result from it, everything that tends to show where this great Staple can be had, will afford relief.

Liberia is reported to be a Cotton-growing country; and all the light that can be thrown on this subject, must be beneficial.

We present a part of the Message of President Benson, delivered to the Legislature of Liberia, Dec. 10, 1857, nearly four years ago. The extract we give, relates only to "Cotton Culture." There are important facts, relating to Coffee, Sugar, and other articles; but our present aim is to speak only of Cotton now: and to show that Liberia must inevitably become a great Cotton-growing country; and to this section, all colored people that escape the desolating scourge of war, will resort, and thus build up an immense Cotton-growing country that will supply England largely.

We commend the following plan of the President of Liberia, to induce the Cultivation of Cotton, as worthy of imitation among more intelligent countries; and we ask, if such a country as Liberia can, through her Legislature, give Bounties upon Agricultural crops, why should not enlightened States follow her example; why should not California offer Bounties for Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Hemp, Flax, etc.

The plan proposed by President Benson is one that will always make a State prosperous: for it encourages the Industry of the people: and we wish our State would try it.

We have not the Statistics of Liberia, for the last four years, at hand; but their success has been great, and it is certain that ere long, the Cotton grown will be enormous.

It is however to the Bounties to which we refer, as showing how far we are behind other countries. The following is the extract of the Message referred to:

COTTON CULTURE.

So very certain am I, that this can be demonstrated to be one of the most advantageous cotton growing countries in the world, as that I feel impatient that its capacity in that respect be properly tested: and though we are amidst a severe pecuniary pressure, yet I cannot forego the idea of recommending that this government offer and pay a premium of one hundred dollars annually, for the next four years, to the person who will in Liberia produce from one acre of land, in each successive year, the largest quantity of the best quality of cotton; the sum of sixty dollars for the largest quantity of second quality cotton; and forty dollars for the largest quantity of third quality cotton, each quality the produce of a single acre. The extending of the time to four successive years of annual competition, will be a great inducement for competitors to plant the first year, from the fact that the cotton plant being perennial with us, multiplies and extends its branches so rapidly, as that in a well-cultivated field, each plant will increase not much less than a hundred per cent, in its annual yield, at least for the first four years; which fact will evidently give the advantage in the fourth year to those who will have diligence to plant in the first year.

It affords me much pleasure to be able to say that H. B. M. Consul residing here, will, from the very lively interest he feels in this matter, engage to furnish seed of the best quality to as many as may wish to try the experiment with "foreign" cotton-seed. He has received from the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, within the past few weeks, a series of pertinent questions relative to the mode of cotton cultivation in Liberia, and the capacity of the country to produce that article on an extensive scale, which questions, for aught we know, may lead to the most happy results in the future, mutually beneficial to both countries.

I deny that a fair trial has ever been made at cotton growing, to any extent in Liberia, by the Americo-Liberians. Those who have tried it on a small scale in their yards and gardens, well know that it so far exceeded their highest expectations in yield and quality, as to have astonished them. In like manner, if a fair trial was given to it on a large scale, properly cultivated in suitable soil which abounds with us, it would far transcend any idea we had formed of its profitableness.

* * *

OUR EXCHANGES.—Our Exchange list has become so bulky, that we have more papers than we can peruse or examine. We shall therefore be obliged to curtail our list; and if any of those journals that have been accustomed to receive our Journal in exchange should miss it, they will then understand that our reason for doing so, is the impossibily to make use of the exchange. This, however, refers more particularly to a great number abroad, from which we receive no compensation whatever. We exchanged at their request, hoping they would be inclined to do some good to California, by making our resources known. When our exchanges fail to do our State justice, or fail to speak of her, we drop them like a hot brick. We expect if they ask us to exchange, they do so in order to find something to speak about California; and if they don't speak, we care not to lose our labor. We hold it to be the duty of all the journals in the old States, to speak of California, as every State has some of her citizens here, and they would thus benefit their own patrons by doing so.

A NEW BROOM SWEEPS CLEAN.—Publishers have so many troubles about the irregularities of the Mails, that when a change comes into the Post-Office, they always hope it will be for the better. The recent change over our State, we hope, will prove this old adage true, for, Heaven knows, when Postmasters *cannot read nor write*, there must be confusion. We send our papers to each Post-Office, in wrappers to each patron, and then inclose all to the address of the Office. We have frequently heard of whole bundles of three, five, and ten papers, being sent to the name that appears on the outer side, while the whole was directed to the Office. The Postmaster either did not know enough to understand that the papers, being directed to the Office, they were for numerous subscribers, or *he could not read*. Such blunders are wholly inexcusable.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL—During the State Fair, the St. George Hotel will be prepared with all needed extra accommodations, and it will be the aim of the Proprietors to do their best to give satisfaction, and thus prove that good and wise regulations will carry the day and win the Premium as the Best Hotel.

The World's Fair of 1862.

We have seen the Circular of the persons nominated to look after the interests of this very truly important Exhibition, in California. We have thus far taken no active part in the work, from the fact that we labored hard on a previous occasion, and the entire lot of goods were lost or unnoticed; this was also the case with what was sent to the Crystal Palace at New York.

In so important a work, the object should be to enlist the practical men of our State—the farmers, mechanics and manufacturers—those who are the *workers*, for it is a Fair of the *Industrials*, and we always regret to see a good thing spoiled by making it an occasion of personal aggrandizement, a placing a host of names to do a work of importance, when the fact is apparent that one-twentieth of those who are requested and expected to act are so engaged or disinclined that the whole thing becomes a failure.

We would pray success to so noble an enterprise, but, as we said on a former occasion, California had better not be represented at all, unless the specimens of her soil and manufactures shall do her honor. The intelligence of the world expects great things of California; for our State has vast resources, and when Nature has been so lavish, the word will go forth, "Where much is given, much is required."

We therefore feel that unless our State can rally and make such a show as shall do her justice, better that she remain unrepresented a little longer before she stands amid the crowds from thrones and courts; for it should be remembered that all specimens of an ordinary character will be thrown out.

In looking over the names of those who are nominated to act, we regretted to notice the almost entire absence of those who are the real workingmen, who, by their contributions could advance this cause. While we recognize a host of names known in our political history, and some of them honored among scientific men, and almost every name as a public man, energetic, honorably allied, yet we do not see the men who can give that time and attention to the work that it demands. We opine (for we have not been wholly neglectful of this matter) that many of the names thus appearing are like the long list often seen on public occasions; they are for the benefit of *somebody* perhaps, who, like some of our Ministers at foreign courts, *prefer themselves* to their country or its interests.

We have some information in this matter, and we love California too well to have any mistake made when she is to have her great interests presented to the world. We hope these remarks will awaken a true interest in the matter, and that the workingmen of our State will devote more attention to this important subject.

* * *

Cause of the Irregularities of the Mails.

We publish the following Card from the Postmaster of Stockton, which speaks for itself. When such an act is committed by a Postmaster, there is no wonder that complaints are made of the irregularities there, or that letters and papers are not delivered. We have *facts* to prove why our subscribers do not get *their* papers regularly.

When such acts are committed by officers of our public institutions, let their names be placed in the same catalogue with Austin E. Smith, the runaway, traitorous Navy-Agent; and we learn with regret that the head of the Insane Asylum, on leaving that post for a new incumbent, also carried away the books andpapers. Such outrages should be publicly condemned:

POST-OFFICE CARD.—All holders of Lock and Glass-Boxes at the Stockton Post-Office, are requested to call at the office and give in their names and numbers of their boxes. The above request is made in consequence of the late Postmaster haven taken with him the Box Book, and torn off the names from all the boxes.

C. O. BURTON, Postmaster.

* * *

DEFEND THE STARS AND STRIPES.—We have "A Patriotic Chorus," composed by one of "The Twelve," and dedicated to Brigadier-General E. V. Sumner. This admirable chorus was composed for "The Twelve," and is intended to arouse patriotism by its stirring strains. It has been most admirably set to music by Gustave Scott, Esq., the composer, to whose politeness we are indebted for complimentary copies.

THAT NEW HAT.—Don't forget that Lamott & Collins have prepared all those nice light Hats for the hot days at Sacramento, and their new Beavers for Full Dress. Don't forget their store on J street.

Third Annual Fair
—OF THE—
SONOMA COUNTY
Agricultural & Mechanical Society
At Santa Rosa,
Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1861

$2,239 AND 200 DIPLOMAS!
To be Distributed in Premiums!

GRAND BALL
On the Evening of the 27th,
IN THE PAVILION.

The Society have also procured the use of the excellent track of the Sonoma County Jockey Club.
JOHN HENDLEY, President.
J. A. WOODSON, Cor. Sec. 21

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.
A. ROMAN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS,
Importers, and Publishers,
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We invite the special attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of
Standard and Miscellaneous Books,
And to our superior facilities for filling orders and procuring
Home and Foreign Publications,
At the shortest possible notice. Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the
VERY LOWEST RATES.
☞ Our own and publishers Catalogues furnished gratuitusly. 23m-

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.
JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
43m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.
JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
23m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.
Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.
Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
23m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.
250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
23m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!
J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
23m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!
A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
23m JONES & HEWLETT.

To the Seed Trade!
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

TO FARMERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!
With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.
It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.
IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,
Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.
It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

RACES!! RACES!!
THE FALL RACES OVER THE SAN JOSE COURSE, will commence MONDAY, October 14th, and continue SIX days.

First Day—Monday, Oct. 14.
SWEEPSTAKES
For all colts and fillies now three years old, except Miama. Subscription $150, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $150 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
ENTRIES:
R. Jourdan's (John Trimball's) b c Jack Trimball by Belmont, dam by Limber John.
Jerome Fox's br c Condict by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
Williamson & Emerson's br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford.
E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.

Second Day—Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SWEEPSTAKES
For colts and fillies now two years old. Entrance $100, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $100 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
ENTRIES:
Lewis & Carlisle's b f Gilroy Belle, by Belmont, dam by Whip.
Lewis & Carlisle's br f Arzella Belle by Belmont, dam by Eclipse.
Jerome Fox's ch f by Belmont, dam ——.
Jerome Fox's ch c Beauregard by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
R. Jourdan's (J. Evans') b c Venture by Belmont, dam by Black Sal.
R. Jourdon's (A. Hopper's) ch c Bally by Belmont, dam Julia Mullen by Tom Benton.
S. H. Louer's (W. Keifer's) ch c by Belmont, dam ——.
Williamson & Emerson's gr f Pororocco by Belmont, dam White Swan by Grey Eagle.
John E. Tyree's ch f Lizzy Dale by Owen Dale, dam by Tecumseh.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch c Ben Lippincott by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (Jas. Moore's) b c Harkaway by Billy Cheatham, dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle.
John B. James' b g Shepperd Boy by Jake (a son of Joe Gales) out of Troubador's dam.

Third Day—Wednesday, Oct. 16.
Purse $300. Mile-heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Oct. 17.
SWEEPSTAKES
For all ages. Subscription $500, forfeit $250. The proprietor to add $800 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.
SUBSCRIBERS:
W. M. Williamson enters br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford, 3 years.
John P. Welsh enters b h Rifleman by Imp Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 6 years.
A. F. Grigsby enters b c Volscian by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

Fifth Day—Friday, Oct. 18.
Purse $300. Two miles and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Oct. 19.
Handicap Purse $200. Etrance ten per cent, added. Horses to be handicapped by the Judges.
Entrance in the other purses, ten per cent.

Persons visiting the San Jose Course, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to add to their comfort during the Meeting.
J. C. SMITH,
24-td Proprietor.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento.
P. S.—A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-em

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

Jebb's Patent Churn.
THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.
By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made, which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.
This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.
Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.....EDITRESS.

ODE TO THE SAN JOAQUIN DISTRICT FAIR.

BY MRS. E. D. HALE.

We come with earnest, hopeful hearts,
And spread our offerings here to-day;
As products of those priceless arts,
Which grow along our rugged way.

We come, a firm, united band,
And ask the meed of praise to share;
Contented, each to fall or stand—
According to the works we bear.

'Tis but a few, brief, fleeting years,
Since the "Eureka shores" were sought;
That led us to thy rose-bound bowers,
A rude and wild, yet sylvan spot—

Unknown, the apple's red and gold—
The blushing tint of peach and pear:
The mirror of the Native, told
No tales of orchards ripe and rare.

But now, we boast of gardens fair—
Of orchards fine, and vineyards wide;
Of luscious fruits of beauty rare,
Which all behold with grateful pride.

O, Painter of the fruits and flowers!
We thank Thee for Thy wise design,
Whereby these *human hands* of ours
In Nature's garden work with Thine!

The waving fields of golden grain—
A source of wealth unbounded deep!
For those who toil, ne'er toil in vain,
And those who sow, shall fully reap.

And, soon or late, to all who sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at least in Heaven!

Our mountains yield the precious ores,
Which many seek from every land;
Our plains, the grain—the fruits—the flowers—
The gifts of an Almighty hand!

We thank Thee, Father! for this home—
This bounteous garden of the free;
Where wanderers from afar may come,
And breathe the air of Liberty!

Still, may our flowers untrampled spring,
Our harvests wave, our cities rise;
And this, till Time shall fold his wing,
Remain, Earth's loveliest paradise.

STOCKTON, Sept. 5th, 1861.

◆

EYES.

BY JOHN R. RIDGE.

I sing of eyes, of woman's eyes,
A theme from earliest ages sung,
But which, till all of Nature dies,
Shall ever bid the harp be strung.

There is the eye of sober gray,
Which seems to shadow forth regret,
As if the spirit mourned alway
Its starry hope for ever set.

There is the eye of hazel bright,
Which wins and dazzles where it falls,
Reviving with its showers of light
The happy bosoms it enthralls.

There is the eye of tender blue,
Soft as the Heaven at set of sun,
Which many deem is ever true,
And smiles on all, but *speaks* to one.

There is the eye of darker hue,
Which rivals Midnight on her throne;
Now softly bright, as streams that through
The shady forests wander lone;

Now like a cloud that hides from sight
The beauty of the rolling spheres,
And flashes far with angry light,
Or sinking downward, melts to tears.

As sages loved in ancient days
To read the Heavens when darkness fell:
So on those orbs of black we gaze,
And feel our inmost bosom swell.

As lovely as the worlds that lie,
Reposing in the Night's embrace,
Is the soft meaning of that eye,
And deeper than the depths of space!

I cease—for all description's vain:
Let each one choose the eye he likes:
That melts the heart or soothes the brain:
Or, like the dreaded lightning strikes:

But as for me, I love those eyes—
No matter what their hue may be—
To which the heart's warm feelings rise
In overflowing love to me.

Alternate fount of light and tears,
Their smiles are sweet, their sadness, too;
And I could joy or grieve for years,
As those fond eyes might bid me do!

◆

COFFEE AS A REMEDY FOR WHOOPING COUGH.—In Dr. George D. Gibb's work on whooping cough, published in London, in 1854, he recommended strong coffee as a specific for the cure of this disease. It has been tried in several instances with marked effect. In one case, the patient was a little girl six years of age. There was not a single "whoop" after she began to take it. She took a table-spoonful and a-half of very strong coffee, sweetened, but without milk, three times daily. A young child in the same family was well of the disease in three weeks; no other remedy was used in either case. In another instance, in which we have recently tried it, the same happy result followed, the "whooping" symptom being at once arrested, and the complaint coming to a speedy termination. It is difficult to fix the dose definitely, and this may account for the unsatisfactory result in one or two instances we have heard of, in which a small dose was given. Another important consideration which should not be lost sight of is, that three-quarters, probably, of what is drank for coffee, is made from nothing but peas or beans. The only sure method is to get the coffee berry itself, and have it burnt and ground under one's own eye. The decoction should be given as strong as possible, and in a quantity only strong enough to cause the unpleasant stimulating effects of this beverage. Children take it very readily. The last patient refered to above was only eighteen months old, and took once a day half a cup of coffee thus prepared without the least noticeable injurious effect. Try it.

◆

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Bathe the part affected in water in which potatoes with their skins on have been boiled, as hot as can be borne, just before going to bed. By the next morning the pain will be much relieved, if not removed. One application of this simple remedy has cured the most obstinate rheumatic pains.—[Eng. Paper.

TO REMOVE DISCOLORATION OCCASIONED BY BRUISES.—Should the eye or any other part be blackened by a fall or blow, apply a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renew it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the blood, and send it back to its proper channel.

WORDS are little things, but they strike hard. We wield them so easily that we are apt to forget their hidden power. Fitly spoken, they fall like the sunshine, the dew, and drizzling rain—but when unfitly, like the frost, the hail, and the desolate tempest.

NOT to honor old age, is like tearing down in the morning, the house in which we wish to take refuge for the night.

Mignonette as a Tree.

BUY a pot of ordinary mignonette. This pot will probably contain a tuft composed of many plants, produced from seeds. Pull up all but one; and, as the mignonette is one of the most rustic of plants, which may be treated without any delicacy, the single plant that is left in the middle of the pot may be rigorously trimmed, leaving only one shoot. This shoot you must attach to a slender stick of white osier. The extremity of this shoot will put forth a bunch of flower buds, that must be cut off entirely, leaving not a single bud. The stalk, in consequence of this treatment, will put out a multitude of young shoots, that must be allowed to develop freely until they are about three inches and a-half long. Then select out of these, four, six, or eight, according to the strength of the plant, with equal spaces between them. Now, with a slender rod of white osier, or better, with a piece of whalebone, make a hoop, and attach your shoots to it, supported at the proper hight. When they have grown two or three inches longer, and are going to bloom, support them by a second hoop like the first. Let them bloom; but take off the seed pods before they have time to form, or the plant may perish. It will not be long before new shoots will appear just below the places where the flowers were. From among these new shoots, choose the one on each branch which is in the best situation to replace what you have nipped off. Little by little, the principal stalk, and also the branches will become woody, and your mignonette will no longer be an herbaceous plant, except at its upper extremities, which will bloom all the year without interruption. It will be truly a tree mignonette, living for an indefinite period; for, with proper treatment a tree mignonette will live from twelve to fifteen years. I have seen them in Holland double this age.—[Parlor Gardener.

We would urge upon our gardeners in California to see what they can do.

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THE DOCTOR'S FEE.—Another illustration of the adage of "Never look a gift-horse in the mouth," occurred in Paris a few months ago. A Physician attended a wealthy banker's very sick child, which recovered, to the great joy of the parents. The physician, on making his last call, was asked for his bill, and expecting a large fee, he proposed to leave it to the good-will of the parents. The mother left the room, and soon returned with a fine knit purse, and, handing it to the Physician, said: "We are grateful to you, indeed, Doctor; money cannot fully repay your kindness and skill, allow me to present this purse, which I have knit with my own hands, as a token of my gratitude." The Physician spurned the gift, and said: "Madam, such gifts are nothing to me; time is money, and I must be recompensed for my time." The lady felt hurt at this rude reply, and answered: "Sir, as you despise this gift, which I have spent many pleasant hours in making for you, as a token of my gratitude, say how much money will satisfy you?" "My bill," said he, "is two thousand francs." The lady immediately opened the purse, took out five notes of a thousand francs each, unrolled them, handed *two* of them to the Doctor, rolled up the other three, replaced them in the purse, put it in her own pocket, bade the Doctor good morning, and left the room. He went home, feeling that he had "looked a gift-horse in the mouth." The next time any of our young readers receive a present they do not quite like, let them remember the Doctor's Fee.

A correspondent "down East," in a "matterfull" note to the editor, relates the subjoined incident. Perhaps he didn't desire to have it printed; but we run the risk; for "it's too good to keep." He says he was taking a sleigh-ride with a very pretty girl, when he encountered a Methodist minister, a favorite gospel itinerant in all the region round about. He stopped him, and asked hurriedly: "Can you tie a knot for me?" "Yes," said brother B——, "I guess so; when do you want it done?" "Well, right away," was the reply. "Is it lawful, though, here in the highway?" asked "the brother"; "I never thought of that." "I don't know," was the response, made just as a young briefless lawyer drove up, to whom the case was submitted. "It depends on the sort of knot which he wishes tied," was the decision. "I want a knot tied in my horse's tail, to keep it out of the snow!" shouted the wicked wag, as he drove rapidly away, fearing lest the minister in his profound wrath, should "fall from grace." At a safe distance he "slowed" and heard the lawyer demanding a fee of five dollars from the minister for "professional advice!" Rather "sharp practice"; but it was his "first case," and probably a knotty one!"

LAVENDER FARMING.—Our readers will be interested in the following account of the cultivation of the lavender in England, for distillation into perfumery. The writer says: "In this little island, no less than about 270 acres of its precious land is devoted to lavender farming. Every acre yields about 200 pounds of flowers, every hundred pounds of flowers giving up by distillation, about one pound of the otto of lavender, and thus we learn that there is an average production of about 7000 pounds of lavender otto annually. It requires six ounces of this to make a gallon of lavender water, so that Brittania and her children—you know their names—Jamaica, Canada, Australia, together with a few visitors, America, Germany and Russia, use and take home with them the enormous sum of 17,000 gallons of this favorite spirit. These lavender farms are situated in Surry and Herefordshire. The lavender when in blossom, is resorted to by all the bees for miles around. The sound of their hum in such vast numbers is quite enchanting; nor do the butterflies neglect to visit so luxurious a feast, the taste of which appears to be particularly grateful to them. The bees' love for the lavender is so excessive, that at the harvest time they will follow it even at a sacrifice of life into the still!"

Let our apiarians plant the Lavender for their bees, it will thus be doubly profitable.

A "SPUNKY" WOMAN.—Some of the Secession patrons of the Hesperian have threatened to stop the Magazine on account of its patriotic sentiments. The Editress says:

But we would not change our course, nor hesitate one moment to avow our Union sentiments, *if we knew* that we should suffer such a discontinuance of patronage as would render us unable ever to publish another number of the Hesperian. We are soul and body for the Union our fathers fought for; and if the Hesperian cannot live avowing such sentiments, it is time it died.

WHAT strange things girls are. Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls; but just propose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the very chance of working a life-time for board and clothes.

NOTHING more quickly betrays character than the laugh. "Let me hear a man laugh," said Democritus, "and I will tell you his history."

IRISH LOYALTY.—The following from the San Francisco Monitor, speaks volumes for the valor and loyalty of Irish Americans: "There are now in the field the following purely Irish American regiments in the service of the United States: Three from New York, two from Massachusetts, two from Pennsylvania, two from Illinois, and one from Wisconsin. It is estimated that at least one-third of the soldiers in the army at present are of Irish birth.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,

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MRS. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable and wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

MRS. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patients can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

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First-class Water-Cure Establishment.

Here disease is treated upon strictly Hygenic, and truly scientific principles; principles founded in the very laws of our existence; and the great number of cases that have passed through our hands, here and elsewhere, prove to a demonstration the world-wide superiority of Hygenic treatment over Drug Medication. ours are

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And when properly administered never fail to accomplish the desired result. At this Institution by the use of these simple but powerful remedies, the blood is purified, the bowels freed, the liver relieved, palsied limbs restored, stiff joints made supple, headaches removed, fluttering hearts made to beat in proper time, weak organs strengthened, displaced organs replaced, general debility overcome, the complexion made clear, the cheek made to bloom, the eye to sparkle, and the soul to rejoice in the full and complete enjoyment of perfect health. By the use of the

Genuine Electro-Chemical Bath,

and a SYSTEM OF INVIGORATING EXERCISES, many diseases that have been considered incurable are easily and speedily overcome. As a remedy for Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Paralysis, Constipation, Suppressed or Deranged Menses and Sick Headache, the Electro-Chemical Bath PROPERLY GIVEN is invaluable and stands unrivaled. The location is BEAUTIFUL, HEALTHFUL, and retired; surroundings pleasant and cheerful; the rooms commodious and airy; the table excellent, nutritious, and wholesome; and so pleasantly arranged is every department, that the most desponding invalid cannot fail to be inspired with new life, hope, and cheerfulness. Invalids cannot find a place where they can spend a few weeks more profitably, or where they can have the attention of more accomplished and skillful physicians.

MRS. WEED, so well known as a lecturer, and teacher of the laws of life and rational education, will give her especial attention to THE LADIES.

☞ Circulars sent free of charge.

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15 SACRAMENTO, CAL

HEALTHFUL SPECULATION!

IN A RECENT LETTER FROM FOWLER & WELLS of New York, I was solicited to send them one hundred subscribers for their journals. This I would gladly do for the cause of PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and HEALTH, in California. As I cannot at present leave my care, I take this means to obtain the number. Friends of the cause! do not fail to have every town in the State represented!

To any responsible person who will distribute from 100 to 500 of my Circulars to each Family, Store, and Miner's Dwelling in the village where they reside, I will send them two copies of either of the following journals for one year, commencing July 1st, 1861: The Phrenological Journal, by Fowler & Wells; The Water Cure Journal, by R. T. Trall, M. D.; or The Laws of Life, by J. C. Jackson, M. D., and Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D. If more than five hundred are required for a full distribution, two more journals will be sent, or any two books by Fowler & Wells or Dr. Trall that do not exceed $1 each. The first applicants will receive the circulars by express, free of charge, and the journals by return of mail from the East. In this way many families may be provided with three of the best journals in the world that treat upon the Laws of Mind, Health, and Home Treatment of Disease. Only one or two from each village can be supplied with the journals on these terms; but I will reward all who may apply for circulars to distribute with "Water Cure for the Million," by R. T. Trall, M. D., President of the Hydropathic College, free of charge.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D., Graduate of the Hydropathic or Hygeiotherapeutic College of New York, intends lecturing through the Winter months in the mountain and valley towns of this State, upon the subjects of Phrenology, Physiology, and the Laws of Health, the Nature of Disease, and the Hydropathic and Hygienic Remedies, as taught by the Professors of the New York College.

At the Bensley Water Cure we cure all curable Diseases, except those that are contagious and would endanger the health of the family and patients. This is the oldest establishment in the State based on the principles taught and practiced at the Hydropathic College of New York. Our house is large and pleasantly located—corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, San Francisco. Persons visiting the city desirous of improving their health can be pleasantly accommodated with us. We have the best Hygienic facilities in California, for the cure of all Diseases, especially those of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach. For the cure of Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, and Poisoning from Lead, Oak, and Mercury, our Baths and Electrical Appliances are superior and different from any others in the State.

No one in the world examines Diseases of the Body through Phrenology or the Head, in the way Dr. Smith does.

If you desire an examination and to consult with Dr. Smith while in the city, you can do so free of charge. Circulars sent on application. 23

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Entrance, to be paid but once
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N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at current prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

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Literary Shrubbery.

CORAL GROVE.

BY JAMES G. PERCIVAL.

Deep in the wave is a coral grove,
Where the purple mullet and the gold-fish rove;
Where the sea-flower spreads its leaves of blue,
That never are wet with the falling dew,
But in bright and changeful beauty shine,
Far down in the green and glassy brine.
The floor is of sand, like the mountain drift,
And the pearl-shells spangle the flinty snow;
From coral rocks the sea-plants lift
Their boughs, where the tides and billows flow:
The water is calm and still below,
For the winds and waves are absent there,
And the sands are bright as the stars that glow
In the motionless fields of upper-air:
There, with its waving blade of green,
The sea-flag streams through the silent water,
And the crimson leaf of the dulse is seen
To blush like a banner bathed in slaughter:
There, with a light and easy motion,
The fan-coral sweeps through the clear, deep sea;
And the yellow and scarlet tufts of ocean
Are bending like corn on the upland lea:
And life, in rare and beautiful forms,
Is sporting amid those bowers of stone,
And is safe, when the wrathful spirit of storms
Has made the top of the wave his own;
And when the ship from his fury flies;
Where the myriad voices of oceans roar,
When the wind-god frowns in the murky skies,
And demons are waiting the wreck on shore:
Then, far below, in the peaceful sea,
The purple mullet and gold-fish rove,
Where the waters murmur tranquilly,
Through the bending twigs of the coral grove.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

[The following lines were written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, in 1830, when it was seriously contemplated to tear the Old Ship to pieces. We cannot but think that there was far greater respect to the "flag of the country," in that day, than in the present]:

Aye, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high:
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky.
Beneath it rung the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar.
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with hero's blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below:
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

Oh, better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave.
Nail to the mast her holy flag;
Set every threadbare sail;
And give her to the God of storms—
The lightning and the gale!

A Sharp Savannah Merchant.

A merchant of Savannah, Southern born, at the time when the rebellion first broke out, wrote to his correspondents at New York in a calm, dispassionate manner, expressing regret that the troubles existed, and hoping that everything would be adjusted to the satisfaction of both North and South. He received no answers to these letters—much to his surprise. In the meantime a New York vessel of which he was part owner, arrived at Savannah, and reported to his house for business. A few days afterwards he was waited upon by the Vigilance Committee, who presented him with a pile of letters, and very coolly informed him that if he could not write in a different tone, he must leave the State. Comprehending the case at once, he sat down and re-wrote to his correspondents, detailing abuse of Northern men after the most approved style; he then sent for his captain, and told him he must take a cargo for Liverpool, as he would not give him one for New York. The cute Jerseyman caught at the dodge immediately, and spread the report that he was bound for Liverpool. A half hour before his sailing, the merchant took him in his private room: locked the door, and explained his position; he gave him a list of all his correspondents in New York, and charged him to call upon every one of them and assure them that his letters meant nothing. "You see," he said, "the character I have been obliged to assume; you must not think me the fool I have made myself appear—you will be overhauled at the fort; show the Liverpool papers, and when you get to sea destroy them and put for New York."

The captain was as shrewd as the merchant; he was overhauled at the fort; he showed his Liverpool papers, whereupon the officer in command expressed a strong desire to charter the vessel to bring a cargo of provisions from Liverpool, and actually offered him $15,000. The captain at once assented to the offer, and the charter paper was made out. The parties even went so far as to arrange how to land the cargo by signals, in case the blockade interfered with the vessel in the harbor. It is needless to say that the bogus papers were all destroyed, and the vessel landed $50,000 worth of cotton at New York.

The above is vouched for by a member of one of the principal merchant houses in this city.—[Boston Commercial Bulletin.

◆

For the Curious.—The greyhound runs by eyesight alone, and this we assert as a fact. The carrier pigeon flies on his two hundred and fifty miles journey homeward by eyesight, viz: from point to point of object which he has marked; but this is only our conjecture. The fierce dragon-fly, with twelve thousand lenses in his eye, darts from angle to angle with the rapidity of a flashing sword, and as rapidly darts back—not turning in the air, but with a clash reversing the action of his wings, and instantaneously calculating the distance of the objects, or he would dash himself to pieces. But in what conformation of his does this consist? No one can answer. A cloud of ten thousand gnats dance up and down in the sun—the minutest interval between them—yet no one knocks another headlong upon the grass, or breaks a leg or wing long and delicate as these are. Suddenly—amidst your admiration of this matchless dance—a peculiarly high-shouldered vicious gnat, with long pendant nose, and settling on your cheeks, inserts a poisonous sting. What possessed the little wretch to do this? No one knows. A four-horse coach comes suddenly upon a flock of geese on a narrow road, and drives straight through the middle of them. A goose was never yet fairly run over, nor a duck. They are under the very wheels and hoofs, and yet somehow they contrive to flap and wabble off. Habitually stupid, heavy and indolent, they are, nevertheless, equal to any emergency. Why does the lonely wood-pecker, when he descends from his tree and goes to drink, stop several times on the way, listen and look around, before he takes his draught? No one knows.

A Poor Hand to Stop Balls.—Sipples, one of the jolliest members of the craft, on being asked if he intended to enlist, replied that he was the poorest hand in the world to stop balls; he never touched even a fish ball but it went through him. His determination to stay at home is fixed.

RAILROAD HOUSE,
46 and 48 Commercial street,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO, - - CAL.

THIS HOTEL
IS ESTABLISHED UPON THE
EUROPEAN PLAN.
SUITS OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES,
OR SINGLE ROOMS,
Can be had by the day, week, or month.

THE ROOMS have been furnished with reference to Health and Comfort: every Sleeping-Room has Musketo-Bars, and is well ventilated.

The Restaurant,
Is always supplied with the Best and Choicest selection of the Market, and the Tables will always present as many Luxuries as any Hotel in the State; while with
EVERY DISH KNOWN
From which to make a selection,
BOARDERS WILL ONLY PAY FOR WHAT THEY EAT.

THE CASH SYSTEM
Is the only plan of this House; by this means a Lower Charge can always be made to Real Patrons, no loss arising from Bad Debts.

OMNIBUS AND CARRIAGE Carry Passengers from the Ocean an River Steamers ☞ FREE OF CHARGE. ☜

BATH-ROOMS, with Hot and Cold Baths, at 25 cents, are connected with the Hotel.

The Railroad House,
Is Thorough Fire-Proof.
HEALTH, COMFORT, ECONOMY, AND SAFETY, Is the Motto of this House.
JOSEPH A. DORR,
PROPRIETOR.

☞ The Proprietor of the RAILROAD HOUSE will never employ Runners, being determined to make the CHARACTER of his HOUSE and his EXERTIONS to please his PATRONS, the best "Trumpet-toned Runners" he can employ, aside from the legitimate medium of the Press. 20

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished Having over $20.000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtile disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

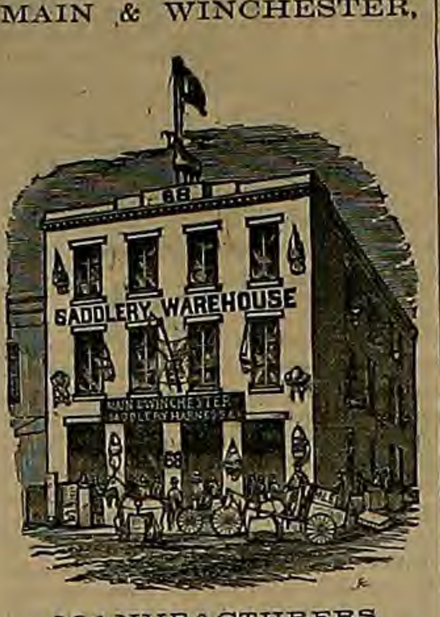
Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,



MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
No. 68 Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.
Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.
☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Pure Italian Bees!
Imported by S. B. Parsons.
A. J. BIGLOW,
Sole Agent for California and Oregon.

Flushing, Oct. 30, 1860.

I have this day furnished to A. J. BIGLOW one hundred and thirteen ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, which he is to take to California to propagate and sell on our joint account. Besides these, I have sold no Bees to go to California. My sales here have been to two classes—Agents, and non-Agents. The latter have been supplied only on their written agreement neither to sell, loan, or give away, prior to the first of June, 1862. The former are allowed to propagate and sell for me, making the same conditions to those to whom they sell.

S. B. PARSONS.

These Bees have been pretty generally distributed throughout the State, and as far as heard from, are coming up fully to the anticipations of the purchasers as to their superiority over the common black Bee. "Their beautiful color and graceful form render them an object of interest to every person of Taste." A Circular, containing the terms and conditions of sales, will be sent to all who send me their Post-office address.

The following-named persons have some of this lot of Bees, and are acting as Agents for me;

Rev. Hiram Hamilton, of Stockton;
J. S. & A. Harrison, of Clear Lake, Napa county;
J. V. Hoag, Yolo county;
Geo. W. Ramsdell, Marysville;
Frederick Neidholdt, Illinoistown;
Dr. D. G. Perry, Auburn, Placer county;
M. Hardy, } San Jose;
Jackson Lewis, }
B. H. Hoag, Napa county;
O. W. Childs, Los Angeles;
Ferd. Woodward, Yolo county;
Benj. N. Bugbey, Folsom
Isaac Hoag, Yolo;
P. V. Veeder, Knight's Landing, Yolo county;
Dr. W. S. Livingston, Pilot Hill.

A. J. BIGLOW.
Sacramento, March 20, 1861. 5-3m

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

800 Acres Excellent Land
FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND OF 800 acres, at the Mission San Jose.

This tract of Land is of the very best quality in all this section, suitable for Grain, Vineyards, Orchards, or grazing.

The Title is perfect. The Land will be sold at $25 an acre, one-half cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 1 per cent interest.

Whoever desires a splendid tract of Land, in a beautiful location, commanding in prospect, with everything desirable for a large Ranch or Homestead, will find this a rare opportunity. Inquire of

H. G. ELLSWORTH, on the premises,
11-3m Or of the Editor of this paper.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID
For Grain-fed Hogs,
At the Pork-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
Corner Broadway and Sansome streets.
N B.—Parties having tule or slop-fed Hogs NEED NOT apply. 5

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by Todd & Richards, No. 45 Clay Street.] Sept. 13.

We note advance in prices of Wheat for exportation of 5c℘100lbs, which took place early in the week, since which time, all parcels arriving, for sale, have been freely taken up for shipment at $1 45@1 50. This advance has not been occasioned by late advices from England, for such have not been as favorable to shippers as heretofore, and we can only attribute it either to anticipated favorable news from the East, or to the low rates at which shippers are chartering tunnage at this time. Arrivals still continue large, and there is greater willingness on part of holders to realize at these prices, than at any that have ruled since very early in the season. We annex the list of vessels which have loaded and sailed for Australia since the season opened. For Sidney, the Curlew, H. W. Almy, Chrishnas, Druid, Iconium, Summer Cloud, Edmond Walfreu, Isle Maria, and Achilles, aggregate tunnage of which amounts to but 3830 tuns, being mostly small class vessels; for Melbourne, the Alcyone, Eureka, Harkaway, Nor'Wester, Flying Dragon, and Asa T. Eldridge, entire tunnage of which foots up 5883 tuns; for Geelong, the Kathleen, and Louise, 439 tuns. The Abbott Lawrence, for Melbourne, will take about 1100 tuns, and the Evangeline, loaded for Sidney, about, say 700 tuns. The bulk of their cargoes has been Wheat and Flour, the balance principally Oats. Probably the bulk of 100,000 bbls of Flour has been already shipped from the new crop, which might induce the belief that our surplus will be needed before the season closed; but it must be borne in mind, that these shipments have been made upon orders for Australia, and much of it at prices far above present rates, which would account for willingness of Farmers to meet the early demand for their Breadstuffs. At the present time but two vessels are up for England, and but a few only have loaded and sailed for that point, thus far; and late advices do not warrant the belief that shipments will be prosecuted to those points as freely as they have been to Australia. Still it is beyond our ability, or that of others, to foresee the course which Grain shipments may take, and we can only hope that the present season will close with but a small stock on hand to make way for the next large (we hope) crop. We have made many inquiries in regard to the extent of the Wheat crop this season, and from sources not calculated at all to mislead, and feel confident that it will not prove as large as that of last year: but, doubtless, as large in proportion to the Foreign demand. We quote prices of Wheat for export, at $1 45@1 50, and for Milling at $1 30@1 50; $1 52½ has been paid in a few instances, by our Millers, for extra choice parcels of strong "Bakers" Wheat; but we quote $1 50 as the outside figure for good milling and export Wheat.

Barley is not as firm as it has been, and we quote 87½c as the outside figure for exportation.

Oats are dull again at $1 05@1 07½.

Hay also continues dull at $8@10℘tun, with large arrivals.

Corn is better, and demand good for same.

Arrivals of Bay Produce, for the past week, have been as follows: Flour, 19,714 qr sks; Wheat, 78,907 sks; Barley, 18,554 sks; Oats, 15,322 sks. Corn, 181 sks. Potatoes, 5457 sks. Wool, 240 bales. Hay, 925 ts.

Wheat, ℘ 100℔—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 45@ 1 50	Eastern ..℘bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 30@ 1 50	Domestic ℘100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	80@ 87	Hay .. ..℘ton	9 00@12 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 15	Buckwheat ℘100℔	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 25@ 1 37	Potatoes..	1 37@ 1 50
Rye..	1 50@ 1 60	do new	..@ ...
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	3 50@ 5 00	Yams, S Island ..	1 00@ 2 50
Flour......℘bbl—		Turnips, white ..	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	5 00@ 6 00	do yellow.. ..	75@ ..
do superfine	4 25@ 4 75	Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
do fine.. ..	3 00@ 3 20	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra..	..@ ..	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
do superfine	..@ ..	Cabbage..	50@ 75
Onions.. ℘sack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..℘ton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..℘℔	30@ 45	Cheese, Cala ℘℔	10@ 14
do Eastern ..	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ℘doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ..℘doz	..@ 45		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ℘℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides .. ..℘℔	..@ 8c
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ℘℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Sept. 13.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ℘ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Sept. 13.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..℘℔	.. ....	Okra, Dry.....℘℔	.. ..
Artichokes... ℘doz	75@1 50	do Green..	12c
Beans, ...℘℔	6c	Potatoes, ...	c
Beets	3c	do New	3c
Broccoli .. .... ℘doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina .	6c
Cabbage	$1	do Yams (S Isls) ..	8c
Cauliflower..	1 00	Pumpkins..	3c
Carrots, ...℘℔	1¼c	Parsnips.. ℘doz bunches	75c
Celery.. .. ..℘bunch	12c	Parsley...	50c
Cress.. ..℘doz bunches	50c	Pickles, in jars..each	50@62c
Cucumbers, ...℘doz..	25	Rhubarb.... .... ℘℔..	..
Cranberries.. ... ℘gall	1 25	Radishes..℘doz bunches	50c
Dried-Herbs.. .. ℘℔	50c	do yellow . . .	50c
Egg-Plant..	12c	do black, ℘ bunch	12c
Garlics, new	12c	Red-Peppers.. .. ℘℔	25c
Green-Peas	..5@8c	Summer Squash	4c
Green-Beans	..c	Squash, Marrowfat......	3c
Green-Peppers..	12c	do Hubbard's,.. ...	4c
Green-Corn, ears, ℘doz	25c	String-Beans...... ....@	8c
Lima Beans	12c	Spinage... .. ℘basket	50c
Lettuce.. .. . ℘doz	50c	Salsify.. .. ..℘bunch	8c
Mushrooms, opn grth ℘℔	..c	Turnips, ...℘doz	37c
Mushrooms, cultivated ..	50c	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	..c
Onions.. .. . ..℘℔	5c	Tomatoes, fresh .. ℘℔	5c

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. . ℘ ℔	13c	Crab Apples .. .. ℘℔	8c
do cooking.. ..	2½c	Limes... .. ...℘doz	37c
Pears, cooking	6c	Oranges..	..@50c
do Loup-e'd'e-Jer'y ..	12c	Malaga Lemons..	$1 00
do Bartlett......	12c	Pine Apples.. .. each.	$1
do Beurre Clairgeau	none	Bananas..	..4@12c
do Vicar of Winkfield	one	do ℘bunch...	2 50@$5
do Fall Butter.... ..	10c	Grapes, white,.. ..℘℔	15
do Duchesse d'Angleme	12c	do Sweetwater ..	8c
do Easter Beurre.. ..	..c	do Hamburgh	none
do Seckel..	15c	do Los Angeles..	15@20
Strawberries.. ℘ ℔	12@25c	Yellow Gage..........	25c
Raspberries........	..@..c	Damsons	12@15c
Gooseberries.. ..	..@..c	Almonds	25c
Currants..	..c	Peanuts..	25c
Blackberries	12c	Filberts..	15c
Lawton Blackberries ..	12c	English Walnuts.... ..	12c
Cherries...	..	Green gages .. .. @	12c
Apricots........	..c	Pie-melon	3c
Nectarines	12c	Watermelons.. each	12@25
Figs, new..	15c	Canteloupes..	10@37c
Peaches..	..8@12c		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com.. ℘pair	50@ 75	Snipe.... ..℘doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back.	..@ ..	Venison.. ..℘℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard..	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ℘doz.	..@ ..
Geese..	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each.	1 00@ ..
Chickens	..2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Turkeys.. ..℘℔.	..@ 37	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Hens.. .. each.	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..℘pair.	37@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin and rib pieces.. ..℘℔	15c	Leg Mutton .. ..℘ ℔	10c
Pork - rib, etc..	15c	Lamb...	15
Veal....	15c	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12c
Veal Cutlet....	15c	Bacon, California.. .℘℔	20c
Corned Beef....	8c	do Oregon..	25c
Smoked Beef...	17c	do imported..	25c
Pork Chops....	12c	Hams, Cal and Oregon ..	25c
Mutton Chops..	12c	do imported.. ..	20@25c
		Tongues.. .. .. ..each	75c
		do smoked..	$1 00@1 25

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..℘℔	35@ 62	Cheese.. .. ℘℔	20@ 25
do Eastern....	25@ 40	Lard California ..	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ℘doz	..@ 50	do Eastern.. ..	..@ 25
Duck-eggs..	..@ 50	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ ..

FISH.

Salmon.. .. .. ..℘℔	20c	Crabs, large... ..℘doz	75c
Smelts.	6c	do small.. ..	..25@50c
Perch..	12c	Soft Crabs..	50c
Rockfish..	..12@15c	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish..	12c	do fresh..	—c
Smoked salmon, new....	15c	Shrimps .. .. ..℘℔	12c
do herring.. ℘doz	c	Flounders..	18@25c
Tomcod.. .. ..℘℔	12c	Sea Bass..	25@30c
Crawfish...	10c	Halibut (rare)... ..	—c
Oysters.........℘100	$1 50		

John L. Bowes & Bro's Monthly Wool-Circular for the United States.

Liverpool, July 13th, 1861.

For some weeks past the Wool-Market has been in a depressed state, owing to a diminished consumption, consequent upon the cessation of exports of manufactured goods to the United States, and to a flatness in our Home-trade. During the last ten days the favorable prospect for our harvest has induced a better demand, and the tone of business is stronger, but until the American market is reöpened a decided and general recovery is unlikely. Prices of most imported kinds, excepting Australian and Cape, have declined 10 to 15 per cent. In Domestic Combing fleeces the fall was at one time 4d to 5d ℘ lb (equal to 20 per cent), but of this fully 1d ℘ lb has been regained. Clothing kinds are firm at 2d reduction. Lustrous long-stapled fleeces are now selling at 17d to 19d, and Southdowns at 16d to 17½d.

Public Sales commenced here 2d instant, and concluded yesterday: 24,465 bales offered, and 17,800 bales sold. There has been a fair attendance; but only a moderate competition, French and German buyers operating sparingly. Prices of a few descriptions of which stocks are light have not materially changed, but as a rule the decline on medium and common kinds of Foreign Wool since May is 1d to 1½ ℘ lb. Compared with May sales, the decline in value is as follows: East India, Persian, Lima, Peru, Turkey, and greasy Buenos Ayres, 1d ℘ lb; washed fine Buenos Ayres, 1d to 2d; Oporto white fleece, 2d; Oporto Lambs and Cotts 0d to 1½d; Cordova and Donskoi, ½d; Mogadore, ½d to 1d ℘ lb.

* * *

The Tax-Payers' Union.—We have received the Report of the Ex. Committee of Tax-payers' Protective Union, of which we shall speak hereafter. The great object of this Union is to thwart monopolies and overthrow fraudulent schemers, who would fasten upon the great body of willing honest Tax-payers a load of taxes, unjust, unequal, and oppressive—taxes inflicted for the sustenance of vampires, land-sharks and office-seekers.

Sugar-Cane Sirup.—G. C. Holman, Esq., of Mokelumne Hill, informs us he has raised the Sugar-cane (Chinese) the present year successfully, and will make Sirup. We hear of many other persons who have also been successful in this culture. We shall be glad to hear from all of the weight of their crops per acre, the amount of Sirup to the 100lbs or tun, and all other items of interest.

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees, in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000.

This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Very Superior Sheep.

Several lots of Sheep of various kinds:

ONE LOT OF 900 EWES,
ONE LOT OF 350 EWES, } All superior.
ONE LOT OF 650 EWES,
SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, } Both very extra
SOUTHDOWN BUCKS,

Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 23

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

California Agricultural Fairs for 1861.

The Annual Fairs of the State, District, and County, Agricultural Societies of this State, for the current year, will be held as follows:

State Agricultural Society—At Sacramento, Monday, Sept. 16th, to 21st.

Bay District Society—At San Jose, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.

Sonoma County Society—At Santa Rosa, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.

Alameda County Society—At Oakland, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to 5th.

Humboldt County Society—At Hydesville, Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Contra Costa County Society—At Pacheco.

Fairs in Oregon for 1861.

State Society—At Oregon City, Oct. 1st, to 4th.

Umpqua Valley Society—At ——, Sept. 12th.

Yamhill County Society—At McMinnville, Sept. 24th and 25th.

Benton County Society—At Corvallis, Oct. 3d and 4th.

Lane County Society—Eugene City, Oct. 9th and 10th.

Marion County Society—Salem, Oct. 11th and 12th.

Washington County Society—Hillsboro', Oct. 16th.

Multnomah County Society—Oct. 23d and 24th.

* * *

Four Dollars in Year—In Advance.

Only Four Dollars a Year! This was our offer when we began our Fifteenth Volume; but then we meant Four Dollars *in advance*. At that time a goodly number of names were sent us by Friends and Agents, for which we were grateful. In looking over our list we find some, that from oversight, or other neglect, remain UNPAID, and six months have passed. It will be remembered, too, for it was in print, that we said all who did not pay promptly, would be charged the former price. Those who now owe, and to whom bills have been sent, will therefore bear in mind that their indebtedness is now *Four Dollars and a half*. This is just and right, and we ask such persons to remit or send us Five Dollars, and we will credit them with the extra, or if they will send Eight Dollars, we will receipt for Two Years; that would make it equal. A little reflection *must* convince every honest mind that these small sums should be promptly sent to us. We base our labors and plans upon the amount that we believe will be promptly paid, and although the sum is small indeed to each, the aggregate is thousands to us, and it is not right that the good we desire to do should be frustrated by those who can, by only a little effort, help us to do so much.

Will each one who is now indebted to us *feel* what we say, and act upon it? Our Records will show.

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely be *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

BEN FISH'S

NEW

LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES,

Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,

Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE
....IS....
FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND
Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

LIVERY AND SALE ONLY

Mr. Fish will give his

PERSONAL SUPERVISION,
WITHOUT PARTIALITY

To either party, for the sale and purchase of

Horses and Fine Stock,

And trusts by strict attention and integrity to share the public patronage.

All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

WOOL, HIDES. AND SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

The Plaza Stable,

DOWNIEVILLE.

RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

FARM STOCK, &c.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,

HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

To Wool-Growers!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD call the attention of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

Fine Full-Blood Merino Sheep,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be the finest flock of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino ewes, and the bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque Co., N. Y., consequently we have never had upon our ranch anything but the finest Full-Blood Stock. We now have

A Limited Number of Bucks For Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
And Fully Acclimated,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our bucks at FISH'S STABLES, on Pine street, San Francisco.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to Mr. J. E. PERKINS, Agent of the Wool-Growers' Association, San Francisco, or to Col. WARREN, of the California Farmer, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
16 Rancho Paso Robles. San Luis Obispo Co

Southdown Bucks

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER NOW OFFERS FOR SALE
200 Half-breeds;
100 Three-quarter Breeds;
20 Seven-eighth Breeds.

The above BUCKS are bred from American Ewes, crossed with full-blood Southdown, imported from the stock of J. C. Taylor, of New Jersey, and are of the "Webb Stock."

Among the sires are found the names of Master Fordham, Master Frank, and World's Prize—the finest sheep ever sent to the States by Mr. Webb.

I will guarantee them to be of the grade marked against them, and equal to any in the State.

Their hardiness of character, aptitude to fatten and maintain their flesh on short feed, render them a very desirable class of sheep for Breeders.

....ALSO....
30 Half-breed FRENCH MERINOS;
30 Half-breed LEICESTERS.

The above will be sold at prices to suit the times.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the Ranch, "San Juan Grant," fourteen miles from Sacramento, where the Sheep can be seen: or of A. REDINGTON, Esq., Sacramento city.

15 N. D STANWOOD.

RAMS!

FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE, Sheep, and Swine.

HAVING ARRIVED BY THE last steamer from New York, with a choice lot of THOROUGHBRED STOCK, which, with that recently received by previous steamers, will enable me to supply the market with French Merino, Spanish Merino, Southdown, and Leicestershire SHEEP; Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, and Leicestershire SWINE. Also, a few Short-Horn Durham CATTLE, including some superior YOUNG BULLS.

This Stock has never been surpassed by any previous importation of the kind, and it will be sold as low as the same quality can be purchased from any other RELIABLE source. The Stock can be seen at our Ranch directly across the Bay from San Francisco, a short distance below the Ferry Landing at San Antonio. I will also keep a few of the SHEEP at the Black Hawk Stables, on Pine street, San Francisco, where I will be happy to show them to any one wishing to see truly good Stock.

JAMES M. PATTERSON, Agent for
24 John D. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

TRALVEING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

Sonora,

LAPPIDGE..................................COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom street wharf

ON SATURDAY,......................Sept. 21, 1861,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
2 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

SONOMA AND SANTA ROSA PACKET.

The steamer

PRINCESS,

GEORGE J. CLARK..............................Master

Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on this route as a

Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to

WM. GREEN, Agent,
At Embarcadero; or
E. K. DODGE, Agent,
6 530 Davis street, 2d door from Pacific Wharf,
San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded. Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

ALSO, THAT THE

S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
J. W. Sullivan, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
M. Ullmann, *cor Washington and Sansome, San Francisco.*
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E. B. Davidson, bookseller, Fourth street, *Sacramento.*
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H. D. McCobb, *Postmaster, Santa Clara.*
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H. R. French, *Horseshoe.*
Knapp, Burrell & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
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Foreign Agents.

H. M. Whitney, Esq., *Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions.*
M. Dusaco, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*

*** Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1861. NUMBER 3.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

Office—No. 184 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ **Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.**

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

The Turf.

San Jose Fall Races.

Our longitudinal friend, Smith, of the San José Course, is engaged in altering and repairing the Ladies'-stand of the track, so as to face the stretch obliquely, so that all may see up the stretch at the close of a heat, without leaving their seats. This is a great improvement, certainly, and there will be no use to cry "down in front!" for the future.

The horses on the ground are all doing well, save Rifleman, who is *hors de combat*, as will be seen elsewhere. Mr. Louer's stable never was better off, and Jerome Fox is getting along finely with his youngsters. From the Gilroy stables we hear nothing, but suppose they are all right. Wooding, at Emerson's, is in poor health, but his horses never were better.

Yolo Grove Fall Races.

FIRST DAY.

The Fall Races over the Yolo Grove Course opened on Wednesday with a race at mile-heats, between Mr. Kerby's Jack Hawkins colt and Mr. Coombs' Ashland filly. The latter won with ease, and we are glad to see the name of the little bay horse entered upon the racing calendar as a winning sire, for we know the time will come when Ashland will be rightly appreciated as a stock-horse. The race was so easy that a description of heats is useless, so we append a

SUMMARY:

YOLO GROVE COURSE. Sept. 17, 1861—Purse $300, for three-year-olds, weights of course, 3 yrs., 86—4 100—5, 110—6, 118—7 and upwards, 124, allowing 3 lbs to fillies and geldings.

N. Coombs' ch f Oneita, by Ashland dam by Jim Brown	1	1
C. Kerby's ch c by Jack Hawkins	2	2

Time 1:55—1:57.

We (the Junior) greatly regret our absence from the race, which would have greatly pleased us. But we should have enjoyed it most to have seen the irrepressible Briggs throw up his hat and hurrah for Ashland. The next time Briggs wins a race, "may we be there to see."

Trotting at Sacramento.

On Tuesday the Trotting-Races over O'Hanlon & Lathrop's Centreville Course commenced with a spin between California Damsel and Red Bird, the latter horse said to be the identical Honest Ance that trotted against Flora Temple at Kalamazoo. From all we can learn, the two horses are owned by one man, although they are kept in different stables, and trained by different drivers. So that as long as things are managed on that principle, it is useless to look for "up-and-up" trotting. We are indebted to the Union for a report:

Yesterday was truly one of the most delightful days that we have experienced in this region for a long while; and a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen availed themselves of the opportunity to repair to the Centreville Course, under the management of Messrs. O'Hanlon & Lathrop, and witness the race between the two fastest trotters in the State—the California Damsel and Red Bird. Numerous buggies and carriages conveyed a goodly number to the track, and the cars of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, running on a branch road, conveyed passengers to the gate of the Course. The race was for proprietors' purse of $500, free for all, mile-heats, best three in five, to harness. The entries were John Crook's s. m. California Damsel and J. L. Eoff's s. g. Red Bird. The Judges of the race were A. J. Gambill, A. J. Ellis, and John M. Daniels. The horses being tapped off for the first heat, the Damsel took the lead, and kept Red Bird varying from a length to three lengths in the rear, coming in ahead, and winning the heat in 2:41. On the second heat, the mare kept ahead until getting into the home-stretch, when Red Bird gathered on her, and as they dashed down the stretch from the distance-staff Eoff pushed his horse, and the Damsel breaking slightly a short distance from the score, Red Bird came in about a throat-latch ahead in 2:44. On the third heat, the mare broke badly in going around the turn, and allowed Red Bird to get a considerable distance in advance, but going along the back-stretch she recovered herself, and as they neared the half-mile pole she sailed ahead like a clipper-ship passing a lugger, and came in ahead in 2:35. The fourth heat was by no means an interesting one. They went side and side until making the turn, and Red Bird broke up, and the mare got so far ahead that he could not catch her, and she came in ahead in 2:58.

SUMMARY:

CENTREVILLE COURSE, Tuesday, September 17, 1861—Trotting, for Proprietors' Purse, $500, free for all. Mile-heats, best three in five, to harness.

John Crook's s m California Damsel	1	2	1	1
J. L. Eoff's s g Red Bird	2	1	2	2

Time 2:41—2:44—2:35—2:58.

Greatest Team-trotting on Record.

Had the visitor to the Yolo-Grove Course, on Wednesday, been informed previous to his visiting the track, that the best time ever made in double-harness (we don't call the Ethan Allen abortion "trotting") would be made that day, he would have been very apt to dispute it with his money in hand; and we even think that 2 to 1 would have been laid against the time made by Glencoe Chief & Jim Barton last Fall, when they turned the Pioneer Course in 2:40½. The fastest performances in double-teams heretofore, were, at

MILE HEATS.

1860, Sam McLaughlin's Jim & mate beat Horace Jones' Putnam & mate, on Long Island, Oct..2:40½—2:40—2:39½
1856, Lantern & Don 2:41¼

TWO-MILE HEATS.

1844, Lady Suffolk & Rifle, Hunting Park, Pa 5:19
1861, Miller's Damsel & John Watts, Paducah, Ky 5:30¼—5:19¾

The race of the day was a purse of $1000 for all double-teams, to skeleton wagons, mile heats, best 3 in 5. For this race Mr. J. M. Daniels entered Capt. Card's gr. g. Glencoe Chief and Mr. W. Chapman's b. g. Jim Barton, a team whose capital performance, a year ago, greatly enhanced Mr. Daniels' reputation as a driver. The team entered by Mr. John Crooks consisted of Porter & Collins' ch. g. Shot and S. B. Whipple's b. g. Rainbow. The Daniels team having won the track, and being largely the favorites, up they came for the

FIRST HEAT.

They went off at a cracking pace, but Barton floundered on rounding the turn and bothered Glencoe a trifle, which gave Crooks a slight advantage, for, calling on his team, they responded splendidly and dashed ahead, taking the pole, and trotting off at least sixty yards in advance of the other team, which gap was increased to about a hundred yards at the half-mile. Coming home, Daniels roused his horses and dropped them cleverly inside, Crooks' team winning the heat gallantly in 2:36½!

SECOND HEAT.

There were some terribly long paces in the quarter stretch, as the horses came up for this heat, none of the four, however, showing much distress from their previous unparalleled exertion. Crooks, by virtue of winning the previous heat was entitled to lie next to the rails, and Daniels brought his team up beside him at the top of their speed and away they went like two brace of chain-shot. Crooks' team were not a length ahead and the other team pressed them nobly to the half-mile in 1:15¼. It seemed as if no horse could keep his feet in such a terrific flight as this, for as they swung in the homestretch it was plain they were going all that horses ever went. Glencoe Chief pegged away hard and fast, while Barton whisked his inevitable fly-brush and strode out like a giant; on the other hand old Shot thrashed away like a trip-hammer, and Rainbow, with stretched neck and lowered head, was going with the speed of an arrow and the precision of a chronometer. Up they came in gallant style, Shot & Rianbow winning by a scant length in 2:36¼!!! Such trotting and such repeating made the oldest heads look wild.

THIRD HEAT.

The hitherto unsuccessful team of Daniels rather outscored the small team, this heat, and got off a length in advance, by which means they got the track from Crooks and then Daniels sent them to open an interminable gap on his rivals. Down the backstretch they went a long way in advance and the little team bid fair to face "the auctioneer" at one time. Here some tall running, it is said, took place, and Crooks managed to get his team inside the flag, while Glencoe Chief & Jim Barton won the heat in 2:39¼. Some of the backers of the big team now began to breathe free again, and some who had backed "the Whipple team" began to hedge. It was now quite dark, although the moon came up slowly. The judges, Messrs. Hyatt, Ellis, and Skeggs, called the horses up for the

FOURTH HEAT.

There had been some complaint made about the start for the previous heat, so the judges sent them off nose and nose this time, which position they maintained to the quarter, when Glencoe and Barton drew away and opened a gap of three lengths on the small team, which, it is said made a kind of turf race of it, Shot doing the running, while his mate did an honest trot. Glencoe Chief & Barton won the heat however in 2:41. It now became so dark that the deciding heat was postponed till the next day, when the

LAST HEAT

And the race was decided in favor of Crooks' team by their walking over the course, their antagonists not wishing to put in an appearance.

RECAPITULATION.

YOLO-GROVE COURSE, Sept. 18, 1861.—Purse $1000 for double teams to skeleton wagons. Mile heats, best 3 in 5:

John Crooks' ch g Shot & b g Rainbow	1	1	2	2	1
J. M. Daniels' b g Jim Barton & g g Glencoe Chief	2	2	1	1	dr

Time: 2:36½—2:36¼—2:39¼—2:41—n't.

Thus ended one of the greatest contests that ever graced the American trottoir, and one which will long stand isolated and alone on the records of the Turf.

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WHO RAISED NONPAREIL WHEAT?—We sent out last spring many hundred parcels of this New Wheat to our subscribers, with the request that we might have from them a report of its result, and sample heads, to show its beauty and quality. We hope to hear from those to whom it was sent, in order that we may speak of its value.

The Paddock.

Black Hawk Prince.

This horse, the property of E. S. Holden, Esq., of Stockton, was the object of admiration of all the lovers of the American roadster, at the late Stockton Fair. He was got by Black Prince (now owned by Charles Simple, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo.), dam by Vermont Black Hawk, grand dam by Sir Walter, and he by Moscow (imported), and he by Imp. Sir Charles. His sire, Black Prince, was bred by Mr. McKinny, of Addison county, Vermont, and got by Old Black Hawk, dam by Young Sir Walter, he by Moscow, and he by Imp. Sir Walter.

This colt of Dr. Holden's is decidedly a pet of a roadster, and is, in our opinion, destined to become a valuable sire.

[Up to 1851, there is no record of any blood-horse by the name of Sir Walter or Sir Charles having been imported into the United States. There were two celebrated thoroughbred horses named Sir Charles in the American Stud. The first was the horse that ran against Eclipse at Washington; he was by Sir Archy, dam by Imp. Citizen. The other was bred in New Jersey, and was got by Duroc, out of Maggy Slamerkin, the dam of Lady Relief. This horse was afterwards taken to Vermont by James Cocks, of Long Island. The horse Moscow, referred to above, must be either the thoroughbred horse Moscow, foaled at Yonkers, N. Y., in 1826, or a son of his. He was an own-brother to Cadmus, who got the celebrated pacing mare Pocahontas, being by Eclipse out of Di Vernon by Florizel. There is no other Moscow in the records of the Stud.—ED.]

[Communicated.]

"A Pretty Well Bred Horse."

SAN JOSE, Sept. 18, 1861.

Such was the title bestowed, Mr. FARMER, upon the thoroughbred horse, Cosmo, by a correspondent of yours, a month or so ago, in a letter from Santa Rosa. Had he placed the little word "and" or a comma, after the word "pretty," there would have been no harm done. But as it was, it would lead your readers into a belief that he was "pretty well bred," which a horse might be, without being actually thoroughbred. Now, sir, a Virginia pedigree is, when properly certified, not to be beaten for purity of blood. Sir Archy, the "Father Abraham" of the best American racers, was bred in Virginia. Boston, Lexington, Fashion, Lecomte, Tally-Ho, Nina, Red Eye, Planet, Sherrod, and our own Langford and Ashland, all trace directly into Virginia stock, which is yet untrammeled either for stoutness or speed. Now, if any of your readers admire a Virginia pedigree, look at that of Cosmo; and then say, can a horse be better bred?

Cosmo is by Imp Skylark, dam by Imp Priam, g d Sophia by Redgauntlet, g g d Clara Fisher by Kosciusko, g g g d by Hephestian, g g g g d Roxana by Sir Harry, g g g g g d the dam of Timoleon by Imp Saltram, g g g g g g d by Wildair—Fearnought—Driver—Fallower, etc.

Skylark, the sire of Cosmo, was bred by Mr. W. Disney, in 1826, and got by Waxy Pope, out of Lark by Musician—sister to Pirouette by Young Eagle—Parisot by Sir Peter, etc.

Priam, the sire of Cosmo's dam, was foaled in 1827, and won the Derby of 1830 (he ought never to have lost his Leger) with ease. He was got by Emilius, out of Cressida by Whiskey—Young Giantess by Diomede—Giantess by Matchem—Molly Longlegs by Babraham, a son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Redgauntlet was by Sir Archy, dam by Citizen; the balance of his pedigree I have forgotten.

Kosciusko was by Sir Archy, out of Lottery by Imp Bedford, out of Imp Anvelina by Anvil. Her dam was O'Kelly's renowned mare, Augusta, by English Eclipse.

Hephestian was by Buzzard, out of Imp Castianira (dam of Sir Archy) by Rockingham—Tabitha by Trentham, etc.

Sir Harry (imported) was by Sir Peter Teazle out of Matron by Alfred—Pilot's dam by Marske—Regulus—Steady—Palmer—Croft's Greyhound.

Saltram was got by English Eclipse, out of Virago by Snap—Regulus—own-sister to Black and All Black.

I do not consider it necessary to pursue the geneological table of Cosmo any further, to show him second to no horse in California, in aristocracy of lineage. He is a beautiful chestnut, fifteen hands one inch high, being a big horse on short legs. And when you want to find a horse to measure other points with him, you must get after Jack Hawkins, Cheatham, and our "bully" horse, Owen Dale. There is some talk of Cosmo standing here next year, and I, for one, should be glad to see him cross the Belmont fillies. The horse should be shown here at the Bay District Fair, next week, and let the people of Santa Clara see what they think of this "pretty, well bred horse." He will do well enough for

Yours, W.

Accident.

We acknowledge the receipt of a most unwelcome letter from Mr. J. P. Welsh, owner of the celebrated Rifleman, who informs us that his horse, while galloping in company with Gil Patrick, on Monday morning last, broke through a squirrel-hole, and wrenched his nigh fore-pastern so badly that he was with difficulty assisted to the stables. How serious the injury to the horse will prove, no one can tell. His owner has our sincere sympathy in his misfortune.

Address of the Rev. Thos. Starr King.

The Annual Address for the Northern District Fair at Marysville, was delivered by Rev. Thos. Starr King, on Thursday evening, September 12. We copy the following synopsis of the Address from the Appeal, with its introductory remarks:

The attendance at the Pavilion was even more crowded than on the occasion of Gov. Nye's address, and the scene as brilliant and attractive, despite the uncomfortable pressure and warmth. The Brass Band played its best to fill up the time before the speaking, but all were glad when Rev. Thos. Starr King, the strong Union lover and eloquent orator, was introduced and proceeded to exercise his usual magnetism over the vast audience. He began with a congratulation at the Success of the Fair, followed by a beautiful compliment to Marysville, and a poetical glance at its surrounding scenery. Around it stretches the immense and fertile plain, vaster than that of Lombardy, and in whose climate no man can hold up his hand and solemnly swear to a lack of sunshine or excess of cold. On the west runs the long line of the Coast Range, beyond which we hear in imagination the constant squadrons of Pacific surf. At the east the stupendous bulwark of the Sierra heaves, its lower slopes as rich in gold as its crests at evening with the gold of sunset. Near by, between two rivers, spring the Yuba Buttes, of which we may truly say, "The eye is not satisfied with seeing," but turn ever hungry for the fascinations of their lines and shadows. If the assessors do not tax highest those houses which command the best view of the Buttes, it proves how some of the highest privileges of real estate are held without cost in money. The Creator has sculptured no equal piece of California mountain substance into such vigor of form and energy of expression as are exhibited on this enchanted billow from the plain. And at the North, a hundred and fifty miles by air line, visible from the tower of the most beautiful church in the State, peers the apex of the pyramid of Sovereign Shasta, refreshing the eye that runs along the hot horizon, with the crystaline gleam of perpetual frost. One of the citizens of Marysville recently stood at sunrise on the icy level, a few feet square, of its summit, 14,000 feet above the sea, and if there had been no smoke over the plains could have swept with a glass the whole area of the District Agricultural Society. A superficial view of this lovely valley in the hot season, when the earth is brown and powdery, and seems to have written on it, in common with man—"Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," would not afford a knowledge of the fertility and varied productive capacity which surpass and surprise other lands, and which this Fair presents in epitome. Mr. King then spoke of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys as two horns of plenty, crammed with the riches of granaries and orchards, and overflowing all upon the metropolis in the center of the Coast-line by the Golden Gate.

He told his hearers not to expect a scientific talk upon farming, about which he knew as little, practically, as some of our Colonels, in service at the East, knew of war. But he would talk about certain general features, facts and laws, which a literary man may learn though not knowing the difference between a gooseberry bush and an artichoke. He spoke finely of the nobility of agriculture. If money carried an aroma with it that proclaimed how it was gained, the farmer's coin would not shame him, for it would sprinkle the wholesomeness of winds, the perfume of blossoms, the strengthening smell of the soil, the fragrance of noble uses. There can be no miserly accumulation of grains and fruits, and the farmer cannot get rich dishonestly if he pays his debts. The two noblest classes of labor are the extremes—the cultivators of the soil and of mind—those who produce crops, and those who evolve ideas. Land is God's best gift to man, and a history of how it has been employed for man's uses would be a history of human society from Eden to the staking out of the last "claim" in Iowa or Oregon. Mr. King illustrated this idea with much felicity, and also how it is that agriculture is ennobling by making those who follow it the media of natural, or Divine, influences. But man does not own the soil absolutely—it is a trust to him, and must be managed intelligently, or else it becomes a curse, as nations and individuals have learned often. Too much land in one man's possession, or the attempted cultivation of too much by one, is an abuse of the trust, and poverty is the penalty, sooner or later; and neglect of fertilizing expedients is another abuse. Agriculture is one of the earth's finishing processes, in common with the climatic influences which aid it, and elaborate, universal cultivation is its destiny. Agriculture has the reclamation of much submerged land as part of its mission in aid of the Divine idea, and every acre of swamp made dry and productive promotes the reclaimer to the honor of being an implement of Providence in completing the task of creation. Acting thus as agents of a higher power, nations have always cultivated the poorer lands first, and the energetic races, the creators and diffusers of civilization, gained thus their vigor and longevity, while the indolent citizens of rich lowlands have decayed to barbarism or inanity. Agriculture, to be successful requires morality as well as intelligence, and thus linking itself with the purposes and attributes of Deity in all respects, no wonder that it ennobles and that it has inspired some of the world's best poetry, as witness the classics. Mr. King here dilated upon the beauty and the bounty that God endows the earth with constantly—not in response to our prayers, at stated times, but ever as the seasons roll in all their fascinating and useful phenomena. All the loveliness and benefit of the earth and its products are achieved for us by such gradual, subtile, unseen processes, that we accept ever-recurring results with common-place satisfaction, instead of with the eager joy and astonishment that would possess us could we see the same results accomplished for us suddenly, and comprehend the gorgeous poetry of them by sudden inspiration. The orator here quoted "Hiawatha," giving the charming tradition concerning the gift of corn to the Red man by a good spirit, and expressed the belief that the new Virgil will yet come who shall instruct and delight the race with the poetry of agriculture.

Mr. K. next mentioned how happily different lands supply each other with their agricultural lacks, how one State or section of our own country ministers to another, and how we are thus taught again the lesson of unity, and that we must be one people. He next spoke of some of the grand staple products of agriculture—of cotton, concerning which he said that the machinery employed in its manufacture would soon suffice to fill an order for webs of double belting, sufficiently long to connect the sun with each of the planets, in the way motion is communicated from the large drum of a factory to a number of smaller ones; and he hoped no subject of King Cotton would therefore conclude that the solar system, as well as our planet, does already move by cotton bands, and that the force of gravitation is only another form of *long staple!* Think of the harvest, too, in the light of a calculation which has been made, that, if the whole human race were seated at once at a table spread with the bounties of the Creator, it would reach five times around the widest circumference of the globe! And yet, twice a day, at least, the year throughout, such a table is virtually spread—125,000 miles long, and a thousand millions of human beings are fed on the influence of sunshine. Massing the products of California for a single year, the speaker said, the last crop of wheat, sprinkling a bushel to every three feet of water, would make a track from the harbor of San Francisco to Panama. Yet California agriculture is merely in its infancy. While the San Joaquin Valley contains eleven millions of acres of arable land, only two hundred thousand are cultivated. The eloquent speaker returned again, with evident delight, to the wonderful capacity of our State, dwelt enthusiastically upon our fruits, said there were four peach trees to every soul in the State, and an aggregate of eight millions of grape-vines, or twenty to each human being enumerated in our last census, with a tenth part of a fig tree beside: thus nearly realizing the biblical picture of every man sitting under his own vine and fig-tree. The increase of cattle and poultry has been equally startling in the few years since California was a wilderness. Mr. King here presented some humorous calculations as to how far a procession of the stock would reach, and after summing up the results of our agricultural and cattle-raising exertions for eight years, thought we had a right to crow, but still must not forget that constant industry continues to be the price of success, and that we must be generous to the land which has been so to us, returning to it in crude forms the fertilizing principles which it moulds for us into peaches, grapes and grains. The man who crops without fertilizing, is bankrupting posterity. Agriculture demands, as another condition of success, diversity of employment, which is a great lack thus far, in California. Until the attainment of this diversity increases largely the consuming classes, farmers must crop less lavishly, and the Agricultural Societies must preach, as the indispensable gospel of economy—*smaller farms, more labor on them, and reverence for manure.* This rule is not only essential to pecuniary success, but to the bringing up of all productions on a farm to a level with their type. California farmers more nearly do this latter than others, because the soil is so generous; and they must keep it so in the mode indicated. The Creator meant we should have perfect fruits, grains and vegetables; but he also meant we should work to secure them. Mr. King thought California apples not so successful in flavor and fullness, as in size, and said the apple that enables us to understand the temptation of Eve has not yet been offered for sale here. The grapes are a little too sweet, and that excess of sugar puts too much alcohol in our wines. He who will transfer this excess of sugar in the wine-grape to the strawberries that are so big and sour, will be a benefactor. The Creator calls on the farmer to help him perfect animals and vegetables, just as he employs him to finish the earth; and if we honor the painters and sculptors who fashion mimic shapes, what greater honor is due those who heighten the beauty of living forms in both kingdoms! Better than painting imperfect pictures or writing imperfect rhymes, is it to raise a perfect strawberry, and beautify the living landscape by intelligent cultivation, becoming thus a co-worker with Deity. Mr. King regretted that mining, necessary as it is to be done, has the effect to oppose the farmer's exertions, to destroy beautiful landscapes and rich spots of land, and to make on the face of our planet blotches that must look ugly to the moon; and he thought it miserable economy to utterly destroy for $50,000 worth of gold an acre of land that would yield to tillage forever $5000 a year. Thousands are frittering away their lives in unprofitable mining who had better be raising grapes or potatoes in the same soil they tumble into our streams, to their pollution and obstruction. Mr. King concluded his able address, which was frequently and loudly applauded, and which we have so imperfectly epitomized, by telling farmers to rejoice in the dignity, trust and delights of their noble vocation, which God uses as an instrument to finish creation, enlarge his bounty, and add to the beauty of the world. He also gave a glowing picture from a brother clergyman, of what California may be like a century hence, and said it should make our hearts swell with sacred pride to know that this generation can contribute to make the gorgeous picture he had presented the plain prose of 1961, and insure to our posterity a land in which the snow of the Sierra and Shasta shall emboss and crown such magnificence as is predicted, so that the millions who shall live here can sing the old passover song of Palestine:

> Thou crownest the year with thy goodness;
> Thy footsteps drop fruitfulness;
> They drop it upon the pastures of the wilderness,
> And the hills are girded with gladness.
> The pastures are clothed with flocks,
> And the valleys are covered with corn;
> They shout, yea, they sing or joy.

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A SPLENDID QUINCE.—We have received samples of Quinces, raised from seed at San Pablo Ranch, by L. E. Morgan, Esq. From the memorandum on our table we learn that the seed was sold by us five years since. The trees are large and flourishing, about 400; and from ten or twelve trees, the samples were the average. One of them would weigh about one-and-a-half pounds, and measured fifteen-and-a-half inches in circumference, and was one of the finest Quinces we ever saw.

Northern District Fair.

In our last issue we briefly referred to the Fair of the Northern District Agricultural and Mechanical Society, which concluded on the 21st, at Marysville. As we were at the District Fair at Stockton during this time, we were unable to attend the former, and, therefore, as matter of record, make up a report of its prominent features from a paper of its locality, the Marysville Appeal. (We may remark that the Appeal deserves credit for the enterprise and ability it has shown in its full reports of the Exhibition, and the Society is fortunate in having so valuable a co-worker.)

The Fair was formally opened on Tuesday evening, by a sensible and practical address from President Swezy, in the Pavilion on Cortes Square. This address we intend to publish in full, therefore it requires no further notice here. The Society, with great liberality, invited competition from the whole Pacific coast; but, from various causes, there were probably but few contributions outside of its own district. The attendance was good, and though the receipts are thought to be rather less than last year, the success was satisfactory.

On Wednesday evening, Gov. Nye, of Nevada Territory, was present in the Pavilion, and, by invitation, made a brief address, which was much applauded. On Thursday evening, in the same place, the Annual Oration was given by the able and popular orator, Rev. T. Starr King. We copy elsewhere the only report published of the oration. In the daytime, various races and other exercises came off on the stock grounds.

On Friday, the prize animals were paraded and decorated by the judges; and in the evening, at the Pavilion (which had been cleared for the occasion), the grand ball of the Society came off.

The exhibition of lady equestrians came off on Saturday at the Show Grounds. There were but two contestants for the premiums for most graceful riding—Miss Celestia Collins and Miss Mary Pierce, of Yuba county. Both showed skill and grace. In the evening, the proceedings of the Fair closed with the reading of the premiums awarded.

But to resume. On Wednesday, the Fair was well under way. At the Cattle Grounds, despite the dust and heat, the attendance was large, including many ladies. The chief feature of the day, aside from the races, was the grand parade of horses and cattle, which came off at half-past two o'clock, in which all of the entries were paraded around the course and then through the inner circle of the amphitheatre. And we venture to say that no better show of horses was ever made in this State. Over one hundred fine horses, many of them celebrities, were led around the ring in single file, their glossy coats shining in the sun, and the animals making music to the eye by their graceful, nervous and spirited movements. The parade was led off by the celebrated stallion Belmont, with his famous family, Langford, Musidora, Bussorah, Ben Lippincott (two-year-old) and Lady Belle (three-year-old). In the group, among the magnificent stallions, was Wynkoop's Black Hawk, Boston and Signal, together with some splendid animals whose names we could not ascertain. It was glorious to look upon such a sight, and any lover of the beautiful, whether a horseman or not, could not fail to have the pulses stirred to witness so much of combined strength and beauty as was to be seen in the cavalcade that filed through the amphitheatre.

The show of thorough-bred stallions, four years old and upwards, was of surpassing interest, as the best racing stock of the country was represented, the following notables being entered:

W. W. Williamson's Belmont, 14 years old, Alameda county.

E. S. Lathrop's Langford, 6 years old, Contra Costa county.

G. S. Brittain's Boston, 12 years old, Sutter county.

Holloway's Jem Brown, 12 years old, Yuba county.

Thos. Seaward's Jack Hays, 12 years old, Yuba county.

In thoroughbred mares, there were but few entries, Williamson's famous Musidora being the star of the exhibit.

The blood stock was succeeded by horses of all work, roadsters, draft animals and mules, among which latter a pair of fine mules, by J. W. Boyles, Yuba county, attracted great attention, and a black jack of imported Castilian stock, the property of Chinn & Hershey, Colusa, were specially noticed; the animal's head reminded one of the bewitched Titania's transformed lover, to whom she said: "And let me toy with thy fair, long ears, my gentle joy."

The rear of the cavalcade was brought up by a fine display of cattle, both graded and thorough-bred. In thoroughbred cattle the display was grand, of which we only notice the most prominent. Of course, the famous stock of R. J. Walsh, Colusa county, took the lead of all the Durhams, his cows Adelaide and Ione, thorough-bred short horns, having the precedence of the cavalcade. His twin bulls of the same stock, Sheldon and Colusa, are splendid specimens of cattle, and were the bully part of the show. Walsh's year old Durham bull, Eclipse, is another sample of his fine stock, which commands a premium everywhere. Dale, of Yolo county, had some fine stock in the show, and C. L. Lowe of Yuba county, had a pair of Devon bulls, Charlie and Fred, the only exhibit of that stock on the ground, fine animals, pure blood, and perfectly marked with the breed characteristics. With these bulls were a cow and calf of the same stock, very handsome. Smith, of Sutter county, had his 2200 weight bull, Banquo, on the ground, a six-year-old animal, with as handsome a pair of eyes as ever shone in the head of the kine genus. Chinn & Hershey, of Yolo county, had a fine exhibit of thoroughbred Durham stock, among which a pair of lovely white heifers were generally admired, and a year old bull, Henry Clay, was undoubtedly as handsome an animal of his age as ever shone on the parade. Wiseheart, Yuba county, has a stout but well-proportioned cow, Lily, nine years old, a cross between Durham and Devonshire, whose substantial and neat appearance excited the admiration of all beholders. This part of the show was certainly very superior, and in whatever other department the exhibition may have come short in, we can congratulate the managers of the Fair upon the excellent and unimpeachable character of the stock exhibit.

After noticing the grand parade of all the horses and stock on Friday, the Appeal says: Such a display never was before seen in this State, and cannot be equaled anywhere, and we may well be proud of a country that can exhibit such a noble array of life and beauty.

At the Pavilion, on Wednesday, the visitors were quite numerous, and the show was fully up to the expectations of all reasonable people. The report of the Appeal, in the present tense, which, for convenience, we adopt, says: In point of useful and home-made articles, the exhibition is superior to that of any previous one, and in fruits, no former exhibition has been equal to this one.

HOME PRODUCTS.

Some tobacco and cigars of native growth and manufacture, from S. Simon, Marysville, attract the eye and gratify the sense of competent judges. Mr. Simon deserves great credit for the care and attention which he has paid to the growth of tobacco, and his products in the Fair are well worth a careful examination. Lavy & Co. have a fine case of native cigars. Chase & Co., Marysville, exhibit a remarkably fine lot of Pickles, Vinegar, Catchup, etc., these articles being of the very best quality and of the most appetizing appearance. Some extra family and self-rising Flour and Corn-meal, from the Feather River Mills, of Thomas J. Belknap, looks as though its manufacturers were bred to the business, if the business is also bread to them. E. & J. C. Ransom, Queen City Mills, have also a lot of superfine flour, which looks well. John Gelzhauser, Sutter county, has a fine display of home-cured Hams and Lard, nice and fresh looking. Several other lots of Bacon and Hams and Lard, we could not ascertain the names of the exhibitors of. Hard and soft Soap, in plentiful profusion, show that the useful art of soap-boiling is not yet forgotten by the housekeepers of California; and a display of Jellies, Preserves, Pickles, etc., preserves the character of our woman from the reputation of unthriftiness. Some Jellies by Mrs. Bolinger, are worthy of especial mention for clearness and purity. Mrs. G. N. Swezy has a drum of dry California Figs, well kept and nice looking. Mrs. M. C. Ellis has a lot of Preserves, which, for uniform excellence, cannot be beat. Mrs. A. D. Starr has a display of Pickles, Preserves and Jellies, superior in appearance, and some wild Gooseberries, by Mrs. A. H. Mason, are noticeable for their skillful preservation in alcohol. Mrs. Teegarden has some Dried Fruits, which are noticeably neat and free from discoloration; they look like wax-work. Mrs. Campbell also makes a display of Preserves, and of Pickles, Catchup, etc. Mrs. A. W. Sewell has a fine lot. This part of the show is tempting indeed, and where the different lots are so rich, it is difficult to select the best. The show of Domestic bread is firstrate, and speaks well for the housekeepers. Mrs. Bolinger has a lovely show of Flowers, Roses, Verbenas, Dahlias, etc., and in the basin of the fountain an elegant garland of great length, and very beautiful. (See notice of Needle-work elsewhere.)

FRUITS.

The display of fruits this year is not equal, in extent and variety, to that of last year, as the season has been so much more forward that nearly the entire peach crop is exhausted, as well as several varieties of other fruits. But in two or three particulars the exhibit is remarkably fine, especially in the articles of grapes, pears and quinces. There are six tables, about thirty feet long each, appropriated to fruit. The first table to the left, on entering the Pavilion, is partly occupied by Charles Covillaud, of Marysville, who exhibits twenty varieties of grapes, of superior average quality as to thrifty and cleanly appearance, thickness of cluster and fineness of flavor. A very striking variety is the "Bishop" grape, which are as large as blue plums, very rich and juicy, large bunches, and the product of vines one year and-a-half old. Besides these are the Black Portugal, a superior table grape, several kinds of white Muscat, distinguished for plumpness and their musky odor, the Grizzly Frontignac, White Buel, Prince Albert, Black Hamburg, White Nice, as large as the Malaga, and a choice display of Los Angeles grapes. One rare variety, which we have not before seen in our fairs, Mr. Covillaud labels "Zinfindal." It is a Rhine grape, small, round berry, black, with a heavy bloom, being so thickly crowded together that the shape of each grape is distorted and the bunches are stiffly compacted. Besides these are the Catawba, which does not afford so good a juice in this valley as along its native Ohio, nor so large bunches. Mr. Covillaud also exhibits nine varieties of seedling peaches, twelve of pears, eleven of apples—all superior fruit. His vineyard near town consists of 30,000 bearing vines, which will be increased by next summer to 100,000. The soil is Yuba bottom land. He will make this fall 6000 gallons of wine, red and white, and 2000 gallons of brandy. His liquors already enjoy considerable repute in this market.

On the same table Mr. Ramirez, of Marysville, displays several huge bunches of grapes raised from Chile seed, imported and cultivated by himself. The vines from which they were taken are all young, but have attained a remarkable growth and evince a peculiar adaptedness to this climate. There are three varieties of these Chile grapes—Chile Rose, Chile Red, and Chile Black. The last does not make such large bunches, but is a finer-flavored table grape, so growers say, than the Black Hamburg, and yields prolifically, as do all of these new importations. The Chile Red is a round plump juicy fruit, with a less decided flavor. But the Rose is a wonderful and lovely variety. The fruit is long and slender, as thick as the Malaga White, of a bright ruby color, the most elegant looking grape on exhibition. The bunches are very large, weighing from two to six pounds, pyramidal and compact, maintaining their shape on the plate with waxen stiffness, partly transparent. Mr. Ramirez may justly claim the credit of originating this remarkably handsome variety in California, the flavor of which does justice to its looks. He has experimented a great deal in a small way with foreign grapes, and this single result is ample reward. The Chile Rose will eventually become popular in this State, especially for garden culture.

Adjoining the exhibit of Mr. Ramirez, P. S. Russell, of the Dry Creek Vineyard, Long Bar, Yuba county, displays ten varieties of grapes, grown in the red soil of the foothills. His bunches of Los Angeles, from vines three years old, weigh two and three pounds, are very plump clusters, and present a fair average of what Mr. Russell's vines can do. L. Burnett, also of Long Bar—a dusty mining locality that is growing famous for its fruits—also makes a good showing of grapes. Two interlocked bunches of white grapes, dashed with purple, are very handsome and anomalous. The mixture of color Mr. Burnett accounts for in this wise: he says he has observed it is commonly produced when white grape loads the vine heavily, which gives the fruit a tendency to hybridity by preventing equal distribution of the sap. Vines lightly laden hold their proper color. Mr. Burnett shows some good seedling peaches. One tree, three years old, yielded this year 150 pounds, of a well flavored freestone variety. He also shows some handsome, good sized plums. One Imperial Gage tree, three and-a-half years old from time of transplanting, bore this year 200 pounds of fruit. Stems from it only eighteen inches long contain as many as thirty plums as large as Guinea eggs.

The proprietors of Brigg's famous mammoth orchard make a noble exhibit of apples—forty or fifty varieties. Last year they had a table full of monster peaches; this year the fine peaches are all consumed but a few late varieties, including the delicious white skinned, blushing "Heath cling." But the apples! "Timothy Titcomb" would write a new poem if he could see them. Scores of great green, golden, russet and scarlet fellows crowding one another off the plates and suggesting felonious thoughts to ladies with big pockets and watering mouths. Here are Golden Pippins weighing a pound, a pound and-a-half—two pounds mayhap! and measuring as much around as the waists of some of those same ladies in tight-lacing stays—say eighteen or twenty inches. Here is the Pound Sweeting; the smooth-cheeked White Pearmain, such a yellow oval beauty as it is; the large and toothsome Yellow Bellflower; the Greening; the rough Russets, that are so much better than they look, like the faded creature you turn your no scup at, youngster, and finally the Cayuga Red Streak. Briggs' apples are just beginning to come forward. The trees bearing them are scattered among his thirty thousand peach trees, and will displace them in a few years. The largest orange quinces ever exhibited at our Fairs are on this table—chaps that have a girth of eighteen or twenty inches, lengthwise, and that would disgrace themselves if they weighed less than a pound and-a-half. Here also are pomegranates and figs, looking very ripe and tropical. Next are six varieties of plums, the Yellow Egg looking like that golden hen fruit which the fable tells of. Then come 34 varieties of pears, the most extensive exhibit in the Pavilion, the Bartletts, Flemish Beauties, Maria Louises, Beurre Diels, Madam Dix and Queen of the Low Countries being particularly large, handsome and well flavored. It is not yet so late but what Briggs shows 34 varieties of the peach. His table tapers off with figs, nectarines, and four kinds of almonds—hard shell, paper shell, ladies' and bitter.

The two tables to the right of the front entrance are occupied exclusively by a remarkable exhibition of fruits raised by J. R. Nickerson in the foothills of Placer county, at Doty's Ravine—the same gentleman who showed 171 varieties of fruit last year, besides specimens of cotton, tobacco and big vegetables. He has a farm of 45 acres, raises 64 varieties of grapes on hillside land, besides apples, peaches, pears, plums, nectarines, apricots, pomegranates, figs, quinces, almonds, etc. His fruit is not so large as that grown in the valley, but equally prolific and well flavored. The bunches of grapes are thinner, and the fruit smaller, but of excellent quality for wine-making and eating. He shows 50 kinds of apples, 30 of peaches, and 30 of grapes, as near as we could determine in the absence of labels. Mr. Nickerson is one of the Vice Presidents of the Northern District Agricultural Society, in whose prosperity he takes a great interest. He began his foothill farming experiment four or five years ago a poor man, and is now independent. He finds a good market for his products in the contiguous mining communities.

The handsomest Bartlett pears on exhibition come from the place of W. E. Cameron, of Yuba. They are few in number, but monsters in size, and blush as though ashamed of the attention they attract.

Mrs. Chandler, of Marysville, exhibits some good sized prickly pears—a delicious fruit that ought to be more cultivated.

We noticed some fine sweet almonds, grown on upland without irrigation—by whom does not appear.

Hutchinson, of the New England Nursery, a few miles from Marysville, makes altogether the most magnificent display of grapes, equally in regard to size of fruit and cluster, and choiceness of varieties. He shows 60 varieties, grown in a vineyard of six or eight acres, which will be much enlarged next year. A bunch of the "Bishop" grape is the largest in the Fair, covering a big dinner plate, and the grapes are the largest we ever saw anywhere. Their flavor is peculiarly delicious, and the juice cool and soft. The bunches of which grapes—of Queen of Nice, Portugal Muscat, Cannon Hall and Tottenham Hall Muscat, are remarkably large, plump and heavy. Then there are five clusters of Wortley Hall, Uridelho, White Tokay—the only specimen on exhibition, the fruit as large as quail eggs—Victoria Hamburg, Prince Albert, Palestine, Colored Tokay, Black Hamburg, and Los Angeles. Mr. Hutchinson displays beside 12 varieties of pears, some of them one pounders, and rare kinds. He also exhibits some first-rate dried and candied peaches and plums. He has dried about 4000 pounds of peaches, and thinks they will pay him a handsome profit.

Dr. Teegarden, of Marysville, has a long table full of apples—thirty or more varieties, including some splendid Pippins and Greenings; a fine showing of pears; twelve sorts of late peaches, mostly clings, and very fine for the season; and a beautiful lot of prickly pears.

We noticed only two lots of strawberries—one from Nickerson's Placer county farm, another from the garden of our fellow-citizen, J. H. Krause. The latter lot is a peculiar French variety, seedlings, sweet, odorous, and red, though small. With their fragrance still in our nostrils we will leave the fruit department till such time as it may be increased by the eleventh hour contributors that always come along.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The exhibit in this department does not comprise so many articles as we had occasion to observe last year, nor are they of such good quality. There are no Wines from Los Angeles and Sonoma counties, the only competitors being from Yuba and Butte. H. G. Hutchinson, of the New England Nursery (formerly Beach's), whose splendid exhibit of Grapes is noticed, contributes the most numerous samples of Wine, mostly experimental, and labeled as follows: Los Angeles, 1859; Catawba, 1860; Isabella White, 1860; Sparkling White, from "Bishop" Grapes, 1860; Isabella Red, 1860; Grape Cordial, 1860; Isabella, 1859. By the courtesy of the Committee having them under consideration, we were able to test the above Wines by the palate, but cannot praise any except the last. This is a light and pleasant table-wine, pale Sherry in color, and partaking of the sweet and lively character of Angelica. The White Wines were a little turned, more acetous than vinous, and had a slightly musty odor. The Sparkling White from Bishop Grapes was tolerable. These Grapes would make an excellent Wine and plenty of it—for they are the largest in the world, evidently—if they were rightly treated.

Edwin A. Hendee & Bro., of Oroville, exhibit Champagne and White Wine of last year's vintage, neither of which will bear commendation. The Champagne had a sodaish effervesence and flat taste, and would never tempt one to intemperance.

Charles Covillaud, whose superior Wines and Brandies we had occasion to praise last year, had only two modest samples on exhibition in the present Fair—Brandy of 1859 and 1860, and Wine of 1859. The Brandy is far better than the average of imported, according to the judgment of experienced tasters and dealers on the Committee, and only needs a few years of age to give it body and repute. The Wine is a pale Sherry, very brilliant-looking, spirited and pleasant, and by far the best on exhibition.

The exhibit of Ale, Porter, and Beer, of 1860 and 1859, does not deserve special mention. Giesses' bottled Ale of 1859 was pronounced tolerably good.

Chase & Co., of Marysville, show samples of remarkably good Wine-Vinegar—a really elegant article, and some excellent old Cider, Oregon make.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The show of Hops is especially fine, and is well worth the special attention of farmers, and of brewers, the culture of the Hop being now a prominent feature of agriculture. Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who has a ranch up the Feather River, about ten miles from Marysville, has a good show. He tells us that the plants will average about one-and-a-half pounds to the pole, and he has one thousand poles to the acre. He raises from his four acres of two-year-old roots, four thousand pounds of Hops, which are selling at five and six cents a pound, brewers considering three pounds of California Hops equal to five of imported Hops. John Gelzhauser has some fine Hops, and Mr. A. Christian has a good display of fine large Hops, pulled and partly dried. In this department are some good displays of Broom Corn, H. Burget and J. Gelzhauser having some excellent samples; the latter has also some firstrate Peanuts, grown in sandy soil, without irrigation. E. Budds, of Sacramento river country, has some big Sweet Potatoes, some weighing eight and ten pounds, the Carolinas being the handsomest possible. W. H. Drum has some mammoth Squashes, weight 150 pounds, big as a giant's head, and heavy enough to squash whoever they might fall upon. Mr. E. Simpson has a fine display of Wild-Goose Rye, Millet, Hungarian Grass and Potatoes, the latter being very fine looking. E. A. Shepard exhibits some native-grown Tobacco, green, immense in size, and thrifty. W. F. Gray has some mammoth Squashes in the machinery department. In the department which we have been noticing, A. L. Bingham has a fine fleece of undressed French Merino Wool of the finest quality. Thomas Allment has some fine specimens of Rock and Table Salt of remarkable clearness and fineness. W. Bradley has some big Watermelons and quantities of Tomatoes, Corn and other vegetables attract the eye, but give no information to our cross-questioning of the unlabeled articles. Exhibitors who have a natural pride in seeing their articles favorably noticed, will be likely to fail of it so long as they studiously omit labeling their goods, and giving such information as is worth noting, either on their labels or by personal attendance.

See notice of Manufactures, etc, elsewhere.

Fibrilla.

[CONTINUED.]

COTTON is mentioned by Herodotus five centuries before the Christian era. He alludes to the Cotton-trees of India, and describes a cuirass sent from Egypt to the King of Sparta embellished with gold and with fleeces from trees. Theophrastus, the disciple of Aristotle, notices the growth of Cotton both in India and Arabia, and observes that the Cotton-plants of India have a leaf like the black mulberry, and are set on the plains in rows, resembling Vines in the distance. On the Persian Gulf he noticed that they bore no fruit, but a capsule about the size of a quince, which, when ripe, expanded so as to set free the wool, which was woven into cloth of various kinds, both very cheap and of great value.

The Cotton-plant was observed by the Greeks who accompanied Alexander in his march to India; and his officers have left a description of the Cotton dress and turban which formed the costume of the natives at that remote period.

Cotton early found its way into Egypt, then the seat of arts and of commerce; for Pliny in his "Natural History" informs us that "in Upper Egypt, towards Arabia, there grows a shrub which some call Gossypion and others Xylon. It is small, and bears a fruit resembling the filbert, within which is a downy wool that is spun into thread. There is nothing to be preferred to these stuffs for whiteness or softness. Beautiful garments are made from them for the priests of Egypt."

The troops of Anthony wore Cotton when he visited Cleopatra, and she was arrayed in vestments of fine muslin. It was soon after used for the sails of vessels, and the Romans employed it for awnings in the Forum and the Amphitheater.

It was cultivated at an early period in the Levant, whence it was gradually introduced into Sicily, France, and England.

Arabian travelers who reached China in the ninth century did not observe the Cotton-plant in that country, but found the natives clad in Silk.

The Cotton-plant, although indigenous in India, has also been found growing spontaneously in many parts of Africa. It was discovered by Columbus in Hispaniola, and among the presents sent by Cortés to Charles V. were Cotton mantles, vests, and carpets of various figures, and in the conquest of Mexico the Indian allies wore armor of quilted Cotton, impervious to arrows.

The plant of India resembles that of America in most particulars. It is there often placed in alternate rows with rice, and after the rice-harvest is over puts forth a beautiful yellow flower with a crimson eye in each petal; this is succeeded by a green pod filled with a white pulp, which as it ripens turns brown, and then separates into several divisions containing the Cotton. "A luxuriant field," says Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, "exhibits at the same time the expanding blossom, the bursting capsule, and the snowy fleeces of pure Cotton, and is one of the most beautiful objects in the agriculture of Hindostan."

The manufacture of Cotton in India, with very simple machinery, was early brought to high perfection. Travelers in the ninth century describe muslins in India which were of such fineness that they might be drawn through a ring of moderate size; and Taverníer speaks of turbans, composed of thirty-five ells of the cloth, which would weigh but four ounces. Muslin has been sold in India for five hundred rupees the piece, so fine, that, when laid upon the grass after the dew had fallen, it was no longer visible. The patience, the nice sense of touch, and the flexible fingers of the Hindoos, have with the simplest means achieved results in this branch of manufacture which have not been surpassed by any people.

But this manufacture is now breathing its last; the Cotton-gin, the spinning-frame, the mule with its countless spindles, and the power-loom, are fearful competitors; and although British India still produces quite as much Cotton as our Southern States, and while she exports at least eight hundred thousand bales annually to England and China, continues at the same time to make the larger part of her own clothing; flourishing cities, like Dacca and Delhi, once the seat of manufactures, are going to decay, and a large proportion of her people, willing to toil at six cents per day in occupations that have been transmitted for centuries in the same families, are either driven to the culture of the fields, or compelled to spin and weave for a pittance the Jute which is converted into gunny-cloth.

When India muslins and calicoes were first imported into England, they met with a formidable opposition. They had suddenly become fashionable, and threatened to supersede the long-established woolens; and the nation, in its wisdom, first prohibited the importation of these fabrics, and then subjected them to a duty of sixpence per yard. In France, Amiens, Rouen, and Paris, protested against Cotton as ruinous to the country. But it has surmounted all these obstacles, is firmly established in both nations, and now its manufacture gives support to one-seventh part of the population of Great Britain, employs there thirty-four millions of spindles, consumes annually two and a half million bales of the raw material, and sends abroad, in addition to thread and yarn, twenty-eight hundred million yards of fabrics, of the aggregate value of two hundred and thirty millions of dollars.

In 1856, Great Britain derived her supply of Cotton from the following countries, namely:

From the United States	71	per cent.
" the East Indies	19	"
" Brazil	5	"
" Egypt	4½	"
" the West Indies	½	"

But while her supply from India in the twelve years from 1845 to 1857 increased nearly two hundred per cent, namely, from two hundred thousand to six hundred thousand bales, she has increased her exports of Cotton fabrics to that country to such an extent, that, for every pound she imports, she returns a pound of thread and cloth enhanced at least fourfold in value, while she returns to the United States in Cotton fabrics less than three per cent of the Cotton she receives from them. And since 1857 such improvements have been made in the Cotton-mills of New England, that we now consume more than a million of bales annually, and our production and export are rapidly increasing.

Some curious alternations have attended the growth and manufacture of Cotton. As machinery has improved and the cost of goods diminished, the price of Cotton has advanced and a strong stimulus been given to its production.

New States have consequently been opened to its culture, and the alluvial lands of Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas, have been devoted to the plant. Slaves have thus been attracted from the Middle States, and diverted from the less profitable culture of Wheat and Tobacco to the Cotton-fields. Half a century since, the Middle States contained two-thirds of the negroes of the Union; but under the census of 1860 two millions and a half of slaves are now found south of North Carolina, and but a million and a half north of the Cotton States. In the Cotton States the negroes nearly equal the white population; in the Border States the whites are at least four to one. In the Cotton States the slaves and the culture of Cotton are increasing at the rate of at least five per cent; in the Border States the slave population is either stationary or retrograde, and the future of those States is clearly indicated. Down to a recent period the march of the planter and his forces across the Cotton States has been like that of an invading army. Vast forests of heavy timber have been felled, land rapidly exhausted and abandoned, and new fields opened and soon deserted for a virgin soil.

But with the increased demand of the last seven years for Cotton, and with the enhanced price of the slave, which rises at least one hundred dollars with each advance of a cent per pound on Cotton, more permanent improvements have been made, railways have been opened, and at least fifty thousand tuns of guano and Cotton-seed have been annually applied to the exhausted Cotton-fields of the Carolinas and Georgia. Under these appliances the crops of the United States have kept pace with the manufacture, and in 1859 rose to the amount of twenty-one hundred millions of pounds, thus replenishing the markets that had been recently exhausted, and actually exceeding the entire consumption for the same year of both Europe and America.

But the crops fluctuate from year to year, and a less favorable season for 1860, accompanied by an increase of at least ten per cent in spindles, leaves the supply barely equal to the demand, while the diminished crop, and the cry of Secession at the South, with the introduction of an export-duty, have alarmed the spinners of England and led them to consider the effects of a deficiency and to seek new sources of supply.

With the progress of trade the price of the middling Cotton of America for the last fifteen years has varied at Liverpool from fourpence to ninepence per pound, and now stands at seven and a half pence by the last quotations. As the stock accumulates or the sale of goods is checked, the price naturally declines, and a check is given to production. As the stock declines or goods advance, an impetus is given to prices, the culture is extended, and Cotton flows in from Egypt and India. When the Cotton of Bombay commands more than fivepence a pound at Liverpool, it flows in a strong current from India to Manchester. Should the export-duty be levied in the Cotton States, it may well be presumed that the burden will fall principally upon the planter, and give an additional stimulus to the growth of India, and a new incentive to the British Government to start the culture in other colonies.

The gentlemen of the South sometimes imagine that Old England, as well as New England, is entirely dependent upon Cotton, and that society there would be disintegrated if the crop in the Cotton-States should be withheld for a single year. But the Northern mills have usually six months' supply; and Great Britain holds upon an average enough for three months in her ports, for two months at her mills, and as much more upon the ocean. The English spinner, too, can not only reduce his time one-fourth without stopping, but can reduce his consumption another fourth by raising his numbers and increasing the fineness of his cloth; and as he draws one-fourth of his supply from other countries, it is obvious that he might hold out for nearly two years without a bale from America.

Could the Cotton-planter hold out any longer? Let it not be forgotten that the Embargo was voted to bring England to terms by withholding Rice, Cotton, Wheat, and Naval-stores, but proved a signal failure. We reaped from it no harvests, and were put back by it at least six years in our National progress; while England enjoyed the carrying-trade of the world, which we had abandoned, and drew her supplies from Russia and India, while our crops perished in our own warehouses.

The vast export of Cotton goods from Great Britain to India has now liberated at least half a million bales of Cotton for the supply of England in addition to what India previously furnished; and as the export of goods to India and China continues to increase, the surplus of Cotton must rise with it. But India is able to treble her production. It is true that the staple of her Cotton suffers from the dry summers, that her land is but half tilled by plows consisting of a simple beam of wood with two prongs and a single handle, that she has been destitute of roads and facilities for transportation, that her lands are held at oppressive rents, that American planters there have failed to make good Cotton, and that the annual yield of her soil is as small as that of the exhausted fields of South Carolina. But still she produces at least four million bales of Cotton, and great changes are now in progress; railways are pervading the country; canals are being dug for irrigating, and irrigation quadruples the crop, while it improves the staple; and the diversion of a few districts from the ordinary crops, with improved tillage, will increase the production to an indefinite extent.

The latest intelligence from India apprises us that in one large Cotton district, the American planters have at length succeeded, and American Cotton is now growing there on one hundred and forty-six thousand acres.

IN DARWAR.

	In American Cotton.	*In Native Kupas.*	*Total.*
1851	31,688 acres	223,314 acres	255,002
1860	146,326 "	230,677 "	377,003

In Africa, also, the export of Cotton is on the increase; and Egypt is erecting new works to retain and direct the overflow of the Nile, which will augment her exports.

There is a belt around the earth's surface of at least sixty degrees in width, adapted in great part to the culture of Cotton. Great Britain now commands capital, while China and India overflow with labor. Let Great Britain divert a few millions of this capital and but half a million of coolies to any fertile area of five thousand square-miles within this belt, and she can in a few years double her supply of Cotton, and command the residue of her importation at reasonable prices.

Among these spots none is more promising than Central America, where the Cotton-plant is perennial, and a single acre, as we are assured by Mr. Squier, yields semi-annually a bale of superior Cotton. But let us hope that the South may abandon her dream of a Southern Empire, and the chimera which now haunts her, that the Northerner is hostile to the Southerner, when in reality he has no such feeling, but merely recoils from institutions which he believes to be at variance with moral and material progress.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

WE'LL NEVER GIVE UP DIXIE!

EDITOR FARMER: We have long wanted the right kind of words for *Dixie*; and to please the boys I have written these. My only aim has been to adapt Union words to the queerest kind of a tune, and if they are not to be measured by poetical rules, the feat I have performed will apologise for the feet.

M. A. SABLES.

A SONG FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

We will fight for the Union now and ever,
'Gainst the traitors who would sever
The ties that bind us to Dixie land.
We'll help the Whigs to put down Tories,
Worse than those who live in stories
Of the early days of Dixie land.
Oh, I wish I was in Dixie!
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand—
We'll never give up Dixie!
Away! Away!
We're bound down South to Dixie!
Away! Away!
We're bound down South to Dixie!

Down, down with the rebels who would fire—
Turn into a funeral pyre
The Temple of Freedom in Dixie land.
And when they speak of a King, we'll glory
In a sergeant Jasper's story
Who was true to the Union in Dixie land.
Oh, I wish I was in Dixie!
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand—
We'll never give up Dixie!
Away! Away!
We're bound down South to Dixie!

That dear old flag we'll carry proudly,
Singing as we march on loudly
Hooray for the Union in Dixie Land!
And now three cheers for our Southern brothers,
Andy Johnson, and all the others
Who are true to the Union in Dixie land!
Oh, I wish I was in Dixie!
Hooray! Hooray!
In Dixie land I'll take my stand—
We'll never give up Dixie!
Away! Away!
We're bound down South to Dixie!

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Benicia, Sept. 21, 1861.

ARMY HYMN.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

O Lord of Hosts! Almighty King!
Behold the sacrifice we bring!
To every arm Thy strength impart,
Thy Spirit shed through every heart!

Wake in our breasts the living fires,
The holy faith that warmed our sires;
Thy hand hath made our Nation free;
To die for her is serving Thee!

Be thou a pillared flame to show
The midnight snare, the silent foe;
And when the battle thunders loud,
Will guide us in its moving cloud!

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In Thy dread name we draw the sword,
We lift the starry flag on high
That fills with light our stormy sky!

From treason's rent, from murder's stain,
Guard Thou its folds till Peace shall reign—
Till fort and field, till shore and sea,
Join our loud anthem, Praise to Thee!

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 56 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Sept. 13, 1861

X.—J.

Old Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

The Indians of San Juan Capistrano, and the Coast of the Canal of Santa Barbara.

THE CHINIGCHINICH.

CHAPTER XII.

The Indian Wars.

WAR was invented by men, and for the purpose of taking from each other, their estates and other property, or for carrying into effect their revengeful dispositions. Thus it was with these Indians, whose battles were frequent, and often declared from the most trivial causes. A consultation was not necessary to decide if the war were just or unjust, but to ascertain if their force were sufficient, and to provide measures whereby they might take advantage of, and surprise their adversaries. War was never waged by them for conquest, but for revenge; and in many cases for some affront given to their ancestors, which had remained unavenged. Their quarrels and disputes arose from trivial motives, for their wealth was trifling, and consisted merely of seeds, skins, or beads, which were universally esteemed amongst them as money. Also, when a chief neglected to return the customary present at their festivities, of which I have before treated, war was declared, and without even giving him notice. Again, if an Indian of one place stole anything from one of another place, although it might be so trifling a thing as a rabbit, a squirrel, or, ornament of some kind, it was sufficient among them to cause a war.

Whenever a captain determined to make war upon another chief, he called together the puplem, and revealed to them his desire to make war upon such a town, for reasons which he explained, and it was discussed by the body, whether they were sufficient of themselves to conquer. If sensible of their inferiority, some other friendly tribes were invited to join with them, to whom they sent presents of as costly a kind as their treasury would admit; and if *they* acquiesced, then the day was fixed upon to assemble for battle. All this was conducted secretly, but, nevertheless, the parties to be attacked were generally warned of their danger, and of course prepared for the conflict. The war being determined upon, a crier was sent around during the evening, exhorting all the people to repair on the following day, at an early hour, to the residence of the chief, and when there congregated, he ordered them to prepare their arms of bows and arrows; and to the females, he delivered grain, for them to grind into flour, which they called *pinole*. But the reason for such measures was not revealed. However, when the day was decided upon for the marching of the expedition, then the crier went around a second time, and commanded them to repair as before, to the residence of the chief; and all went—the men with their bows and arrows, and the women with their *pinoles*. Having assembled before the vanquech, where the captain and puplem had resorted, according to the custom, the crier explained to the people why such preparations were made—why war was declared, and the young men were urged to combat and revenge. Immediately commenced the necessary preparations—each put on his dress, and uniform, corresponding to his rank. The women, in like manner, adorned themselves for the occasion, and thus they started off for the battle ground, old and young—the females carrying the provisions, and upon their backs their infant children. Their order of march was as follows:—The captain, or one appointed by him, took the lead at the head of the young men—in succession followed the older ones, and the women closed up the rear, it being their duty to gather up the arrows of the opposing force which were scattered around them, and distribute the same among their own warriors. Should one of their own party be killed or wounded, they were obliged to remove him to a place of security, so that the enemy could not get at him. No quarter was ever given, and consequently, no prisoners were ever made among the men, excepting of such as were killed or mortally wounded. These were immediately decapitated by some old men appointed for the purpose, and the hair taken from the heads, together with the scalps, which were dried and cured, after the manner of dressing their skins, and preserved as trophies of victory. The women and children taken prisoners, were either disposed of, by sale, or detained by the captain as slaves.

When celebrating their grand feasts, it was customary to expose in public the scalps taken in war; and for this purpose they were suspended from a high pole, erected near the vanquech. Sometimes scalps were redeemed by paying largely; but the women and children were never released,—ever remaining as slaves to their enemies, unless fortunate enough to escape to the protection of their own nation.

CHAPTER XIII.

Their Funeral Ceremonies.

Before treating upon the subject of their manner of interment, I will just refer to the remedies used for their diseases. They possessed some knowledge of the virtues of certain medicinal herbs, and the external application of them to cutaneous disorders; but for internal diseases, such as fevers, etc., they always resorted to cold baths. For pains in the head, immediate application of cold water was the remedy. For external diseases, such as tumors, swellings, sores and rheumatic pains, they made use of various herbs, known to us, and called sage, rosemary, and nettle-plant—which were applied in a plaster. They made use of a kind of black rosin also, which was very oily, and manufactured from certain seeds. When attacked with pain in the stomach they inhaled the smoke of these plants, and if afflicted with any ordinary pain, a whipping with nettles was applied to the part affected, and frequently large ants.

For disease of the liver, fevers, and all malignant complaints, I have not discovered that they made use of any remedies but the cold water baths, before mentioned. Sometimes the patient, entirely exposed, was laid upon a quantity of dry ashes or sand, and at his feet blazed a scorching fire, without regard to the season. At his head stood a small vessel of water, and sometimes gruel, that he might partake of them, if he chose, but no persuasions were ever used on the part of his friends to induce him to do so, if he did not feel inclined. He was never left alone, being attended by many of his friends, both day and night; and thus he remained until either nature, or the disease, conquered.

As soon as any one fell ill, they immediately sent for the physician, who was one of the *puplem*, or soothsayers before spoken of. It must be understood that not all of the *puplem* possessed the necessary qualifications, but only those who received them by succession. When they appeared before the patient, it was always with an air of great mystery. A strict examination into the state of the patient, was the commencement of their performances, and divers infirmities were explained, and their causes—all originating from the introduction of certain particles into the body of the patient, such as the hairs of various animals, bones, stones, briers, sticks, etc., which produced the pain or infirmity. Before prescribing anything, they made use of many superstitious ceremonies. In the first place, the patient was examined from head to foot, and no part of his body remained untouched. Then the painful parts became the topic of discussion, and were represented as having within them something of a hard substance, such as a stone, splinter, or bone, and of course, their success in removing the disease was ever a matter of great uncertainty; but still they would use all their skill, and endeavor to restore him to health. They placed feathers upon his head, and encircled him entirely with these, and other articles, such as horse-hair, grass, beads, and hairs of the head; blowing at the same time with their mouths towards the four cardinal points, and muttering to themselves certain low sounds—certain mysterious words—accompanied with antic gesticulations, of which no one knew the meaning. After this, one of them applied his lips to the part affected, and pretended to draw from it, by suction, the particles, which they had stated as being within, and exposed them to all present. The spectators, as well as the patient, placed strict confidence in the fact, and were satisfied, whether he recovered or died. When the patient did not recover from his disease, the *puplem* would say, it was because Chinigchinich had sent him the infirmity, as a chastisement for some act of disobedience, and that he must reconcile himself to death.

There were many of these imposters spread about the country, who, after being well fed and paid for their *services*, made all manner of ridicule of their too credulous companions. Wonderful as it may appear, oftentimes they performed cures, when the patients were apparently fast verging into eternity, and in the space of twenty-four hours, by their extravagances and witchcraft, they have enabled them to rise from a bed of sickness, and unite with their companions in their domestic employments. I will relate a case which happened in the mission of "La Purissima," A. D. 1809, which will serve to confirm the truth of the preceding statement. A young woman of eighteen years of age, had been sick for nearly a year, suffering from the effects of dysentery and fever, so that she had wasted away almost to a skeleton, and was to all appearances dying; having received the holy sacrament preparatory to her supposed departure. One morning, whilst walking in the garden of the mission, I saw her sitting with other females performing the task of clearing the grass; surprised at beholding her there, when I supposed her dying, I asked her how she felt? Her mother, who was at her side, replied to the question, and said that she was well, because such a one (naming one of the sorcerers) had taken from her some bear's hairs, which were the cause of her illness, and, immediately, she was restored. I inquired how they were introduced into her stomach, and how long she had had them? She replied, that when in childhood, and about eight or nine years old, one night, whilst asleep with other children in a room by themselves, a bear came and placed some of his hairs on her stomach. How he came there, or how the hairs got into her stomach, she could not explain; for all that she knew about it, had been stated to her by the sorcerer. This was all deception, of course, but still it happened from that day, that the girl improved in health, and, in a short time was as robust and hearty as any one!

When the patient died under the attendance of these physicians, then preparations were made for his sepulture, or the burning of his body, according to a custom observed here, in commemoration of the last ceremonies rendered to the remains of their grand chieftain *Ouiot*. They did not put into immediate execution the solemn duties and funeral performances, but suffered several hours to elapse, that they might be assured of his death. In the meantime the pile was prepared, and the person summoned, who officiated on such occasions in applying the torch; for it was usual, in this neighborhood, to employ certain characters, who made their livelihood by it, and who, generally, were confined to particular families. As soon as everything was prepared, and the time had arrived for the ceremony, they bore the corpse to the place of sacrifice, where it was laid upon the faggots. Then the friends of the deceased retired, and the burner (so called) set fire to the pile, and remained near the spot until all was consumed to ashes. The ceremony being concluded on his part, he was paid for his services, and withdrew. Everything of use belonging to the deceased, such as his bow and arrows, feathers, beads, skins, etc., were consumed with him, whilst his relatives and friends added, also, other articles of value to the sacrifice, but during the scene of burning they did not observe any particular ceremony, nor had they any; for as soon as the burner gave notice that he had performed his task, they all retired outside of the town to mourn the decease of their friend. The *puplem* sang songs, while the relatives wept; and the substance of their canticles was merely a relation of the cause of the infirmity—the location of the disease—when it first commenced, and its course throughout the body, until it attacked the heart, when he died, thus naming over all the parts of the human frame. These songs were generally repeated over and over for three days and nights, and then they returned to their homes.

The mode of testifying their grief by outward appearance, was by shortening the hair of their heads; and in conformity to the kin of the deceased, so they regulated the custom. For the loss of a parent, wife or child, the head was completely shorn; for a distant relative, they cut off merely one-half of the length, and for a friend, only the extremity; but in all cases, however, they were governed entirely by the love and attachment for the deceased. The same custom is now in use, and not only applied to deaths, but to their disappointments and adversities in life, thus making public demonstration of their sorrow.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ERROR IN THE TABLES.—"Oh, dear!" blubbered an urchin who had just had an application of the birch; "oh, my! they tell me forty rods make a furlong, but I've just found out that one rod makes an acher (*acre*)."

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS,
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.
LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed
Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents
With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, pu up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

FRUIT
Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
SALE OF FRUITS
For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit
Consignments from any and all
Fruit-Growers,
Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!
OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP under the name and firm of TODD & RICHARDS, for the purpose of transacting the Grain and Produce Brokerage, and Commission Business, at the old stand of A. H. TODD & CO., No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
San Francisco, May 27th, 1861.

TODD & RICHARDS,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 127 Clay street, below Davis.
ALEX. H. TODD, Late firm A. H. Todd & Co.
JAS. R. RICHARDS, Late firm Richards & McCraken

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.
We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.
Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.
Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree,
AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
FRENCH PEONIES, HYACINTHS, GLADIOLAS, LILIES, TULIPS, and other Flowering Plants,
No. 110 California street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

French Garden
VINEYARD,
SAN JOSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE honor of informing the public that his former partner,
MR. J. B. LÉGER,
has just returned from France, bringing with him a complete
APPARATUS FOR DISTILLING,
and one also
FOR MAKING WINE.
They wish to turn their attention to WINE-MAKING, and to make it a
SPECIAL BUSINESS.
They think that, by entering againin partnership, one being from BORDEAUX and the other from BOURGOGNE, they cannot fail to
PRODUCE GOOD LIQUIDS.
They will undertake, at reasonable terms, to
Make Wines and Cognacs,
Within their vicinity, for all persons who will honor them with their confidence.
A. DELMAS.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

HOTELS.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF REsort is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.
The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.
The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.
The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.
The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.
Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive of the Springs.
14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.
The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience.
The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.
Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.
Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.
20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.
21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!
Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL,
Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, and a
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.
The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.
The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.
The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.
The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.
HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.
The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.
THE VERANDA HOTEL,
Corner Main and Church sts,,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.
Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.
DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

REMOVED TO THE MARKET-HOUSE
ON MARKET STREET, BELOW DAVIS.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO TAKE charge of MEATS of all descriptions, and to put the same in good order, under the supervision of
EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT PACKERS,
and STORE the same at the usual rates.

From and after Tuesday next, 24th inst., the Office of the Inspector of Beef, Pork and Salt Provisions will be at the above place.
N. L. DROUGHTON,
13 Inspector.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................SEPT. 27 1861.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

California Agricultural Fairs for 1861.

The Annual Fairs of the State, District, and County, Agricultural Societies of this State, for the current year, will be held as follows:

Bay District Society—At San Jose, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.
Sonoma County Society—At Santa Rosa, Tuesday, Sept. 24th, to 27th.
Alameda County Society—At Oakland, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to 5th.
Contra Costa County Society—At Pacheco, Oct. 1st to 5th.
Humboldt County Society—At Hydesville, Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Fairs in Oregon for 1861.

State Society—At Oregon City, Oct. 1st, to 4th.
Umpqua Valley Society—At ———, Sept. 12th.
Yamhill County Society—At McMinnville, Sept. 24th and 25th.
Benton County Society—At Corvallis, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Lane County Society—Eugene City, Oct. 9th and 10th.
Marion County Society—Salem, Oct. 11th and 12th.
Washington County Society—Hillsboro', Oct. 16th.
Multnomah County Society—Oct. 23d and 24th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We ask the attention of our readers to various matters of interest which appear, as presented by our correspondents, and to our Special and New Advertisements. They are worthy their notice.

When the hurry and toil of the Fairs are over, we shall be able to give more time to our correspondents.

Our *rest* during Fair-week was, as usual, one of excessive labor; but we have gathered many valuable facts for future use, of which our readers will be the gainers.

The State Fair at Sacramento.

What will the people say of the *State Agricultural Fair of* 1861? What the newspapers say is one thing, and what the people say is another. Newspapers must have their reports to fill their columns, but the people will have their say in spite of the newspapers.

We venture the assertion without fear of contradiction, that the *people* are very much disappointed at the *results* of the present *State Fair*. It has shown clearly that the people do not feel an interest, and therefore did not contribute. It is deeply to be regretted that after so very liberal and generous an expenditure of money and labor by the citizens of Sacramento, that the whole result should be a heavy loss, and yet such must be the result, for the people have not come forward as expected, as contributors. The Hall, both above and below showed plainly this want of interest in the prosperity of the Society.

We were surprised to meet so many persons of Sacramento county,—Farmers, Gardeners, and Mechanics, who *could*, but *would not* contribute, and their Annual Fair was an evidence of their neglect.

We were in hopes that if there was not a *general* contribution from abroad, the citizens of the county would see that the Hall was filled; but such was not the fact, and on the fourth day, goods were sent in to nominally *fill up*. We are satisfied from what we heard as we go over the State, that the people will not come up to the work, unless there are vital changes in the management of the Society.

The *people* say "we want an *Agricultural Exhibition* blended with the *Mechanical*, and with new invention, the product of our own State,—but we do not wish to see our Hall filled with Foreign productions, dry goods, etc., and unless the plan can be changed, and the whole managing arrangements made in accordance with the progress of the times, we cannot give it our aid;" and this is the reason of the little interest shown abroad for the State Society.

The Fair at Oakland.

Next week, Oct. 1st, begins the Agricultural Fair at Oakland, and we hope Alameda District will unite and make a grand show, and San Francisco can aid materially and help their neighbors

There are many Gardeners, Orchardists, and Farmers, in the San Francisco District, that can help the cause at Oakland, and the Contra Costa side *must* see what they can do.

It will be a pleasant trip for our citizens to go across the Bay, and we hope they will manifest a good spirit, and do their best to aid.

Bay District Fair.—The Bay District Fair opened on Tuesday, 24th September. This District comprises San Francisco, Alameda, San Mateo, and Santa Clara counties It is one of the best Stock Districts, having some of the very finest animals in the State; it is also one of the best Grain-growing Districts, and contains within its limits some of the finest Orchards, Vineyards and Nurseries in California; in this District one of the first Agricultural Societies was formed. With these advantages, it is to be hoped that the Bay District will accomplish something fine to overcome the loss of the first exhibition of the Bay District Society.

An Editor's Time.—We often have people call to see us relative to the sale or purchase of Stock, Real Estate, and other branches of business, and we are happy to see them. Some make appointments at certain hours, but as often think an editor's time is of no account, supposing if they are within fifteen or twenty minutes of the appointed time, it is all well; and by that loose plan they compel the editor to waste his time, or risk infringing upon some of his own appointments, and thus jeopardize himself. The public are too apt to think an editor's time, labor, feelings and prosperity, are public property, to be used and abused with impunity.

Exhibition of State Agricultural Society.

The State Agricultural Society held their Annual Fair, as proposed, at Sacramento, commencing on the 16th. After the usual delays in receiving and in registering articles, the Fair opened on Tuesday evening, with a brief address by Mr. Banks. The Hall was crowded with spectators, all anxious to see what the whole State could do, as many present had seen Fairs in the Districts.

The Hall was not as well filled as was expected with articles for exhibition, nor had any attention been given to decorate it for the occasion; and while a large and fashionable assembly was present, it did not appear as if the *hearts of the people* were in the work. There was not that genial feeling, that earnest social glow which should predominate in so great and important an enterprise.

The address was a good one, and we shall speak of it hereafter; yet we cannot but hope that hereafter at all our Fairs addresses and discussions will be kept out of Exhibition Halls, for they cannot be heard or enjoyed by one-fourth of an audience. It is no place for public speaking, save to issue the orders of the day.

The Hall contained some very notable exhibitions; among them and most prominent was the truly grand Fruit display from "Smith's Gardens," comprising over 200 varieties of pears, 28 varieties of apples, and 50 of Foreign grapes,—the exhibition of grapes being all choice kinds, save two, Isabella and Catawba. Some of the bunches weighed three and four pounds each. We have a complete list of each, and shall note hereafter. The entire collection was a grand one.

Brigg's Orchard, Marysville, exhibited 20 varieties of Pears, 35 of Apples, 12 of Peaches, 2 of Quinces, and 3 of Almonds. This collection was a fine one.

A. Delmas, of San Jose, had 42 varieties of Grapes, as usual a very fine show; also, 12 bottles of Wine of '59 and '60, and 44 varieties of Pears, all very fine.

Dr. Crandall, of Auburn, made an honorable exhibit of 24 varieties of superior Apples, and 11 of Pears; some very superb samples, of which we have notes for future remarks.

White & Hollister showed 30 dishes of Pears, and 17 of Apples; a superb collection of which we shall note hereafter full collections.

The work of the Ladies was an honor; of which we shall also speak. There were other contributors of noble samples, all of which we have prepared lists for publication. Among these contributors are Mons. Grofferesch, Sacramento City; J. P. Martin, Ione; S. Rich, Sacramento County; J. G. Almond, R. Keechevel, J. Runyon, H. Davis, and others.

S. Rich, exhibited a fine lot of Fruit grown on high dry land on the Stockton road from Sacramento, and without much irrigation. We noticed one bunch Grapes of the *White Nice*, weighing four pounds. There were 13 varieties of Grapes, 17 of Apples, and 9 of Pears.

Gen. A. Redington made a good display of Apples and Pears.

D. McGowan, of Yolo, made a good show of Fruit.

Dan'l Flint exhibited 15 varieties of Pears.

Thomas Milgate a fine show of Peaches.

D. T. Lufkin had a fine show of apples.

L. F. Sanderson & Co., of the River Bank Nurseries, San Jose, made a very fine display of 125 dishes.

Mrs. Benson, of Benson's Ferry, exhibited 28 dishes Apples; all very fine. Mrs. J. S. Friend, extra Pears. Mrs. B. F. Hastings, Apples, fine. Mrs. A. S. I., 3 dishes Figs.

We think the Ladies rather beat the gentlemen by their display in the upper Hall; and in the lower Hall, their display of which we shall report, their Preserves, Pickles, Jams, Jellies, and other nice preparations, were highly honorable to them.

The Hall below contained notable specimens of Industry, and the Yard, Implements, and Inventions new and valuable.

The Stock grounds were the best part of the Show, and here we can boast of specimens worthy of California; our lists are complete.

We shall keep up the interest for such products by giving them to the public continuously.

The *Cashmere Goats* attracted great attention, and will be a new era in our enthusiastic desire for their growth and extension.

We are obliged to defer the further reports till another week.

New Crops.

It is gratifying to see the evidence of our progress as a State, in the new crops that are being grown in California; the present year will show many new crops in all the different parts of our State.

The present year there will have been sown Hemp, Flax, Rice, Sugar-Cane, Tobacco, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Oranges and Lemons. Some of these have been produced previously, but never so excellent samples. Hemp and Flax has been grown to some extent; Rice only as a trial; Sugar-Cane largely; Tobacco in many counties with excellent success, proving that this will be a good paying crop; Walnuts and Chestnuts, as well as the Almond, are certain to grow well and make a paying business.

We hope, from what we have seen of the beginnings, a greater success will mark each year of trial. We shall be glad if all Growers will favor us with particulars of all new crops.

Display of Premiums.—Two specimens of Premium Plate were exhibited at the State Fair. One was the splendid California-made Ware of Vanderbilt & Co., of San Francisco, made to the order of J. W. Tucker, for the State Agricultural Society's Premiums; the other was the Plate *already won* by the proprietor of Smith's Gardens, Sacramento, and most truly and deservedly won. Mr. A. P. Smith has always taken a pride in exhibiting only such articles are were a credit to the exhibition as well as himself, and while he he won many of the First Premiums, he has always contributed largely and generously to all good enterprises.

Sonoma County Fair.—This county opened their present year's exhibition at Santa Rosa, under very favorable auspices. We intend to give a report of it, in our next, from personal observation.

Triumphs of Labor-Saving Machines.

The invention of the Sewing-Machine is beyond all question one of the greatest inventions of the age, and no invention has accomplished so much for Humanity as the Sewing-Machine.

When this invention shall be considered in its true light—not only as economizing Time, but in that greater and nobler accomplishment, that of saving Human Strength, and that strength, too, that of the Wives, Mothers, and Daughters of our country—when this *one grand feature* shall be, as it should be, considered in all its bearings, then will the Sewing-Machine stand as one of the proudest models of human invention.

The universal voice has gone forth in a sad moan, bewailing the pallid faces, injured forms, and the sickly condition of the Women of America, and they have been held up in contrast with the Women of England, of Germany, and of many other nations, and the contrast has always been against our countrywomen. The reason is clear and conclusive: American Women have always been *Working Women*, but *without* exercise, while the women of other countries have blended *exercise* with all their labors and duties.

The laboring women of America have taken the time that should have been given to *outdoor* exercise to *indoor sewing*, and the labor with the Needle has caused the *curved spines*, the *round shoulders*, the *pallid cheeks*, and that *consumptive look* which has destroyed the Vitality, and robbed our fair countrywomen of their *Beauty and Health*, and has done more to produce Consumption and Death than any other cause.

The Sewing-Machine comes to save Woman's Labor, and thus her Life-Power.

The Sewing-Machine comes to save the Life, Strength, Health, Beauty, and Power, of Woman, and when this *great truth* is fully realized, as it should be, in all its Physiological bearings, then will this invention be duly appreciated, for it will aid in restoring to the American people a race of men and women of greater physical power and beauty, and of greater moral and intellectual power, by preserving the Health and Strength of the Mothers of our land. A grand Picture, which shows this to the very life, and gives a clearer view of the *triumphs* of the Sewing-Machine over that of the cruel drudgery of hand-sewing, is exhibited at the Rooms of *Wheeler & Wilson's Machine*, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery streets, in this city.

Arrival of Blood Stock from Victoria, A.

There has just arrived the following valuable Stock from Victoria, which we esteem a great acquisition to California:

Six head of young Durham Stock, of very superior character, from the herds of Robert M'Dougall, Esq., of Glenroy, near Melbourne. They consist of four Durham bull-calves, from 8 to 12 months old, of fine form, and of great promise, two white and two mottled (the pedigrees will be found below); and two heifers, two years old, of remarkable beauty—they are perfect pictures; these are with calf by the "Regal Koodoo." This Stock was imported at great cost by Thomas Seale, Esq., of Mayfield, and are intended to improve his herds.

The herds of R. M'Dougall, of Glenroy, a distinguished Stock-breeder, stand high. His famous bull, "Regal Koodoo," was imported from England at a cost of $7500. Mr. Seale may well be proud of such stock; it will do him great credit, and be of much value to our State.

In addition to this there came, "Young Wallace," a large and powerful black stallion of the Clyde stock, of high pedigree, and valued very highly, being in fact one of the best and most promising stallions known in that section, and only 3 years old.

Also, fifty Merino Sheep of very superior quality, said to be of the finest Wool in the country. The above were brought here by A. C. Cushing, Esq. Part of the Stock can be seen at the "Ben Fish" Stables, corner of Sansome and Pine streets, and part at the Black Hawk Stable, on Pine street.

We herewith give the pedigrees of the Durham Stock mentioned above:

Glenroy, Near Melbourne, Australia,
May 21st, 1861.

The following bull-calves and yearling heifers, of my pure Short-Horn Blood, I have sold to Mr. Thomas Seale, for shipment to California:

BULL CALVES.

1. *Rothschild*, rich roan, calved August 27th, 1860; got by Dundas (20); dam (Red Rose) bred by the Circular Head Company, from their English Stock.

2. *Don Pedro*, rich roan, calved August 26th, 1860; got by Gabrielli (29); dam (Donna Bella) by Northampton (57); grand dam (Bella) by Van Amburgh (97); great grand dam, bred by the Circular Head Company, from their English Stock.

3. *Callum Bawn*, white, calved October 25th, 1860; got by Gabrielli (29); dam (Kate Dundas) by Dundas (20); grand dam (Kate Brunswick) by Brunswick (11); great grand dam (Kate Mollison) by Mollison's Bull (53); great great grand dam (Ketty) bred by the late Gideon Stewart.

4. *Moss Royal*, white, calved November 24th, 1860; got by Royal Hope (16,868); dam (Moss Rose) by Northampton (57); grand dam (Phœbe) by Van Amburgh (97); great grand dam, Cow bred by the Circular Head Company, from their English Stock.

HEIFERS.

1. *Wildeyes the Second*, rich roan, calved July 14th, 1859; got by Dundas (20); dam (Wildeyes) bred by the Circular Head Company, from English Stock. This Heifer took the 1st prize for best yearling Heifer at the Exhibition of the "Victoria Agricultural Society," on April 4th, 1861. She has been served by my English Bull, "The Regal Koodoo," on May 27th, 1861.

2. *Cowslip the Sixth*, red roan, calved September 3d, 1859; got by Fusileer (28); dam (Cowslip 2d) by Northampton (57); grand dam (Cowslip) bred by Mr. Manifold, from Messrs. Bolden's pure Stock. This Heifer took the 2d prize in the yearling Heifer class, at the show of the "Victoria Agricultural Society," on the 4th of April, 1861. She has been served by my English Bull, "The Regal Koodoo," on June 3d, 1861.

Robert M'Dougall.

N. B.—Royal Hope (16,868 in C. H. B.), I imported from England in 1859, at great cost. Dundas (12,790 in C. H. B.), I imported from England in 1856. Fusileer (12,912), Northampton (10,574), Brunswick (11 in A. H. B.), Van Amburgh (97), and Mollison's Bull (53), were all expensive, high-bred English Bulls.

R. M'D.

Address of President E. S. Holden,

At the Fair of the San Joaquin Valley District Agricultural Society, Sept. 18, 1861.

Another year has passed away since the last exhibition of this Society. Since its inauguration, another season has passed for agriculturists and horticulturists to exhibit the results of their labor and experience, and offer upon the altar of Ceres and Pomona sacrifices of vegetables and fruital productions. We welcome the ingenious artisan, with his samples of artistical skill; the stock-raiser, with his rare specimens of domestic animals; the ladies, with their beautiful handiwork—all meeting in this temple, recently erected for their use, and dedicated, as similar temples of more remote periods were, to the God of Agriculture.

You meet here from all sections of this rich and extensive District, representing all occupations, to contend for prizes won by the yield of the soil and industrial arts; instead, as of old, by a gladiator's power. You meet here to excite a spirit of emulation and generous rivalry, to compare your skill and mode of producing with that of your neighbor, and to profit by the results.

The great and primary objects of agricultural societies are, to elevate the standard of quantities and qualities of the productions of the soil, stock, and the industrial arts, and to extend to the world that information which would be, in a great measure, lost, without their influence to elevate that noble calling which gives independence and strength to our nation. These meetings have, heretofore, formed our great national jubilees—days of recreation to the toiling thousands of our once happy, prosperous and unsurpassed country. But now, to our shame be it said, reason and friendship are exchanged for madness, hate and civil war. Mars rules, whilst Ceres and Pomona weep.

Agriculture, or the cultivation of the earth, is by far the most important occupation of man. History informs us that it is contemporaneous with the commencement of civilization; for where tillage begins, other arts follow. Farmers, then, are the founders of civilization. Agriculture is a primeval occupation, and was associated by the Egyptians, Grecians, Romans, and the Israelites, with solemn religious ceremonials. Their temples were dedicated to Ceres, Pan, Pomona and Flora. There is no greater proof of its importance to the world and to civilization, than the fact, that in the dark ages all arts and sciences languished with the neglect of this pursuit; refined and highly civilized nations gradually retrograded to semi-barbarism, and not till the sixteenth century did agriculture begin to assume its real dignity, giving new life, energy and wealth to all Europe; Education, the Arts and the Sciences began to flourish; the sails of thousands of ships whitened every sea; rich and profitable exchanges, trade and traffic built up Nations, rich and populous cities—in Europe, a London and a Paris, and hundreds of other similar places; and within a century, in our own country, a New York, with a population of 800,000.

The great West, which, seventy years ago, was but a vast uncultivated wilderness, is now rich from her agricultural productions. Ohio has a population of 2,000,000, and taxable property of $600,000,000. Cincinnati, sixty years since, had only a population of 400, now 160,000, exporting annually $70,000,000, principally of products, by means of a river coasting trade of 30,000 miles. St. Louis, too, a city yet in its infancy, has a population of 150,000, exporting immense quantities of agricultural products. The magic city, Chicago, which, thirty years ago, had but a dozen families for her population, now numbers 130,000, exporting last year $34,000,000 of the products of the soil and labor. The Western Lakes—the American Mediterranean—less than a century ago, were without navigators; no sails whitened their green waters; no ports dotted their forest shores; no beacon lights guided the mariner; but now, scores of rich and populous towns and cities (with immense fleets of ships and steamers, annually freighting $600,000 worth of property, the production of Western soil and labor) enliven their shores.

In the Southern States, the annual agricultural productions are enormous. Cotton, Rice, Tobacco and Sugar realize near $1,000,000,000 annually.

Look at the results of Agriculture in this State since 1850—a time when the resources, other than gold, were but imperfectly understood; a time when it would have cost us our reputation for common sense to prophesy that this would ever become an agricultural country. The soil, then supposed to be so barren, now produces not only various productions, amply sufficient for our own consumption, but a surplus of $12,000,000 for annual exportation. In 1850, the land cultivated was less than 5,000 acres. In 1856 it amounted to over half a million acres. In 1850, the wheat crop amounted to 17,000 bushels; in 1856, it had increased to over 4,000,000 bushels. In 1850, the crop of barley was about 9,000 bushels; in 1856, it had amounted to over four and a half millions, and other crops in proportion, thus saving to the State over $10,000,000, when received at the prices which then prevailed. The number of live stock, which, in 1850, was estimated at 300,000, had, in 1856, increased to over one million. Fruits, vegetables, butter and cheese, up to 1856, saved another $10,000,000, thus stopping importations of agricultural productions to the amount of $20,000,000, up to 1856, and the amount saved since then to this time, has largely increased.

Look for a moment at our city and county. What condition would we be in to-day, as to population and wealth, had our farmers been miners? The 8,000,000 feet of lumber annually sold would be reduced to as many thousands. A dozen or two of stores, instead of the hundreds, would be all sufficient; our splendid churches, unbuilt; our numerous and beautiful suburban cottages, useless; this Society only anticipated in some distant future, and this Hall, and this beautiful exhibition of fruits and flowers, cereals and vegetable productions, only existing in imagination.

Who produces the largest amount of products that freight our thousands of ships to all climes and marts, and the traffic on the 30,000 miles of railroads, and causes these rich and populous States and cities to rise, magic-like, from the wilderness? The 4,000,000 of American farmers. In view of these facts, this immense wealth, a wealth of your producing, a wealth no nation or people can exist and prosper without, you should be convinced of the dignity and importance of your calling. Yours is a profession more valuable to mankind than all other professions combined, yet less understood and less respected. Stay your labors but two or three years, and what would be the consequences? Commerce would cease; the iron horse, for the want of traffic, would stop his lightning speed; the Arts and the Sciences would languish; the world would relapse into semi-barbarism. The bar-room, saddle-bags, button-hole politician—the bane and curse of all communities—would beg of you his bread and butter, instead of your votes. And the Northern Abolitionist and the ultra Secessionist, would have good cause to cry, Peace, Peace! Bread and butter are potent negotiators.

Agriculture was the great and first employment of man from all time and by all nations. It is most grateful to his nature, most worthy of freemen, and an occupation which puts us in communion with nature, and best fits us to be the "noblest work of God."

There is no profession that needs more varied intelligence, more nice and close observation, more study and perseverance, than that of the farmer. He should be a laborious reading and thinking man, as well as a laborious working man. It is a lamentable fact, that the agricultural profession is less understood, and is far behind, in useful and practical knowledge, all other professions. They prosper and assume a higher dignity, by constant study and application, in order to keep up with the progress of the times. Not so with the farmer, particularly those of California, who work seven months in the year, and remain idle the balance. Did the husbandman understand his calling as he should? did he devote his evenings to study, to reading agricultural books, papers and periodicals, works on vegetable phisiology, the nature of soils and stock-raising, he would soon create a taste for such information that would become a habit, not easily parted with—a habit instructive and a profitable amusement. A few dollars' worth of these books, well perused, will give more profitable information in one month, than can be gained by experience and observation in a life-time. Purchase, for instance, Leibig's Agricultural Chemistry. It will teach you the nature of the various soils and their analyses, the art of cultivation, and the kinds and value of fertilizers. Purchase Youatt on the Horse; this book will give you a perfect history of the origin and kinds of this noble animal; the different breeds, their various diseases; the art of treatment, and how to render their health, comfort and services more permanent. Read Dadd on Cattle, and you will soon become acquainted with all kinds of domestic animals, and their diseases, and thus become your own cattle doctors.

There is no branch of husbandry so profitable and amusing as that of raising domestic animals, and during no period, either in the States or in Europe, have thoroughbred animals been more sought after or sold for higher prices than at present. Yet, how few know the best and most judicious mode of crossing, and thus improving domestic animals! Mark the difference: We are importing at an extravagant expense high bred animals, which sell from five hundred to ten and twelve thousand dollars each, and the outlay is considered a good speculation; yet thousands of native cattle are selling for their hides and tallow! Keep only good stock; breed up, and with care, and in a few years you will have cows that will make from twelve to sixteen pounds of butter per week, instead of from four to six pounds; horses that will become Ethan Allens or Flora Temples; sheep and swine worth quadruple the present prices.

In the United States there are at least 6,000,000 of horses and mules, estimated worth $300,000,000; also, 20,000,000 neat cattle, worth $500,000,000; sheep, 20,000,000, worth $60,000,000; swine, 24,000,000, worth $72,000,000—amounting in value to $932,000,000! By care and judicious breeding 25 per cent, or $233,000,000 can be added to this—a snug sum to swell the nation's wealth and your pockets.

This district contains 300,000 head of stock; estimate the value at $10 per head, and you have a total of $3,000,000. Increase this value 25 per cent, which can be easily and cheaply accomplished, and you will add $750,000 to the wealth of this district. Is not this item worth your care and trouble to produce?

The present ruinous prices of native stock in this State should stimulate farmers and stock-raisers to adopt a new and better system of stock-raising. Instead of having a thousand head of cattle on a thousand hills, keep their value in superior, high-bred animals. The time and cost of keeping good animals is but a trifle more than that of a mustang or the wild native.

If farmers would exercise the same perseverance and energy in acquiring intelligence that members of other professions do, they would soon elevate themselves to position, and fill places of high and honorable trust that are now denied them. Mark the difference: From the mechanical professions hundreds and thousands of the most notable and conspicuous men have risen; yet, how few similar characters have come from rural life—from agricultural occupation!

I would recommend to the farmers of this District, the adoption of a new system, one that will benefit the farming and the agricultural interest; a system that will impart facts, as well as theories; a system of practical experiments. Instead of filling up the pages of Agricultural Reports with descriptions of beautiful gardens, splendid houses and their surroundings, good dinners and champagne; eulogiums upon the entertainer and notable characters; descriptions of romantic mountain and valley scenery, unsurpassed climate, inexhaustible soil, mammoth squashes of 260 pounds weight, apples and pears of 3, and beets of 80 pounds, wheat 120 bushels to the acre, barley 100 bushels; monstrous colts and calves, which are all now well known facts, a system well enough heretofore, as the reports have circulated amongst our Eastern brethren, and over Europe, as reliable advertisements and persuaders to entice to our rich and beauteous State what we need most, emigrants, but the tale has been sufficiently published—instead of continuing in this system, I would suggest to the farmers of this District, and to the incoming Board of Managers, the following system:

Let every farmer keep a record of every fact which will be of any importance to himself, his neighbor, and to those living in other sections of the State; the kind of soil and how cultivated; the kind and quantity of seed used, and how cultivated; the time and mode of sowing; the number of bushels to the acre; the kinds and qualities of fruital productions, and mode of growing and irrigation; the kinds and number of domestic animals, and the mode of breeding, feeding and treatment; the largest amount of milk, butter and cheese produced from one cow, and her breed; in short, a complete record of the mode and manner of conducting the farm and its resources, that the Board of Managers, or their appointed visiting committees, which should travel over the district, may collect these facts and embody them in the reports. Then, and not until then, will agricultural reports be of any practical use to the farmer and the public interest.

It is a mournful fact, that many farms in all sections of our State are deteriorating, although farming is yet in its infancy, the soil just disturbed. This is radically wrong. It should be the study of the farmer to obliterate all evidences of poor tillage. Farmers cultivate, or, rather, scratch over too much land. Small crops are the results, generally, of poor cultivation—a very expensive operation in California. Creditors and the Sheriff will be your first customers. By good cultivation, from 25 to 50 per cent can be added to your pockets; from four to eight million dollars of wealth to the State. An item well worth your careful attention.

In no part of the States is farming carried on with more science or expense than in New England; yet, by negligence in cultivating and fertilizing, the soil has so deteriorated that it is estimated, by high authority, that it would require the enormous outlay of one thousand million of dollars to repair the effects of a wasteful and exhausting system of cultivation. Five hundred million more than President Lincoln calls for to protect that good old companion of our country, the emblem of our liberty, the glorious *Stars and Stripes*.

Rascally Business.—According to the Yreka Journal, the story of the Goose Lake Massacre was raised by mischievous persons in that town, who wished to torment a young man whose sweetheart was coming across the Plains.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Ellsworth Guard, composed of those not quite "arrived at man's estate," paraded on Tuesday, making a fine appearance in their blue and red, and gave a Ball in the evening.

The papers in Portland, Oregon, brag that their city is improving faster than any other on this coast, except San Francisco.

The Forest Theatre, at Sacramento, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, 26th. supposed the work of an incendiary. The Theater was built in 1855, at a cost of $98,000, was owned by H. Heatseb, and was not insured.

The Sunday Law has been declared to be Constitutional by the Supreme Court. A decision was given on Tuesday, in a case from this city, in which the Judges were unanimous in favor of the Constitutionality of the law. The law must therefore be observed.

A correspondent from the north writes to the Oregon Sentinel that a train of three hundred wagons, of this year's emigration, had reached the Grande Ronde, in the Blue Mountains, and intend settling there. They are all for the Union.

A train of fourteen wagons passed through Stockton, September 24th, from Iowa. The Republican says 135 American horses accompanied the train, which was in charge of and owned by Capt. Moss. They left St. Joseph May 23d, and came in by the Honey Lake route.

Stephen Broadhurst informs the Napa Reporter that he has discovered a well indicated vein of coal in Capella Valley. The outcropping of the lead is in slate, and perhaps a foot wide; and it has been explored to the length of fourteen feet.

The Surveyor of Placer county reports that he has surveyed in that county, during the past year, 9280 acres of Swamp and Overflowed Land, located in the basin between Bear river on the north, Feather and Sacramento rivers on the west, the American river on the south, and extending to the foot-hills on the east.

The Auburn Herald says the excavation on the Sacramento, Placer, and Nevada Railroad, between Folsom and Auburn, is being pushed with remarkable energy by the contractor, Myers. He has now between ninety and one hundred laborers at work, and the number will be increased as fast as men can be obtained. Nearly two miles of the road is already graded at the Folsom end, and the deep cut at the head of Big Gulch is about half completed.

Thursday, the 26th being the day appointed by the President for fasting, humiliation, and prayer, for the safety of these States, for a blessing on our arms, and a speedy restoration of peace, was generally observed here. The Banking-houses and principal places of business were closed. Services were held in nearly all the churches, and they were well attended. May the heart of the people be strengthened to a speedy triumph of the Union cause.

The benefit of cheap traveling is thus presented by the Evening Journal: At least 2000, and perhaps as many as 3000, people from this city, visited the State Fair at Sacramento last week, and as each person left $10, on an average, the gain to Sacramento from this source was from $20,000 to $30,000. So much for low prices. Also it may be added that the river steamers go loaded with freight on every up trip, while the passenger-lists grow larger every day. The Nevada brought down between 300 and 400 passengers Tuesday evening, and the Chrysopolis nearly or quite as many.

The Steam Fire-Engine "California," built by Peter Donahue, of this city, was put on trial at Sacramento on Monday. Her first stream was thrown through a 1¼-inch nozzle and 40 feet of hose. She threw water in this experiment along Fourth street 248 feet, measuring from the nozzle. On the second trial she threw two streams through 1¼-inch nozzles vertically over the roof of the St. George Hotel, 140 feet. On the third trial, she threw four streams, through 1 inch nozzles, over the St. George. On the fourth experiment, with 120 feet of hose, and 1⅞ nozzle, she threw a stream 225 feet. Through the open butt, 2½ inches in diameter, a stream of 30 feet was thrown. The engine was under the management of J. M. Scott as engineer.

The Rev. Dr. Scott has been the subject of considerable comment in the community during some days past. In consequence of some sentiments, anything but loyal, uttered by him in a Convention of Ministers, an effigy, labeled "Scott, the Traitor," was hung near his church on Bush street, Sunday morning, and a large crowd gathered during the forenoon, and some disturbance was feared. The "Doctor" preached as usual, however, and left the church in a carriage guarded by the police. No service was held at the church in the evening, and Dr. Scott has since given deference to public sentiment by resigning his pastorship. It is said he has sold his property, and is about to travel in Europe for his health.

Military movements have been active since the Election. The destination of the regiment of infantry and half-regiment of cavalry, intended for service on the Plains, has been changed to the Southern portion of this State, and all but three companies have departed from their camps across the Bay for Los Angeles. The five additional regiments called for are rapidly filling up, recruiting camps having been established in Stockton, Marysville, and other places over the State. The cavalry regiment at the Race Course near the city is now reported to be full, and the ranks of the infantry companies at Hunter's Point are rapidly augmenting. The destination of these troops was first announced to be Arizona and Texas, but now their field of operation seems to be uncertain.

Received.

We have received the usual Complimentary Cards from the Directors of the Oakland Fair, which we expect to attend, and trust to find everything prosperous.

From Gen. A. Warner, of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, the laws of the State of California for the disposal of Swamp Lands.

We have received a splendid box of Peaches from Briggs & Haskell, of Marysville, for which they have our sincere thanks; they were very superb clingstones.

That basket of Vegetables from our friend Lane, across the Bay, came very opportune. Our dinner was relished the better for his kindness.

To our friends at the State Fair, we return thanks for their generosity.

To Dr. J. Strentzel for samples of his Red and White Wine, which the Committee declare A No. 1. We will give our decision by-and-bye. For his jar of preserved Peaches, gathered with the effects of the curled leaf and other diseased effects, we are truly obliged. We shall examine his samples, and with his aid shall try to gain information for the benefit of all.

To J. S. Harbison and A. J. Bigelow, of Sacramento City, we are much indebted for their liberality in generous samples of their Honey, which cannot be beaten either for purity or beauty.

To J. W. Ward, of San Francisco, for a sample of his Premium Brooms.

To M. S. King, of Sacramento, for a variety of his fine Preserved Fruits in Cans, which, for style and excellence truly surpass the imported articles. We shall speak of their value to our State elsewhere.

The San Joaquin Fair.

In referring to the exhibition of Fruit at the late Agricultural Fair at Stockton, the Independent remarks on its quality, and the capabilities of the San Joaquin District as follows:

The unusual superiority of several of the different kinds of fruit on exhibition, attracts the attention of every one who sees it, and the only remark which one hears in regard to some of it—the pears, for instance—is, "I never saw their like." *We* never did, either in this State or anywhere else. It was evidently something more than mere accident which made the *Padres* of the Catholic Church—who came from other lands to teach the Gospel of salvation to the simple natives of California—plant orchards of pear and grape vineyards around their respective mission stations. Of all the fruits exhibitied, the pear of California growth, and so far as we have seen, of the San Joaquin District, ranks as king. The apples appear as good as the apples of any country. But the pears are not only larger, but altogether better than those of any other place which we know of—whether in the United States or in Europe. The large size of some of the bunches of grapes on exhibition, also shows the practical suitableness of the soils of this valley for the growth of the grape-vine. But we have not yet begun to cultivate it properly. It requires less water and more working and manuring of the soil, to bring it to perfection as a wine-grape, and generally speaking our grapes, although they display an unusual size in the bunches, are defective in flavor, when compared with the grapes of Europe; and so they will continue to be, although we may have the best European varieties, unless we devote more attention to their cultivation. But for all this, the size and shape of the bunches exhibited, of whatever variety, plainly show that our soils in this county are about the best adapted for grape-culture in California, and when we take into account the little attention which has been paid to the grape, if we except drenching it with water, that of all the States in the Union—the land of Dixie included—there is none of them equal as a grape-growing country to California. This is saying a good deal for San Joaquin, but we believe it deserves it. The grapes on exhibition, both last year and this, altogether excel those exhibited last year at the State Fair at Sacramento. Next after pears and grapes, the fruit most likely to attain excellence in California is the peach. Every one knows its qualities, and every one sees in the Hall what kind of peaches our valley produces; and we know likewise what kind of peaches, of the early varieties, this and last year have produced, of which specimens, owing to the season of the year at which they ripen, could not be exhibited. It is an excellent fruit, and admirably suited to our soils and climate; and so, as appears from the specimens on exhibition, are all the usual kinds of fruit grown in the United States. But neither they nor it, nor any other fruit grown, so far as we have yet seen, are so likely to attain such unusual superiority as the pear and grape. We back the pears of San Joaquin county against the world.

We make further record of some of the notable exhibits at the Pavilion: Clingstone Peaches, over a pound in weight, came from Tuolumne county, raised by Wm. Horsell. A Pear weighing thirty ounces, raised on a tree planted last February by S. C. Adams. West & Bro. had forty varieties of Pears, including Flemish Beauty and Dunmore, raised on their farm, three miles from Stockton, with five varieties of Figs, large Quinces, and seven varieties of Grapes, some very fine, and all raised without irrigation. From Fox's Nursery, San José, were exhibited seventy-eight varieties of Apples, six of them of Southern origin, and this the first year any of them had been exhibited at a Fair in this State. Dr. Harris showed magnificent clusters of the California Grape, some of them weighing four pounds; also Peaches, Apples and Figs, all raised in his garden in Stockton. A lot of twenty-four varieties of superior Foreign Grapes were exhibited by "an unknown person. A Duchesse d'Angouleme Pear, weighing two pounds, and the largest but one of any variety on exhibition, shown by S. Scott, of the Merced River. A Pound Pear, *the* largest, came from L. Fisher, of Stockton, and weighed two pounds and two ounces. E. L. Jarvis, of Columbia, brought twenty varieties of Apples from his orchard; also fine specimens of Preserved Fruits and California Wine. The Helvetia Garden sent twelve varieties of Grapes and specimens of Figs. D. K. Woodbridge exhibited twenty varieties of Apples; also, Figs, Peaches and Grapes.

Then there were several specimens of Tobacco: Havana Seed, by W. H. Stearns, grown on his farm at Mokelumne City, San Joaquin county; Tobacco from Trapp's, on the San Joaquin river, from half an acre planted; and Tobacco from Benson's on the Mokelumne river. Three large Squashes, raised by W. H. Stearns, of Mokelumne City, and weighing respectively 156, 176 and 196 pounds; also, by him, specimens of Carolina Sweet Potatoes (splendid of their kind) and stalks of Indian Corn, eighteen feet high, with ear ten feet from root. Model of a Hay-Press, invented by J. H. Cleveland, of San Joaquin county. Specimens of Calfskin Leather, tanned by a new process in four days, entered by L. D. Loomis; also, a variety of Leather, by Jacob Wagner. Case of Silverware and Jewelry, manufactured by Chas. Haas, Stockton. By W. J. Barrett specimens of pure Gypsum from the Coast Range. A box of Rice-Corn in the ear, by Mrs. H. T. Huggins, Stockton. The above are but a small portion of what was worthy of notice, and to which we intend to make future reference from our notes.

A Heavy Committee.

The Committee on Thoroughbred Stallions, at the Marysville Fair, awarded the first premium to Col. Lathrop's horse, Langford, and the second to Mr. Williamson's horse, Belmont, the sire of Langford. We must confess our inability to see the cause of such an award, for Belmont is the sire of winners at all distances (save three-mile heats), and has about three hundred colts and fillies, while Langford has not as many dozen of them. If an untried horse is better and safer to breed from than one that is tried, then this award is a just one; otherwise it smacks of local prejudice, and we believe the owner of Langford was as much surprised at the award as "any other man." When Langford's colts outrun the get of Belmont, then it will be time for such preference to be shown. Such a premium might, with equal propriety, be given, over Belmont, to Dashaway or Gladiator, and we hope that in future horses shown at Fairs will be judged more by their merits in the Stud than on the Turf, although a good racing reputation is a capital inducement to breeders.

Receipts of the State Fair.—The total receipts of the State Fair in Sacramento are stated, in round numbers, at $20,000. The receipts of the Ball on Monday night amounted to $1200.

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

PRICE REDUCED!

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.

HOSE
SEWED WITH FOUR SEAMS,
For 15 Cents per Yard,
GUARANTEED TO STAND THE PRESSURE OF ONE HUNDRED FEET FALL AND LAST AS LONG AS THE DUCK, WITHOUT RIPPING.

I am also prepared to sell PATENT-RIGHTS for States, Counties, or Townships, as I hold the documents from the Patent Office at Washington City, with the Seal stamped upon them.

Miners and others interested will please address BOX No. 353 AT THE MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE, or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

For those having a disposition to invest a small sum in a safe and profitable business, now is the time. I have made sales to Mr. John Carbold, of North San Juan Township, and to Mr. John T. Allment, of Marysville. From these I have the highest recommendations, and numerous other recommendations relative to the value of this Machine.

S. HOWARD,
Pioneer Hose-Maker.
3-3m

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

This machine is attached to a tub when in operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary.

For sale by
T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street, San Francisco.
2-3m

Third Annual Fair
—OF THE—
SONOMA COUNTY
Agricultural & Mechanical Society
At Santa Rosa,
Sept. 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th, 1861.

$2,239 AND 200 DIPLOMAS!
To be Distributed in Premiums!

GRAND BALL
On the Evening of the 27th,
IN THE PAVILION.

The Society have also procured the use of the excellent track of the Sonoma County Jockey Club.

JOHN HENDLEY, President.
J. A. Woodson, Cor. Sec. 21

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J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
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NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,
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The undersigned are
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Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

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SEWING MACHINES
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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
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Plows,
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Oakum,
Tar,
Pitch,
Rosin,
Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

Just received, ex ship "Fearless," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
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North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
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Buy All Your
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P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
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Corner 2d and J sts.,
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IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF ....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!

STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

RACES!! RACES!!

The Fall Races over the San Jose Course, will commence MONDAY, October 14th, and continue SIX days.

First Day—Monday, Oct. 14.
SWEEPSTAKES

For all colts and fillies now three years old, except Mima. Subscription $150, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $150 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

R. Jourdan's (John Trimball's) b c Jack Trimball by Belmont, dam by Limber John.
Jerome Fox's br c Conflict by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
Williamson & Emerson's br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford.
E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.

Second Day—Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SWEEPSTAKES

For colts and fillies now two years old. Entrance $100, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $100 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

Lewis & Carlisle's b f Gilroy Belle, by Belmont, dam by Whip.
Lewis & Carlisle's br f Arzelia Belle by Belmont, dam by Eclipse.
Jerome Fox's ch f by Belmont, dam ——.
Jerome Fox's ch c Beauregard by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
R. Jourdan's (J. Evans') b c Venture by Belmont, dam by Black Sal.
R. Jourdon's (A. Hopper's) ch c Bally by Belmont, dam Julia Mullen by Tom Benton.
S. H. Louer's (W. Keller's) ch c by Belmont, dam ——.
Williamson & Emerson's gr f Pororocco by Belmont, dam White Swan by Grey Eagle.
John E. Tyree's ch f Lizzy Dale by Owen Dale, dam by Tecumseh.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch c Ben Lippincott by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (Jas. Moore's) b c Harkaway by Billy Cheatham, dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle.
John B. James' b g Shepperd Boy by Jake (a son of Joe Gales) out of Troubador's dam.

Third Day—Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Purse $300. Mile-heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Oct. 17.
SWEEPSTAKES

For all ages. Subscription $500, forfeit $250. The proprietor to add $500 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

SUBSCRIBERS:

W. M. Williamson enters br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford, 3 years.
John P. Welsh enters b h Rideman by Imp Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 6 years.
A. F. Grigsby enters b c Volscian by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

Fifth Day—Friday, Oct. 18.

Purse $300. Two miles and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Oct. 19.

Handicap Purse $200. Entrance ten per cent, added. Horses to be handicapped by the Judges.

Entrance in the other purses, ten per cent.

Persons visiting the San Jose Course, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to add to their comfort during the Meeting.

J. C. SMITH,
24-td Proprietor.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

[For the California Farmer.]

Silent Griefs.

Were all the sorrows and sufferings of earth to find utterance, which now are only expressed by sighs and tears, there would be heard a wail that would move the world to pity. Could the dumb brutes speak the agonies they are often made to suffer because they refuse to yield up their lives meekly to the hand of man—instinctively resisting the breaking of the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill"—the sound would be enough to make the earth to tremble; but in silence the patient ox toils along with his weary load, though smarting with the pain of the dreaded lash; and I have been moved to tears by the cruelty inflicted upon these humble servants of man.

Behold the child chastised by an angry parent; in vain it tries to make some explanation that may avert or mitigate the dreaded punishment; but no, its voice is forced by pain to only a cry of agony, and if it suffers wrongfully, the finer feelings of its nature receive a withering blight, and when repeated, the tender germs of kindness and love will die out from the heart forever. Go to the prisons, look at the sad and silent workmen there, and you may trace in every eye and feature the corrosion of the heart's best impulses—a rust of the refining social feelings of man, and when some kindly voice breaks through this debris of of the mind, the heart's buried fountains gush forth in stifled sobs and tears.

I once read of a benevolent lady who was visiting a prison, and seeing an old woman there, she tried to draw her into conversation by offering her some flowers. At first the old woman refused to even look at them, or to make any reply to the lady's question, "Do you like flowers?" But, as their fragrance diffused itself through the little dark cell, bringing back to her mind, no doubt, thoughts of her innocent happy childhood, when she was free to roam upon the green hills and among the birds and flowers, she finally said, while the tears coursed down her furrowed cheeks: "I used to love flowers, but take them away, or they will now break my heart!" Those flowers had to her a voice of other days, which she could not then bear to hear; and sad indeed must be the heart that cannot hold communion with the silent but loving language of these angel messengers of earth.

How many suffer on in silence the pangs of hunger, and every privation, because they are too proud to make their destitution known, or not knowing to whom they may apply for help. But there is a brotherhood—long may they exist and prosper—who have taught to thousands of dependent humanity a silent language, whose sign of distress reaches the heart of his brother man with a meaning more potent than if uttered by a trumpet tongue.

Witness the guilt-laden, sin-sick Magdalen, debarred from every sympathy, as she weeps her tears alone, with none to point her the way to him who said to one of old, "Thy sins, though many, are all forgiven thee." She finds no place for repentance, no friendly ear to listen to her tale of woe, until, despair paralyzing her better feelings, she seeks to drown her sorrows in the intoxicating bowl; or, rendered more desperate still, the poisoned cup! O, what unheard and unheeded agonies will eternity reveal!

The severest trials of life are such as are borne alone and in silence; those unwritten struggles of the heart, that unseen warfare of the soul, wherein the victories over self and errors are not recorded on earth—these are the secret workings of the power of truth which "tries the heart and reins of the children of men."

When we walk among the tombs of the voiceless dead, how we long to hear once more those loved and familiar tones now hushed forever, no more to be heard in time; but may their sweet accents fall gently upon our ear in a triumphant song, when the cold waters of death are congealing our life-blood around the heart, and we, too, be numbered with the silent dead.

Lilla de Montana.

September 5th, 2861.

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[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 4.

Edmund Spenser was one of the "bright particular stars" of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was born, according to some authorities, in 1553, the first year of the short reign of Mary; as she died in 1558, Spenser was but five years of age when Elizabeth began to reign. He was entered as sizer in Pembroke College, Cambridge, in 1569, taking his degree in 1576. While there he formed the acquaintance of one Gabriel Harvey, who subsequently induced him, after residing with friends or relatives in the north of England, to return to London, his birthplace. Harvey here introduced him to Sir Philip Sidney, one of the noblest men in Queen Elizabeth's court. In 1579 he published "The Shepherd's Calendar," dedicated to Sidney, in which his shepherds talk of learning and morality, as well as love. Sidney and Harvey seemed to impress Spenser favorably with the idea that it would add to the excellence of English literature to banish rhyme and introduce the hexameter of the Latins into our verse; but he at last gave up the idea, and resumed the "Faerie Queene," which he had before commenced. At this time, Spenser, who had been employed on some ordinary State missions, received a more important appointment (Secretary to Lord Grey, who had been chosen Lord Deputy to Ireland). After living there two years, Lord Grey was recalled, and Spenser returned: but shortly after receiving a grant of land in the county of Cork, went to reside upon it, agreeably to conditions, and took up his abode in Kilcolman Castle, the river Mulla running through his grounds. Here, in this romantic retreat, Raleigh visited him; he wrote most of his Faerie Queene, and he married the lady whom he had already celebrated in his sonnets, under the name of Elizabeth, and whom he welcomed with one of the most magnificent spousal hymns in the language.

The Faerie Queene is an allegory, of which six books remain: some say of the other six, that they were lost in crossing the Irish Sea; some, that their loss is to be attributed to the carelessness of a servant to whom they were intrusted; while others, which seems most probable, say, that owing to misfortune and distress, the poet never completed the volume. The Queen was, in some measure, to represent Queen Elizabeth, while the hero, who was to be a true and noble gentlemen, was Prince Arthur—the character being as much exaggerated as was the Queen's. The Queen was to hold her annual feast for twelve days, a different adventure occurring each day, undertaken by so many different knights, each adventure representing some virtue, as holiness, temperance, chastity, etc. The poem abounds in the religious and the chivalric, and was therefore admirably suited to the time; it is highly imaginative, enchanting and passionate; one writer says that in it are to be found a loftiness, sweetness and richness of fancy and invention, that are scarcely equaled elsewhere in the language.

During the latter part of his life, the English settlers having been harsh and oppressive to the natives of Ireland, even as their descendants in both England and America are, the country was convulsed with rebellion. In 1598, the insurgents attacked Kilcolman Castle, plundered it, and then burned it; an infant child perished in the flames, and he died, poor and broken-hearted in London in January, 1599. The insurgents had cause for treating him thus ill, for he had not been just to them. Were he described as free from faults, it would be useless to claim him as mortal; we honor him for all that was great and good in his character, and rejoice that 262 years have not passed since his death without bringing us a higher type of manhood than was then known to the world.

Mary Merrill.

◆

Needle-work at the Marysville Fair.

The Appeal says in its report: The ladies are out in all the glory of Embroidery, Worsted-work, and Plain-sewing. Mrs. Bolinger, Marysville, a lady whose varied contributions to the exhibition evince a great deal of taste and skill, has a rich Silk Dress, exhibited as a specimen of amateur mantuamaking; of course the ladies never long to own it, nor that Lady's Robe, embroidered by Mrs. Lewis, who has a Cashmere Dress embroidered in colored silks, a Baby's Shawl, and other beautiful things on the same table. Miss Juliana Bayer, Sacramento, has some wonderful work in Worsted, Crotchet, Knitting, Beads, etc., which quite astound the ignorant masculines, who wonder how such things are made. Little Mary Ellen Covillaud has some pretty Tapestry Embroidery hanging on the east wall of the Pavilion, and some Bead and Worsted-work lying below it. Here, too, are some intricate and matchless Tidies—we believe they call them—fabricated by the young fingers of Amelia Swezey, who can crotchet equal to people of larger growth. On the same table is some Chenille Embroidery by Mrs. John Hoesch, very beautiful. The north-wall of the east wing is covered with beautiful work in Crotchet, Knitting, and Netting. A pair of Shawls, by Mrs. C. G. Bockius, and some of the same kind of goods by Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Chittle, Mrs. S. W. Churchill, and Mrs. Reed, are worthy of particular notice, being useful, and rich in appearance. The Misses Reardon exhibit a very delicately embroidered Child's Suit, Dress, Cap, etc. Mrs. Allenwood, Timbuctoo, has a fine case of baby-wearing appareling, ravishing to behold, and delicate as fairy-work. Flora McCormick has a pair of pretty Book-marks on this table, and near by is an ancient Bible, printed in 1729, exhibited as a curiosity. On the embroidery table we also observed a set of baby-rigging, a marvel of embroidery, by Mrs. Decker, and in the same case an Embroidered Kerchief by Mrs. Alphonse Sutter, having the appearance of frost-work. The same lady has a piece of Fancy-work near by in the shape of a Comb-case, much admired for its unique and ingenious ornamentation. There are acres of Quilts and Bed-spreads suspended from the rafters, some of them too beautiful to go to sleep under, unless one were a virtuous angel or a darling first-born cherub, just three weeks old. Mrs. McCrary has a "love" of a Crib quilt, and Mrs. Dale, of Yolo county, has a worsted patch-work Quilt, which is comfortable, useful, and pretty. We have not noticed many things under this head which we would like to see full justice done to, for the reason that space forbids, and in many instances it was not convenient to find out who were the fair exhibitors of the articles noticed. In one of the Needle-work show-cases is a child's out-door gear, the work of a lady 60 years of age; and a remarkable piece of work it is, too, and well worth an examination.

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No Use.—A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ah!" said he, "tears are useless. I have analyzed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chlorate of sodium, and water."

The Bad Man.—Little Irwin is about four, and is well instructed in the doctrine of total depravity for a boy of his age.

For some external manifestation of the old Adam within, his mother undertook to exorcise him by the use of the rod. Little Irwin argued the case in this wise:

"Ma, you ought not to whip me, for it's the 'bad man' makes me so bad."

"Yes, my son, but I am going to whip the bad man out of you."

"No, ma, that will hurt me a heap worse than it will the old bad man."

The boy was sent to play.

Smart Boys.—The greatest objection to smart children is that when they commence having whiskers, they leave off having brains. Boys that are philosophers at six years of age are generally blockheads at twenty-one. By forcing children along, you get so much into their heads, they become cracked in order to hold it.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M.D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

HEALTHFUL SPECULATION!

IN A RECENT LETTER FROM FOWLER & WELLS of New York, I was solicited to send them one hundred subscribers for their journals. This I would gladly do for the cause of PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY, and HEALTH, in California. As I cannot at present leave my care, I take this means to obtain the number. Friends of the cause! do not fail to have every town in the State represented!

To any responsible person who will distribute from 100 to 500 of my Circulars to each Family, Store, and Miner's Dwelling in the village where they reside, I will send them two copies of either of the following journals for one year, commencing July 1st, 1861: The Phrenological Journal, by Fowler & Wells; The Water Cure Journal, by R. T. Trall, M. D; or The Laws of Life, by J. C. Jackson, M. D., and Miss Harriet N. Austin, M. D. If more than five hundred are required for a full distribution, two more journals will be sent, or any two books by Fowler & Wells or Dr. Trall that do not exceed $1 each. The first applicants will receive the circulars by express, free of charge, and the journals by return of mail from the East. In this way many families may be provided with three of the best journals in the world that treat upon the Laws of Mind, Health, and Home Treatment of Disease. Only one or two from each village can be supplied with the journals on these terms; but I will reward all who may apply for circulars to distribute with "Water Cure for the Million," by R. T. Trall, M. D., President of the Hydropathic College, free of charge.

BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D., Graduate of the Hydropathic or Hygeiotherapeutic College of New York, intends lecturing through the Winter months in the mountain and valley towns of this State, upon the subjects of Phrenology, Physiology, and the Laws of Health, the Nature of Disease, and the Hydropathic and Hygienic Remedies, as taught by the Professors of the New York College.

At the Bensley Water Cure we cure all curable Diseases, except those that are contagious and would endanger the health of the family and patients. This is the oldest establishment in the State based on the principles taught and practiced at the Hydropathic College of New York. Our house is large and pleasantly located—corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, San Francisco. Persons visiting the city desirous of improving their health can be pleasantly accommodated with us. We have the best Hygienic facilities in California, for the cure of all Diseases, especially those of the Lungs, Liver, and Stomach. For the cure of Rheumatism, Ague and Fever, and Poisoning from Lead, Oak, and Mercury, our Baths and Electrical Appliances are superior and different from any others in the State.

No one in the world examines Diseases of the Body through Phrenology or the Head, in the way Dr. Smith does.

If you desire an examination and to consult with Dr. Smith while in the city, you can do so free of charge. Circulars sent on application. 23

DR. WEED'S
Hygeo-Medical Institution
M street, between 7th and 8th streets,
SACRAMENTO,
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST DESIRABLE PLACE in the State to which the Invalid seeking health can resort. Although it has been open but a short time, it has already become known throughout the State as a
First-class Water-Cure Establishment.

Here disease is treated upon strictly Hygenic, and truly scientific principles; principles founded in the very laws of our existence; and the great number of cases that have passed through our hands, here and elsewhere, prove to a demonstration the world-wide superiority of Hygenic treatment over Drug Medication. ours are

NATURE'S OWN REMEDIES!

And when properly administered never fail to accomplish the desired result. At this Institution by the use of these simple but powerful remedies, the blood is purified, the bowels freed, the liver relieved, palsied limbs restored, stiff joints made supple, headaches removed, fluttering hearts made to beat in proper time, weak organs strengthened, displaced organs replaced, general debility overcome, the complexion made clear, the cheek made to bloom, the eye to sparkle, and the soul to rejoice in the full and complete enjoyment of perfect health. By the use of the

Genuine Electro-Chemical Bath,

and a System of Invigorating Exercises, many diseases that have been considered incurable are easily and speedily overcome. As a remedy for Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Liver Diseases, Paralysis, Constipation, Suppressed or Deranged Menses and Sick Headache, the Electro-Chemical Bath properly given is invaluable and stands unrivaled. The location is Beautiful, Healthful, and retired; surroundings pleasant and cheerful; the rooms commodious and airy; the table excellent, nutritious, and wholesome; and so pleasantly arranged is every department, that the most desponding invalid cannot fail to be inspired with new life, hope, and cheerfulness. Invalids cannot find a place where they can spend a few weeks more profitably, or where they can have the attention of more accomplished and skillful physicians.

MRS. WEED, so well known as a lecturer, and teacher of the laws of life and rational education, will give her especial attention to the Ladies.

☞ Circulars sent free of charge.

Address: G. A. WEED, M. D,
or MRS. ADALINE M. W. WEED, M. D.
Sacramento, Cal.
15

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 107 and 109 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.
Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
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T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-ly

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street........ *SAN FRANCISCO.*

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
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LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on
Wednesday, September 25, 1861,
And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session	$150
For Tuition in Music, per session	50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing	25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each	25
Washing per dozen	$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.	
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance	250

☞ Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy graduations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionary through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School
FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

☞ Terms the same as in the Female Department.
7 Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once	$ 15
Board and Tuition per session	335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session	45
Stationery, per session	10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session	10
Vacations, if spent at the College	35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the
INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat
Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount
TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,
No. 93 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
B. C. AUSTIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IMPORTER OF
Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.
The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.
..ALSO, FOR SALE..
THE NEW PATENT MILK-PAN,
OR "DAIRYMAID'S DELIGHT."

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ **Orders from the Country,** promptly attended to
21-tf

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

MANUFACTURES AT MARYSVILLE.

Our mechanics and manufacturers have made a good display of various wares. McCready & Bros. have a fine display of Marble Work. An Italian Marble Mantel, very beautifully finished and of perfect workmanship, is universally admired, and some Monumental and Statuary Work of native marble, reflect great credit upon the skillful workmen. In this exhibit is a beautifully polished slab of Marble from the Suisun Quarry, rivaling in richness of color the famous Sienna Marble. Zech & Co., of San Francisco, have a fine Piano. McCready & Bro. have a pair of finely carved Pipes of Washoe Meerschaum. The Patent Hydraulic Hose Sewing Machine of Howard, is an ingenious and valuable invention, worth more attention than it gets, as its work is bound to supersede all others, eventually. E. M. Wright's Patent Nose Nozzle is carefully inspected by the curious.

Two monstrous wagons were exhibited. One, which was built by Collins & Phillips, of Marysville, weighs 4,000 pounds, costs $650, and is splendidly made and finished, painted and varnished equal to a railway car. The other wagon, also for heavy freighting, was made by Myers & Packham of Marysville, and is equally strong and handsome. Finer "mountain schooners" were never turned out anywhere. There is some light Wagon Work exhibited by J. P. Hayes & Co., who show three strong and handsome Express and Jobbing Wagons, and the wood-work of two Buggies, looking both strong and graceful. Charles Raish has a light Job Wagon and Buggy. The latter is a very elegant, highly-finished vehicle, not surpassed for strength and beauty, for perfect finish of woodwork, painting and upholstering, by any imported wagons in the State.

A most important invention is called French's Rock-Drilling Machine. It is another contribution of Nevada county genius, and we think is certain to effect a vast economy in the running of bed-rock tunnels. As it has heretofore been described in the Appeal at length, we will only say of it now that it is an application of the hand-drill principle to machinery; dispenses with the labor of a second man, and enables one man to do as much drilling in four hours as two men can in six by the old plan. The machine is a cast-iron frame, weighing about 250 pounds, and holding a common hand-drill, behind which is a swinging hammer. At every blow the hammer gives the drill it turns slightly, and never binds. The frame can be run in the tunnel as it progresses on a track, and the drill can be moved up or down to either side. If desirable, steam or water power can be applied to it. The machine has been tested by its inventor, Mr. French, at North San Juan, where tunneling is extensively done and well understood, and the miners there pronounce it a success. If it shall prove so, it will save the miners of the State many thousand dollars per annum, and much increase the profits of their arduous pursuit.

The chief feature of the show in the forenoon of Thursday, at the Cattle Grounds, was the trial of strength by draft-teams. D. L. Woods and Daniel Marks each entered six-mule teams, and a big wagon, weighing about 3,800, was provided with both hindwheels locked and the wagon loaded up with freight to the amount of 7,300, and forty men, making a weight of 6,570, climbed on, and the whole, 17,670 pounds, was pulled by each team, and so a tie was declared.

The display of Poultry this year was exceedingly meager, on which the Appeal remarks: It is a shame that numerous fine lots, which we recollect having noticed in different parts of the district, should not have been sent in here for exhibition. There has been a lack of interest shown in the minor branches of stock-raising, which, we hope, will be reformed by another year. Fowls, swine, sheep for mutton, and other smaller matters, should receive more attention at the hands of stock-raisers, and a good exhibit of such things is encouraged by the Society, which offers liberal premiums for the best Poultry, fat Sheep, etc.; and we are certain that there are some lots of domestic Poultry and animals in our own immediate neighborhood, which might have done credit to the show and to the Exhibition. Whether any disappointment at the disposal of last year's awards has anything to do with the plentiful lack in this year's show in the department above referred to, or not, we cannot say. A big Cow is shown by Richard Lisk, of Sutter county. The animal is of Durham and Devon stock, weighs 1964 pounds, and is five years old. She is a handsome animal, dark red and well built.

Visitors have not failed to note the beautiful appearance which the Pavilion presents, when compared with the same grounds last year. This is the work of Mr. Cass, who has shown great taste in the arrangement of the Square. Mr. Cass has some fine plants on the Pavilion and a garland of flowers, thirty yards long, is noticed by every one.

◆

MORALS OF ANIMALS.—It is a common saying of moralists that the lower order of animals have not the vices of man, yet it is certain that some of the insects are *back-biters*, and all of the quadrupeds *tale-bearers*.

WHAT IS A BLOW?—Hearing a physician remark that a small blow will break the nose, a rustic exclaimed, "Well, I dunno 'bout that. I've blowed my nose a great many times, and I've never broke it."

BLACKING HARNESS.—The following is a recipe for blacking harness: Melt two ounces of mutton suet with six ounces of beeswax, and six ounces of sugar-candy, two ounces of soft soap, and one ounce of powdered indigo; melt and mix well, and add a gill of turpentine. Lay it on with a pegoan and polish it with a brush.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.
10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
No. 68 Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.
HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.
Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.
☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Pure Italian Bees!
Imported by S. B. Parsons.
A. J. BIGLOW,
Sole Agent for California and Oregon.

FLUSHING, Oct. 30, 1860.
I have this day furnished to A. J. BIGLOW one hundred and thirteen ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, which he is to take to California to propagate and sell on our joint account. Besides these, I have sold no Bees to go to California. My sales here have been to two classes—Agents, and non-Agents. The latter have been supplied only on their written agreement neither to sell, loan, or give away, prior to the first of June, 1862. The former are allowed to propagate and sell for me, making the same conditions to those to whom they sell.
S. B. PARSONS.
These Bees have been pretty generally distributed throughout the State, and as far as heard from, are coming up fully to the anticipations of the purchasers as to their superiority over the common black Bee. "Their beautiful color and graceful form render them an object of interest to every person of Taste." A Circular, containing the terms and conditions of sales, will be sent to all who send me their Post-office address.
The following-named persons have some of this lot of Bees, and are acting as Agents for me;
Rev. HIRAM HAMILTON, of Stockton;
J. S. & A. HARRISON, of Clear Lake, Napa county;
J. V. HOAG, Yolo county;
GEO. W. RAMSDELL, Marysville;
FREDERICK NEIDHOLDT, Illinoistown;
Dr. D. G. PERRY, Auburn, Placer county;
M. HARDY, JACKSON LEWIS, } San Jose;
B. H. HOAG, Napa county;
O. W. CHILDS, Los Angeles;
FERD. WOODWARD, Yolo county;
BENJ. N. BUGBEY, Folsom
ISAAC HOAG, Yolo;
P. V. VEEDER, Knight's Landing, Yolo county;
Dr. W. S. LIVINGSTON, Pilot Hill.
A. J. BIGLOW.
Sacramento, March 20, 1861. 5-3m

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.
To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.
It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.
There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.
Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.
Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.
Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.
Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:
SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.
This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.
JOHN CALLAGHAN.
State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.
Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.
Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.
The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.
19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!
With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.
It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.
IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,
Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.
It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.
In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.
All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
$150 PIANOS, $150
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.
Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.
Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.
Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.
All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Muskato Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

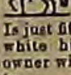
HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!
THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID
For Grain-fed Hogs,
At the Pork-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
Corner Broadway and Sansome streets.
N. B.—Parties having tule or slop-fed Hogs NEED NOT apply. 5

WANTED, TO LEASE, ETC.

800 Acres Excellent Land
FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID TRACT OF LAND OF 800 acres, at the Mission San Jose.
This tract of Land is of the very best quality in all this section, suitable for Grain, Vineyards, Orchards, or grazing.
The Title is perfect. The Land will be sold at $25 an acre, one-half cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 1 per cent interest.
Whoever desires a splendid tract of Land, in a beautiful location, commanding in prospect, with everything desirable for a large Ranch or Homestead, will find this a rare opportunity. Inquire of
H. G. ELLSWORTH, on the premises,
11-3m Or of the Editor of this paper.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.



A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1.55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.
A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.
THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with
TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,
And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through
NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.
However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.
This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.
To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.
CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.
A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.
Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:
It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.
A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.
WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.
☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. SAN FRANCISCO.

Jebb's Patent Churn.
THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.
By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made, which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.
This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.
Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 13

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by TODD & RICHARDS, No. 45 Clay Street.] Sept. 26.

RECEIPTS of Grain of all kinds upon our wharves still continue large, but no accumulation of Wheat takes place, as shippers and millers readily take up all arrivals, except, perhaps, a few thousand sacks, placed upon the wharves within a few days, of shrunken or "pinched" Wheat, which export buyers refuse, and millers decline taking, except at extreme low rates. Shippers have advanced their rates, and are now paying $1 50 to $1 55, and a still higher rate could be obtained for a sound lot of extra choice quality. Millers now find less difficulty in supplying themselves with the lower grades of Wheat than for some time past, as more of these qualities now seem to be placed upon our market. But in competing with shippers, for the choice grades, they pay even an advance upon shippers' outside rates, for strong Wheat for "Bakers'" Flour. We note sales of this description of Wheat as high as $1 60 for milling, in small lots. Late advices both from England and the States are unfavorable, so far as advancing rates at this time is concerned, and we can only attribute our late advance to competion among buyers, which just at this time is strong. A few parties are investing in Wheat for speculation, but the movement is far too limited to affect the market beyond the present time.

Barley arrives freely, and just at this time is dull of sale. A slight falling off in price is noticeable, and 85c may be quoted as the outside figure for a choice article.

Oats have accumulated to quite an extent upon our wharves, the quality of the same being generally quite inferior, which almost precludes sales at any price. We quote prices $1 05 to $1 12.

Hay still dull at our last quotations.

The Receipts of Produce for the past two weeks have been as follows:

Four, 18,991 qr-sks; Wheat, 140,331 sks! Barley, 25,952 sks; Oats, 24,998 sks; Corn, 185 sks; Potatoes, 8683 sks; Wool, 469 bales; Hay, 1045 tuns.

Wheat, ₽ 100 ℔s—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 50@ 1 55	Eastern .. ₽bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 30@ 1 35	Domestic ₽100 ℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	80@ 85	Hay .. ..₽ton	9 00@12 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 15	Buckwheat ₽100 ℔	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 25@ 1 37	Potatoes	1 37@ 1 50
Rye	1 50@ 1 60	do new	..@ ..
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	4 25@ 5 25	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Flour......₽bbl—		Turnips, white	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	5 00@ 6 00	do yellow	75@ ..
do superfine	4 25@ 4 75	Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
do fine	3 00@ 3 20	Beets	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra	..@ ..	Carrots	75@ 1 00
do superfine	..@ ..	Cabbage	50@ 75
Onions.. ₽sack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..₽ton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₽℔	30@ 45	Cheese, Cala ₽℔	10@ 14
do Eastern	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ₽doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ..₽doz	..@ 50		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₽℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides .. ..₽℔	..@ 8c
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheepskins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₽℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Sept. 25

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₽ ℔.

VEAL—first quality, 3c@6c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Sept. 25.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₽℔	....	Okra, Dry.....₽℔	.. ..
Artichokes...₽doz	75@1 50	do Green	12c
Beans, ..₽℔	6c	Potatoes	c
Beets	3c	do New	3c
Broccoli.. ....₽doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6c
Cabbage	$1	do Yams (S Isls)	8c
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3c
Carrots, ..₽℔	1¼c	Parsnips.. ₽doz bunches	75c
Celery.. ..₽bunch	12c	Parsley	50c
Cress.. ..₽doz bunches	50c	Pickles, in jars..each	50@62c
Cucumbers, ...₽doz..	25	Rhubarb...... ₽℔	.. ..
Cranberries.. ...₽gall	1 25	Radishes..₽doz bunches	50c
Dried Herbs.. .. ₽℔	50c	do yellow	50c
Egg-Plant	12c	do black, ₽ bunch	12c
Garlics new	12c	Red-Peppers.. .. ₽℔	25c
Green-Peas	5@8c	Summer Squash	4c
Green-Beans	.c	Squash, Marrowfat	3c
Green-Peppers	12c	do Hubbard's	4c
Green-Corn, ears,..₽doz	25c	String-Beans	..@ 8c
Lima Beans	12c	Spinage... .. ₽basket	50c
Lettuce.. .. . ₽doz	50c	Salsify.. .. ..₽bunch	8c
Mushrooms, opn grth ₽℔	..c	Turnips, ..₽doz	37c
Mushrooms, cultivated	50c	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	..c
Onions.. ..₽℔	5c	Tomatoes, fresh,.. ₽℔	5c

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. . ₽ ℔	12c	Crab Apples .. .. ₽℔	8c
do cooking	@4c	Limes... .. ...₽doz	37c
Pears, cooking	6c	Oranges	..@50c
do Louise B de Jer'y	12c	Malaga Lemons	$1 00
do Bartlett	12c	Pine Apples.. .. each.	$1
do Beurre Clairgeau	none	Bananas	4@12c
do Vicar of Winkfield	none	do ₽bunch	2 50@$5
do Fall Butter	10c	Grapes, white,.. ..₽℔	15
do Duchesse d'An'leme	12c	do Sweetwater	8c
do Easter Beurre	..c	do Hamburgh	none
do Seckel	15c	do Los Angeles	15@20
Strawberries.. ₽ ℔	12@25c	Yellow Gage	25c
Raspberries	..@..c	Damsons	12@15c
Gooseberries	..@..c	Almonds	25c
Currants	..c	Peanuts	25c
Blackberries	12c	Filberts	15c
Lawton Blackberries	12c	English Walnuts	12c
Cherries	..	Green gages	@ 12c
Apricots	..c	Pie-melon	3c
Nectarines	12c	Watermelons.. each	12@25
Figs, new	15c	Cantaloupes	10@37c
Peaches	8@12c		

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, com..₽pair	50@ 75	Snipe.... ..₽doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison.. ..₽℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ₽doz.	..@ ..
Geese	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each.	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys.. ..₽℔.	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens... .. each.	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..₽pair.	37@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin and rib pieces.. ..₽℔	15c	Leg Mutton .. ..₽ ℔	10c
		Lamb	15
Pork - rib, etc	15c	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12c
Veal	15c	Bacon, California.. ₽℔	20c
Veal Cutlet	15c	do Oregon	25c
Corned Beef	8c	do Imported	25c
Smoked Beef	17c	Hams, Cal and Oregon	25c
Pork Chops	12c	do imported	20@25c
Mutton Chops	12c	Tongues.. ..each	15c
		do smoked	$1 00@1 25

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a..₽℔	35@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₽℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₽doz	..@ 50	do Eastern	..@ 25
Duck-eggs	..@ 50	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

FISH.

Salmon.. ..₽℔	20c	Crabs, large... ..₽doz	75c
Smelts	6c	do small	25@50c
Perch	12c	Soft Crabs	50c
Rockfish	12@15c	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish	12c	do fresh	—c
Smoked salmon, new	15c	Shrimps .. ..₽℔	12c
do herring.. ₽doz	c	Flounders	18@25c
Tomcod... .. ..₽℔	12c	Sea Bass	25@30c
Crawfish	10c	Halibut (rare)	—c
Oysters........₽100	$1 50		

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Very Superior Sheep.

Several lots of Sheep of various kinds:

ONE LOT OF 900 EWES, }
ONE LOT OF 350 EWES, } All super or.
ONE LOT OF 630 EWES, }
SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, }
SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, } Both very extra

Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 23

From the East.

THE telegraph is being rapidly extended across the Plains, and will soon be completed the whole distance. Communication has, however, been lately interrupted in Missouri by the rebels cutting the wires and obstructing the railroads; but this would soon be remedied, as the Federal troops had occupied St. Joseph.

The most important news by the latest Pony, is the partial recognition of the "Southern Confederacy," contained in the following proclamation issued by the Captain-General of Cuba, from her majesty the Queen: "I have declared, under date of August 7th, that all vessels occupied in legitimate commerce, proceeding from ports in the Confederate States, shall be entered and cleared under the Confederate flag, and shall be duly protected by the authority of the Island. Foreign Consuls will be notified that no interference on their part will be tolerated."

There is said to be plenty of Cotton in England yet, sufficient to run one year without touching the new crop.

The rebel army was said to be falling back on Manassus, yet a great battle was soon anticipated.

The news from the naval expedition to North Carolina is very important. After two days' engagement with the forts at Hatteras Inlet, they were captured, with slight loss, and 700 prisoners taken, besides large amounts of military stores, and vessels loaded with Cotton and Tobacco. The position is of moment, as the Government has obtained a foothold to compel a diversion of the Confederate forces, it being hardly possible that a struggle will be made againt them. This will have great effect on the money market, giving faith in the will and power of the Government to take such vigorous measures as must soon bring the rebellion to a close. There is still the utmost activity in sending off troops. The War Department, too, have pushed aside routine by appointing fit persons in the volunteer force in spite of the regular grades. One orderly sergeant who displayed notable bravery at Bull Run has just been made a Captain.

Besides the vessels seized for illicit trade with Texas by way of Metamoras, of forty-five different vessels, loaded, and some cleared, there has been one steamer, the Marion, nine ships, eight barks, two brigs, and seven schooners, seized under the Confiscation Act recently passed. In Boston, the U. S. Marshal is doing the same.

New York State has sent off some sixty regiments for the seat of war, with more preparing.

There is still great discussion about Cotton. It is said that Brazil, Natal, and especially Nicaragua, are every way suited for its production.

The 69th regiment (Irish) have had a very successful monster festival at Jones' Wood lately, for the benefit of its widows and orphans. The first week of September, the Scotch (79th) regiment, who fought side by side with them, were to have a similar affair.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Chase, has made an appeal to the people to subscribe to the loan, for which books will be opened throughout the United States. The loan was being liberally taken by the people.

There is a revival in business. Jobbers and importers report increase of transactions, especially in the Dry Goods trade, due to a reduction of stock in hands of country dealers and retailers. No long credits are given; most sales are cash, or sixty and ninety-day paper. Domestics are uneasy on account of the flutter in Cotton.

The Havre packet ship Wm. Tell was destroyed by fire on Monday morning, the 2d. No loss of life. The loss, in vessel, cargo, and personal property, was about $150,000. The sailors were arrested on suspicion of firing the ship.

A late heavy gale on the Florida Coast has disturbed the blockading force and wrecked many vessels.

A report from Louisville, Kentucky, says that the Confederate Congress has adjourned on account of the illness of Jeff. Davis. There is a report in circulation (not confirmed) in the N. Herald from the same place, announcing his death, which, if true, accounts for rebel flags being half-mast. The Vice-President, Stephens, is also sick.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.—The Chicago Journal of Sept. 1st says: We learn from a private source, worthy of credence, that Gen. McClellan, on last Tuesday morning, had 52 batteries of artillery, of six guns each, of various caliber, and about 150,000 men, at and near Washington, and that this army will be increased to at least 200,000 men before the end of the present week. The organization and drill of these troops are going forward with industry and care, and the degree of discipline already apparent in every company, regiment, and brigade, is in the highest degree creditable to the officers and men, and promise great effectiveness in any future operations that may be undertaken against the enemy. The movements of troops and everything connected with the army preparations, are carefully kept from public knowledge, but the facts above given (to state which can be no harm now, but will gratify public interest) may be relied upon, coming, as they do, from one who knows whereof he speaks.

TOMALES BAY.—We call attention of those who wish a pleasant trip to the country, to enjoy Bay Scenery, and also a season of Hunting for Deer, Quails, Rabbits, Hares, Ducks, Geese, Brant, etc., with the fine sport of good Fishing, to the Preston House, at Tomales Bay, where they will find an excellent Home, and will be provided with all the requirements for their varied excursions, and enough of this world's comforts to make them enjoy to the full their trip to the country. We know the Host of the Preston House, and none better than Col. Preston to make everybody very happy.

Jebb's New Patent Churn.

This famous Churn can now be had at our Office. We have had some made to answer the demand. They are a grand Churn. Persons at a distance can be suppled by sending an order with reference for the amount, $12 50. Patent-Rights for sale.

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $30 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As BEST FOR BEDS, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

BEN FISH'S
NEW
LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES,

Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,

Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE

....IS....

FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND

Entirely Free from any Dampness,

'ombining all the modern improvements; and comprising ifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence ecommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

LIVERY AND SALE ONLY

Mr. Fish will give his

PERSONAL SUPERVISION,

WITHOUT PARTIALITY

To either party, for the sale and purchase of

Horses and Fine Stock,

And trusts by strict attention and integrity to share the public atronage.

All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and ttention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate ates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.

RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day r longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the interior. Our Stock is all trained for ountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. harges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from ownieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays nd Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making e trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

TO THE
WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most vorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-ROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them om all speculative combinations, by enabling them to reale the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to , at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be pplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,

No. 1, Washington Market,

Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent any part of the city promptly, and free of expence. 1-3m

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal Cash *Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate ark. For further information, apply to us as soon as pos ble.

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

....BY....

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, ith presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and ost rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

BUY ALL YOUR

JEWELRY

......OF......

TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER 20

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,

....AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

ALSO—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

To Wool-Growers!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD call the attention of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

Fine Full-Blood Merino Sheep,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be the finest flock of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino ewes, and the bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque Co., N. Y., consequently we have never had upon our ranch anything but the finest Full-Blood Stock. We now have

A Limited Number of Bucks For Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,

And Fully Acclimated,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our bucks at FISH'S STABLES, on Pine street, San Francisco.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to Mr. J. E. PERKINS, Agent of the Wool-Growers' Association, San Francisco, or to Col. WARREN, of the California Farmer, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
16 Rancho Passo Robles, San Luis Obispo Co

Southdown Bucks
For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER NOW OFFERS FOR SALE
200 Half-breeds;
100 Three-quarter Breeds;
20 Seven-eighth Breeds.

The above BUCKS are bred from American Ewes, crossed with full-blood Southdown, imported from the stock of J. C. TAYLOR, of New Jersey, and are of the "WEBB STOCK."

Among the sires are found the names of MASTER FORDHAM, MASTER FRANK, and WORLD'S PRIZE—the finest sheep ever sent to the States by Mr. Webb.

I will guarantee them to be of the grade marked against them, and equal to any in the State.

Their hardiness of character, aptitude to fatten and maintain their flesh on short feed, render them a very desirable class of sheep for Breeders.

....ALSO....

30 Half-breed FRENCH MERINOS;
30 Half-breed LEICESTERS.

The above will be sold at prices to suit the times.

For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the Ranch, "SAN JUAN GRANT," fourteen miles from Sacramento, where the Sheep can be seen: or of A. REDINGTON, Esq., Sacramento city.

15 N. D. STANWOOD.

RAMS!
FOR SALE

PURE AND THOROUGHBRED

SAXON RAMS!

From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE,
Sheep, and Swine.

HAVING ARRIVED BY THE last steamer from New York, with a choice lot of THOROUGHBRED STOCK, which, with that recently received by previous steamers, will enable me to supply the market with French Merino, Spanish Merino, Southdown, and Leicestershire SHEEP; Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, and Leicestershire SWINE. Also, a few Short-Horn Durham CATTLE, including some superior YOUNG BULLS.

This Stock has never been surpassed by any previous importation of the kind, and it will be sold as low as the same quality can be purchased from any other RELIABLE source. The Stock can be seen at our Ranch directly across the Bay from San Francisco, a short distance below the Ferry Landing at San Antonia. I will also keep a few of the SHEEP at the Black Hawk Stables, on Pine street, San Francisco, where I will be happy to show them to any one wishing to see truly good Stock.

JAMES M. PATTERSON, Agent for
24 John D. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,

HAVE FULL BLOOD

AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD

MERINO BUCKS

FOR SALE.

Six Miles from SAN JUAN,

Monterey County.

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by

J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

TRALVEING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

Uncle Sam,

W. H. HUDSON .... COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom street wharf

ON TUESDAY,........................Oct. 1, 1861,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
3 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

SONOMA AND SANTA ROSA
PACKET.

The steamer

PRINCESS,

GEORGE J. CLARK..............................Master

Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on this route as a

Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to

WM. GREEN, Agent,
At Embarcadero; or
E. K. DODGE, Agent,
530 Davis street, 2d door from Pacific Wharf,
6 San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE

..OF..

CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

....WITH A....

First Premium

....FOR THEIR....

UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

ALSO, THAT THE

S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

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List of Agents.

[OUR SUBSCRIBERS can send money BY MAIL safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & CO., *at all their Offices in this State.*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
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GRAY, ADAMS & HOGG, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions.*
M. DUSACQ, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*

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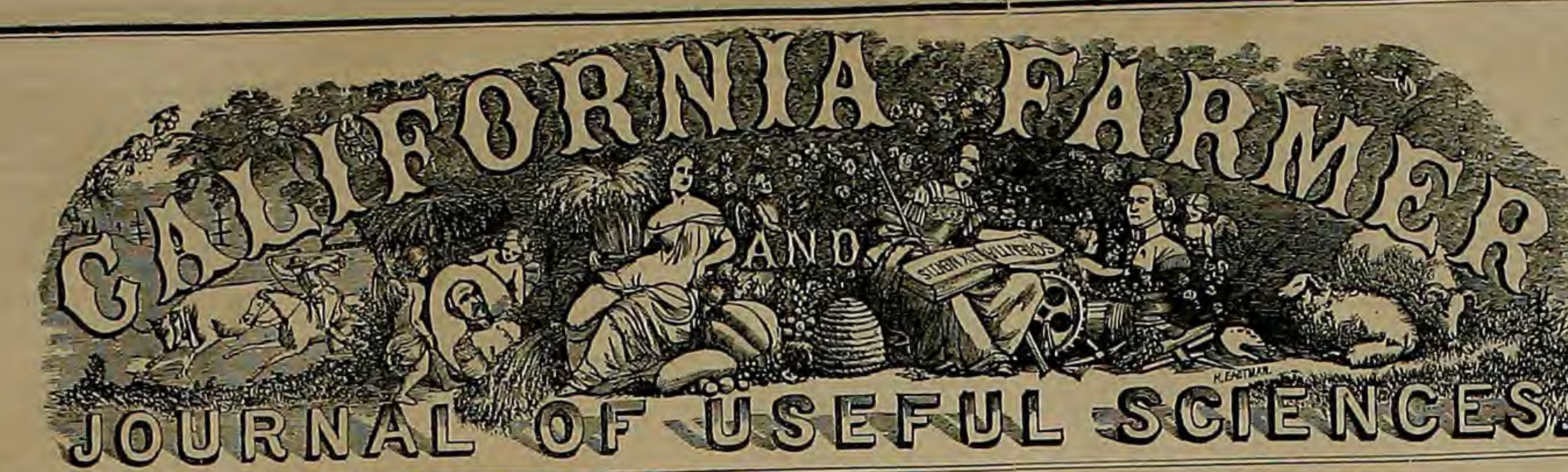
CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.



VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1861. NUMBER 4.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 186 *Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson*
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2.50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Annual Address by Wilson Flint,

Before the Eldorado Agricultural Society, at the Exhibition held at Eldorado City, Sept. 13, 1861.

MR. President and Members of the Eldorado Agricultural Society, and Ladies and Gentlemen:

The most pleasing and startling fact connected with the settlement and progress of California is seen by the presence of so many of the citizens of Eldorado county, met here amid the gorges of the Sierra Nevada to celebrate an annual Agricultural Fair. Scarcely ten years have passed since the surrounding hills were covered by the primeval forests, beneath whose darkness and gloom no sound broke the silence save the wail which rose on the storm, mingled with the howl of the beasts of prey which found undisturbed lair in the jungle by the side of mountain torrents which never ceased their hoarse murmurs. Indeed, this whole outlying region was of so dreary and desolate an aspect that the savage Indian has left within it but few traces of his lodge, nor scarcely marked his war path through its dark defiles. Even the covetous Spaniard, after a century of conquest and rule over the simple native who swarmed the open plains which stretch along the sea, with all his boldness and love of adventure, was still content to admit that these mountain wilds were a "terra incognitia" at the moment they received the avalanche of Anglo American civilization, whose shout rose from the cañon at Coloma, Eureka! Eureka!! What a marvellous change! The river, which leaped in wildness along its rocky bed, and flashed the dancing sunbeam among golden sands in its clear mirror, blending liquid music to the sigh of the arching pines, is no more. The grassy turf, in which was nurtured the perfumed honeysuckle, while it festooned the rocky walls until its flowing lips kissed the bosom of trembling waters, is swept away, and a dull red stream instead oozes along, over shoreless desolation, the useful slave of avarice.

From the time of the discovery of gold, the opinion was entertained by those working the mines, that the land in the gold-bearing districts was worthless for any other purpose than mining, and this opinion has found industrious circulation in distant communities, greatly to the detriment of our permanent prosperity. Indeed, tourists have, until a recent period, represented the mineral districts of California as of no value whatever for agricultural purposes, and predicted that when the gold placers should become exhausted the country would be deserted, as there was no source of labor to employ a contented population in these localities aside from mining. Even the Federal Government, usually well informed in its land policy, and correct in its system of disposing of the public domain, has fallen into the prevailing error with regard to the true character of the lands in our mining districts, by having reserved them for mining purposes, thereby practically withholding them from the agriculturist.

It is to dispel this error with regard to the exhaustless wealth of your county, found in other branches of industry than gold mining, that you have established an Agricultural Society; and when the eye gazes upon the various agricultural and horticultural products which swell the splendor of your exhibition, it becomes apparent how unfounded and gross the opinion is which could not place your mountain districts in the front rank as an agricultural country; and while you have accomplished so much in planting the germ of a noble, powerful, free and advancing civilization, it is a source of unspeakable pride to me to have the honor of addressing you on this grand occasion, and if the crude ideas I am able to present to you in furthering the common object of directing attention to the sources of exhaustless wealth to be derived from the virgin richness of your lands, can speak half as eloquently as the cheerful faces and happy hearts surrounding me, then I shall feel that my feeble effort has in some measure added interest and instruction from an occasion joyous, I trust, to all who meet here to celebrate it.

Eldorado county comprises an area of about two thousand square miles, no acre of which is claimed under a Spanish or Mexican grant; hence the nightmare of endless litigation will never fall upon the prosperity of your people from this source, as it has done in many parts of the State. True, however, you labor under a serious disadvantage in regard to the tenure of land in the mining sections, the most of it being withheld from entry at the land offices of the Government, being reserved for mining purposes; so that it is nearly impossible to obtain vested rights in such lands as shall have a completed title of record, which leaves you at the hazard of a possessory right only. Now up to the period when these lands shall not have obtained any very great intrinsic value, and while living witnesses are convenient to prove priority, no great inconvenience can be felt in the adjudication of conflicting claims; but as this great region becomes densely peopled, and thriving industry shall rear up among the valleys of the mountain wilderness busy villages and swarming cities, taking their thrift and prosperity from a thousand vine-clad hills, what then will be the peril of those who have made this wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose! In the dim years to come, when the dust of time shall have obliterated every landmark from the fading memory of living men, or the present generation shall have been gathered to the peaceful slumber of their fathers, and these vines and fig trees planted by your hands shall have a value to tempt the cupidity and avarice of future generations, would it not be far better that there should follow in the changes of time a chain of vested rights derived from the Government, and fortified against all dangers by the records of the public archives?

For several years, indeed, since I became aware of the value of the lands in the mountain districts for agricultural purposes, the impossibility of procuring titles to these lands, which would be of legitimate record, has been to me a source of deep and increasing anxiety, and I have felt that each year's delay in the adoption of some practical plan for the disposition of the lands in the mining localities, more and more complicated the whole question. That the Government title should become extinguished to what are known as the mineral lands of California, is becoming more apparent every year, even to our mining population—a class of persons jealous, and rightfully so, of every measure calculated to concentrate in the hands of monopolists the minerals of the country.

High considerations of political economy demand that the population of our State shall become more fixed in their habitation, and this can only be secured by the citizen becoming a landed household proprietor. The manner in which these public lands shall be disposed of is surrounded with grave difficulties, on account of rights in mining claims, farms and town locations, which have been made rather as temporary than permanent possessions. The dissimilar condition of the public lands designated as agricultural and mining lands respectively, makes it obvious that the general laws applying to the first will not be found suited to the latter; hence the necessity for legislation by Congress which shall be adapted to the complications which have grown up around the subject of the mineral lands of the nation. Were Congress to cede to the State of California all those lands set apart and known as mineral lands, with the condition that they shall be disposed of in such manner as our State Legislature should deem most appropriate, the proceeds to be applied to the building of the Pacific Railroad in the State, then we might have a practical solution of a question of vast importance to our people. Not only would the extinction of the Government title afford the clearly defined and uncontestible basis, upon which would rest the proprietary interests of the individual, but it would afford the clue to a more equal distribution of the burdens of taxation and add largely to the public revenues. Under individual proprietorship our valuable forests of timber would be carefully preserved for the use of future generations, and its wholesale destruction averted, which, under its present improvident use, may be regarded as a public calamity.

The spoliation of land, which is a necessary result of surface mining, gives to the mining districts a dreary and desolate aspect, as wherever the eye traces the river margins it meets the ever-moving drifts of bleaching sand and glistening bowlders hurried onward from the miner's sluice. Thus almost every flat piece of land formed between the jutting hills by the annual accretions of leaf mold and decaying vegetation, has been sluiced into the rivers to be floated down and deposited in the channels of our navigable waters. Were an estimate made of the number of acres of the richest land in the State thus destroyed and lost forever to the husbandman, its aggregate would be astounding. To the original value of that land, add the cost of the labor used in its destruction, and see whether—had such labor been applied to the planting of the vine—California would not at this day have been far richer. Within the grape-producing range of our mines, there probably has been an aggregate of five hundred thousand acres of surface diggings where the soil is entirely washed away—the labor of doing which, has cost not less than two hundred million of dollars—to which add the cost of lumber for dams, flumes and sluices, and there will be an added like sum, making a total of four hundred million of dollars expended in destroying five hundred thousand acres of land. Two hundred millions of the above sum would have planted the five hundred thousand acres with choice grape-vines, and provided the appurtenances for wine-making, besides building up flourishing towns and cities to shelter the large population required to conduct the labors of the vintage. Let us glance a moment at the value of the five hundred thousand acres in vineyards. It has been stated by competent authorities that good vineyards are valued from four to six thousand dollars per acre in portions of Europe. Five hundred thousand acres at four thousand dollars per acre would foot up to the astonishing sum of two thousand millions of dollars. Calculating the net receipts of the five hundred thousand acres at ten per cent per annum, which is a low estimate, and the income would be two hundred million dollars each year. The labors in manipulating this enormous vintage would demand a vast internal transportation, and build up cities by the sea where a mightier fleet would appear than ever yet dotted the Pacific Ocean.

Have those who have been engaged in the spoliation of so much of the best land in the mining districts, received to any considerable extent adequate compensation for so prodigious a labor? I think an examination into the facts would prove they have not. Were an estimate made of the cost of all the labor expended on surface mining, and the value of timber used in its varied operations added, the sum total to be charged to this branch of mining would, without doubt, absorb the entire sum of gold extracted from such enterprises, while a computation of the damages accruing to posterity from the spoliation of arable land and timber will not be appreciated by the present generation.

During a recent extended tour through the mining districts, I observed with little regret that general surface mining was on the decrease among our white population, it having become monopolized to a great extent by the Chinese, a class of laborers who should never have been permitted to become proprietors of mining claims. Indeed, the policy of encouraging the domicil in our midst of a race of people who are excluded from citizenship, has been a grave error. In a free democratic representative government, the existence of caste is unnatural, and where it is found to any considerable extent, the inferior race become the "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Under this condition of things, labor—that stimulant of all progress and useful enterprise—is shunned with contempt by the privileged class, and all conditions of society become involved in the self-inflicted paralysis.

I have stated that more than a half-million acres of land have been destroyed by surface mining; let it not be inferred from this that there is a scarcity of good tillable land, suitable to all kinds of agriculture, in the mining districts. The best vineyard lands are yet covered with chaparal, or lie parched and sear under the midday solstice. It is on the rocky and steep hillsides of the vast region lying east of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, known as the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains, that the greatest wine district of the world will yet be found. This area embraces the wide rolling sandy plains, and ascends the hills to an altitude of 2500 feet, covering a breadth of sixty miles, and a length, from the Tejon Pass to beyond Shasta, of about 700 miles, containing millions of acres of land suited to vine culture. Nor does this include the plains west of the Sacramento, and the hills of Solano, Napa, and Sonoma, to say nothing of Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Barbara, San Luis Opisbo, San Bernardino, and the outstretching, illimitable valleys of Los Angeles and San Diego, where the mellow winds of the Pacific Ocean lisp of Eden among orange groves, clustering vines, and the olive.

An examination of the meteorology of your county will discover that you are favorably situated, being in the track of the moist winds which break through the Coast Range walls, which are depressed at San Francisco. The configuration of the land at San Francisco is such, that the ocean wind, drawn inland by the heated lands of the interior, are forced through the tunnel formed by Monte Diablo on the south and the Solano hills on the north, which, expanding as it sweeps over the bay of Suisun, and the extensive tule country about the confluence of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, becomes modified and invested with a great amount of humidity, to be deposited along its track. This meteorological phenomena is as advantageous to the vegetable kingdom as it is grateful to animal life. These ocean breezes are felt more sensibly in El Dorado county than further north or south, as their course is nearly eastward from Benicia, until they meet the Sierra, when they part in an eddy current to the north and south, which make your morning mountain breezes. Thus, your county is favorably situated for the most perfect success in all departments of fruit culture; for, let it be remembered, that all fruits receive their principal supplies of food from the elaborated juices of the leaf; hence, it is of first importance that the foliage of a tree or vine should be kept in a moist and luxuriant condition.

So far as general agricultural productions are concerned, particularly in the cereal crops, your county can hardly expect to compete with the rich deltas bordering the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, or the magnificent valleys and plains of Yolo, Solano, Napa, Alameda, and Santa Clara, where, in no long time, the steam-plow will revolutionize even their present marvelous facilities for cultivating and harvesting enormous crops of grain. It is true there are vast ridges of red lands above an altitude of 2500 feet, on which you may raise wheat, barley, and oats, of a superior quality; yet the obstacles against the application of labor-saving implements in plowing, sowing, and harvesting, will be such that you cannot well excel in cereal agriculture, although it will be a wise economy for you to produce sufficient for your own consumption. If the configuration of your mountain lands is such that the steam-plow and the steam-reaper will be debarred from their manipulations, which are like the sweep of the hurricane, you may feel no regret, as this very eccentricity of topography has given you a formation of soil and climate in which you can have no compeers for the production of the world's richest vintage.

The vine will become the new and exhaustless source of wealth which is to plant in the salubrious and freedom-loving atmosphere of your mountains, a populous, intelligent and happy people, from whose voluntary and cheerful industry shall flow, through the ages to come, streams of wealth, inundating every mart of commerce, and bringing back to your doors the contributions of the world of luxury, art, science and literature.

Gold mining, as an employment, has illy remunerated those who have devoted to it years of the severest toil, and it may be said with candor that Europe and the Atlantic States have profited most by the gold discovery. It has been our misfortune that our large imports up to this time have been subject to double freights; as, when vessels had to take ballast for a return cargo, the expense of the voyage would be chargeable on the outward one, it being apparent that if ships could procure return cargoes, the freight on our imports would be cheapened one-half. The gold export of California, although enormously large in intrinsic value, is insignificant as a commodity of return freight, and involves a trifling expenditure for its transportation from the sluice-box to the bank vaults of Wall street. Were the sixty million annual export of gold so much wheat or wine, its carriage would gridiron our interior with railways, and fill San Francisco Bay with a mighty commercial marine. In fine, if a miner takes out of his claim $1000 a year, the proceeds of his labor can be transported to market in one's vest-pocket; while, if it were in wheat or wine, three of our mountain clippers would be required to haul it to navigable waters, thus multiplying employments—the expense of which are chargeable to the consumer abroad. The question was asked at an early day of the gold discovery, as to what would be done with all the gold likely to be added to the bullion of the world from the new El Dorado, and one of the German States lost no time in prohibiting gold as a legal tender—a remarkable, and it is hoped isolated instance, of a people guarding against having too much money. In like manner, also, when we began to produce such marvelous crops of wheat, it was said that our supply would vastly exceed the demand; yet, wheat commands remunerative prices at the door of the producer, and however large may be the surplus raised, it will find markets abroad. So of wine. Indeed, in the latter article, it may be truthfully said that the soil and climates in which the grape will flourish are confined to a limited portion of the globe; and in France, Spain and Germany, long the great wine-producing countries, the culture of the vine is becoming an occupation of much hazard, on account of diseases which, in unfavorable years, destroy nearly the entire vintage.

The production of pure wines has not kept pace with the rapid increase of population, and the consequent demand induced by the tendency of this age to luxurious habits; and in order to meet the constantly increasing consumption, recourse is had to sophistications of the grape-juice to swell its quantity; and to a vast extent the entire falsification of beverages passed upon the ignorant public as vinous, are nothing but a compound of drugged vegetable juices, of which the grape forms no part.

It has been ascertained by meteorological observation that the seasons are becoming more cold and humid in the south of Europe during the summer, and it is thought to be the cause of the mildew and blight which is so destructive on the grapes in the vineyards of France. The mildew on the grape in California makes its appearance during the sudden changes of the weather, while the grapes are in the process of forming the seeds, and is simply caused by minute quantities of the aciduous juice pressed to the surface of the skin by the rapid expansion of the seed; the juices corroding the moment of coming in contact with the chilly night air, form a species of tartaric acid on the grape. I have been led to this theory by having noticed the effect of puncturing the young and rapidly developing peach-leaf with the point of a needle, during a chilly, raw spell of weather, when it would become covered with a fungus called the curled leaf. The peach is strongly impregnated with prussic acid, and it can be noticed in a marked degree on a fungus leaf, the aciduous juices of which, being exposed to a cold atmosphere, corrode and form an acid in a higher state of elaboration.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Hurrah for the Buckeye State! Good for Ohio!

WE ask the attention of our readers to the following wise act of the Legislature of Ohio.

We think the visitors to the various Fairs already held in our State could not but have seen with what eagerness the various exhibitors of "Learned Rats," "Dancing Monkeys," "Sword Swallowers," "Overgrown Humans," "Animal Abortions," together with "Gambling Tables" of all kinds, sought out the best positions, and crowded up and around the very Hall of Exhibition, until their presence and noise became a nuisance, and will see this evil in its true light, and aid in measures before another season to stop the evil for the future. The remarks of the Editor of the Working Farmer are pertinent. The time of those that should be given to Lectures and Debates is consumed in foolish shows, and the great aims and objects of our gatherings is almost wholly lost.

As far as we have learned, there has not been a single meeting, at any of the Agricultural Fairs thus far held, for the discussion of the subjects connected with the science of Agriculture. In all other States, meetings are held on almost every evening, where the Farmer, Orchardist, Dairyman, and Stock-raiser, come together and give their experience in a pleasant and familiar way touching their past year's labors. The results of such meetings have done great good. We regret that this plan could not have been adopted here; but until our Agricultural Societies are managed by those exclusively who are real live practical Agriculturists, instead of Professional Men, and men elected on account of wealth, title, or outside influence, the great practical good that would result to the cause will be lost:

LAW TO PROTECT FAIRS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That it shall be unlawful for any person to exhibit or show any natural or artificial curiosity for any price or gain, or to set up to let or use for profit any swing, revolving-swing, flying-horses, or whirligigs, within one-fourth of a mile of the Fair-Ground of any Agricultural Society in this State, while the Fair of such Society is being held therein, unless such person shall first have obtained the written permission of the Board of such Agricultural Society to make such exhibition.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall violate the provisions of this act, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars; and all moneys derived from the violation of this act, shall be appropriated to the support of Common Schools. Passed April 6, 1861.—[Field Notes.

We are glad of the above enactment. It is quite time that Agricultural Fairs should be freed from the annoyance consequent upon gamblers' booths, exhibitions of fat children, and other monstrosities.

The true spirit and intention of these Fairs have been sadly perverted; indeed, these frequent exhibitions and amusements, where Fairs have been held, seriously interfere with the Agricultural Lectures, etc., appropriate and needful to the occasion.—[Working Farmer.

* * *

BREAD AND HONEY CHEAPER AND BETTER FOR CHILDREN THAN BREAD AND BUTTER.—Will parents look at this question, both as it regards Health and Economy in the family? Honey now is offered at reasonable rates. But let all who want good pure Honey, buy it *in the comb*. Three-fourths of the *strained* Honey sold is *made* Honey, and what is usually peddled, unless by a known Apiarian, is unfit for use. Honey, when pure, is a great luxury, and should be in every family as common as Butter. In New England, Butter and Honey are usually equal in price. Honey can be purchased here for much less than Butter, and will go much further, so that this luxury can be easily enjoyed by every family in our State. We would refer our citizens to the stand of Mr. Rumrill, in the Washington Market, who always has *fresh* and pure Honey at fair rates.

Sewing-Machines—Farmers' Grain-Bags.

ONE of the heavy items of cost to the Grain-Grower is the bags for his Grain, and large growers of Grain expend for bags alone several thousands of dollars annually, the cost of bags varying from twelve to twenty cents each. Twenty-five per cent of this cost could be annually saved by the Grain-Growers if they would practcie a wise economy.

It is almost always the case that they put off the purchase of their Grain-bags till the very time they are wanted; then the great demand causes a rise, often of twenty-five or fifty per cent, whereas, if they would purchase in the Winter or Spring previous, a great saving would be made. Another great saving could be made by having their bags *made at home*—a saving of at least twenty-five per cent. Some may say our women folks cannot make five, ten, or twenty thousand sacks every year. Well, if the women folks cannot, the boys and girls can. And if the Grain-Growers is a poor lone bachelor, he should "sit up nights," and work alone, as a punishment for the sins of single blessedness and the wrong he is guilty of to himself and his country; and as the candle burns down in the socket at the "midnight hour," let him remember there are "hundreds" of "noble-hearted girls," that would gladly aid him in his work, if he will only be a man and eschew a bachelor's life.

The present cry that Farmers cannot live at the *present price of Grain*, is a mistake; they can live, and live well, too, if they will only adopt a wise system of Farming. Ten cents saved on each bag of Grain is an important item, and this can be done by purchasing the material at the right time and making the bags at home. The time and money spent in hunting up bags, and then purchasing them at a late season of the year, at an advanced price, this and other extra expenses of the like character, using poor tools, Grain badly cleaned, storing Grain for a rise, when interest is eating it up, these are the causes of non-success. And it will be found that a wise economy at first—deep plowing, early planting, and on summer-fallow land, early harvests, well cleaned Grain in home-made bags, and quick sales at fair prices—will alone make Grain-Growing profitable, and save the grower from loss, disappointment, and ruin.

* * *

TRIUMPH WITHOUT THE PREMIUMS.—The contest which has been carried on so briskly among the proprietors of Sewing Machines for the last few years, at all our Fairs, is almost over. There has not been that fierce rivalry the present year as before, and we notice that H. C. Hayden, Esq., Agent of Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, has adopted a much wiser plan the present year, and instead of spending thousands of dollars for a show at Fairs, he has expended the money in *improving his machines*, making beautiful *Cases* to his machines, of California workmanship, thus enabling him to place his Improved Machines at a lower price than ever before, meeting the wants of the public, and winning their favor and approval. By this means, all hands have been kept busy in preparing and packing up Machines to order, and if *facts* prove anything, they are selling Machines faster and cheaper than ever before, and more than any other concern on this Coast, by a large majority, thus winning a Triumph without a Premium of any Society; and, what is better, the PREMIUM OF PUBLIC OPINION.

The Osage Orange.

THIS fine Hedge Plant is being better understood and appreciated than formerly. It has been, in many cases, successfully grown, both for Hedge and for an ornamental tree. The trouble heretofore has been in not fully understanding the importance of preparing the seed when planted; it should be scalded with boiling water, to break the shell, and then planted early. It often remains in the ground *two years* before sprouting, unless it has been prepared as directed. There are several fine Hedges now in California, as well as large trees. At the Sacramento Fair, we saw large seed-balls of the Osage Orange, shown by A. P. Smith, and also J. McClellan and others. As a Hedge, it has no equal. It can be made so close and compact by pruning, as to shut out even a rat. No kind of cattle can break down an Osage Orange Hedge after it is once formed.

* * *

HOME-PRESERVED FRUITS—JELLIES, JAMS, ETC.—One of the good signs of the times that we notice, is the attention that has been given the past year to drying and preserving the fruits of California. One of the most attractive features of all the Fairs we have attended this season has been the numerous samples of Dried Fruits, Can Fruits, Jellies and Jams, all prepared in such an admirable style as to prove that California will now be independent of all foreign fruits in the preserved class. At Stockton the number of exhibitors was large; at Sacramento, the show was very fine; at Marysville, an excellent show; at Santa Rosa, most excellent; at San José, as usual, a fine show. At all the other exhibitions, the numerous specimens gave evidence that this branch of "Home Industry" is now being well attended to. Our reports will give a list of Home Manufactures in this branch fully, and we hope our citizens will always buy "Home-Made" in preference.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 57 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Sept. 27, 1861

X.—J.

Old Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

The Indians of San Juan Capistrano, and the Coast of the Canal of Santa Barbara.

THE CHINIGCHINICH.

CHAPTER XIII.

The Immortality of the Soul.

This chapter may cause some perplexity, from circumstance of its treating of that which is imperceptible to the senses; of a substance incorporeal and spiritual. Still, I can in a very few words make known the belief of these Indians relative to the rational soul, and what they understood concerning its immortality. There are arguments pro and con, which are of particular interest, inasmuch as they involve the future destiny of man: I will be more explicit in my remarks here, than in the preceding chapter, and recount all that I have been enabled to acquire relative to the subject.

In their gentilism, they were undoubtedly materialists, for they believed that the soul was the "*espiritu vital*," received from the air, which they breathed, and which they called "*piuts*," signifying "*to live*." They possessed no knowledge, nor did they believe in the existence of any other substance than the material body. On this account they said (and many believe it at the present time), that man was composed of bones, flesh and blood only; for "*piuts*," which is the breath, is another thing, like wind, that goes and comes. The body they call "*petacan*," a term applied to the brute creation, as well as man, or, rather, to all living or animated beings. To designate the soul belonging to the body from the "*espiritu vital*," they possessed no term but "*pusuni*," which is general in its meaning, and signifies a "substance within," applied to things animate and inanimate, and to the heart, on account of its location, and particular importance to the body.

They penetrated no further than was perceptible to the sense, for the reason that the spirituality of the soul was incomprehensible to them; they only understanding the materials of the body. Thus they were materialists, for they said that when the body died, and was burned, naught remained, for all was consumed. Death, they believed, was an entity, real and visible, who, when in anger with any one, took away by degrees his breath, until all was removed, and then the person died. I have observed in a previous chapter, that the punishments they so much feared from Chinigchinich were all corporeal, such as falling over stones, and upon the earth, the bite of the serpent, bears, etc.; and lastly, death—the termination, without reference to pain, punishment, or glory, afterwards. I think this sufficient to prove that they were materialists; but as they relate a thousand novel accounts, relative to the immortality of the soul, which have proceeded from dreams or delirium, I will recount some of them, as they were related to me.

Materialists, as I have supposed them (without adding other convincing reasons, such as the great insensibility manifested at the hour of their death—the little inclination for divine things and desire for the unholy, which go far to show plainly their want of knowledge of the rational soul, and consequently of its immortality); still, the words or expressions made use of in the tenth chapter, relative to the moon, are of opposing force—viz., "that, as the moon dieth, and cometh to life again, so we, having to die, will again live." But, as I observed in the chapter cited, I cannot comprehend how they understood it, nor can I think that their ancestors believed in the resurrection of the flesh. They may have had such a belief many ages back, and the tradition may have been preserved in songs. Other verses are used in opposition, and are frequently sung at their festivals—viz: "Let us eat, for we shall die, and then all will be finished"—words similar in sense to the passage in the Holy Scriptures, referring to the expressions of the foolish young men.

Let us refer now to some of the accounts respecting the soul's immortality. It is affirmed by some, that 'when an Indian died, he went to the abode of his God Chinigchinich, "a sort of earthly paradise, called "*tolmec*," applicable, more properly, to *hell*; for it implies a location below the earth, and, since their conversion, the same word is made use of in their catechism to signify the abode of Satan. They believed that Chinigchinich "resided in that region; that there was plenty to eat and drink, and to wear; that there was constant dancing and festivity; that no one labored, no one was sorrowful; but, on the contrary, all were contented and happy, every one did as they pleased, and selected the number of wives they wished." The reader will compare this belief with the doctrine of the immortality of the soul. It was taught by the moderns, undoubtedly, and since their conversion to Christianity; for the old men at the time of their gentilism, had no such idea; to confirm which, I will relate the following account, as it was given to me by a female, who had been many years a convert to Christianity.

In the year 1817, in the Mission of St. Juan Capistrano, I visited this woman, who was recovering from a severe attack of malignant fever. When in the worst stage of the disease, and in a state of paroxysm, she said, that she died, and the Indians, her relatives, carried her to Chinigchinich, where she beheld a great number of men and women. Some were dancing, some playing, and others were bathing in a stream of pure, transparent water. The rancheria was large and beautiful, and the houses were of different construction from those in modern use. Having arrived at the house of Chinigchinich, she was informed that she could not enter to reside with them yet; that she must return to her home. Food was given to her, of delicious quality, such as she had never eaten before, soon after which, she returned, without having beheld Chinigchinich; but she could not recollect if she came alone, or if she were accompanied by others. It is evident that this account was the result of delirium, for I visited her during the paroxysm, when she partook of a glass of warm water, sweetened, that I administered myself, and of which she drank the whole. This water may have been the repast which she referred to, as having been given to her in the house of Chinigchinich; it caused her to perspire profusely, and broke the fever, so that in a few days she recovered.

The ancients said that when an Indian died, though the body was burnt, still the heart did not consume—which must be the *spirit* or *soul*, for the heart of flesh, of course, would perish with the body—that it went to a place destined by Chinigchinich. If a chief, or one of the puplem, it went to dwell among the stars, and like them throw its light upon the earth. For this reason, they said that the planets, and most luminous bodies, were their hearts, or, in other words, they were themselves, in reality.

In the year 1821, there appeared in the northeast a comet. The Indians believed, with undoubted faith, that it was a chief of a rancheria, who had died; and who, previous to his departure, had told them that he should in time behold them again from the heavens. This idea they received from their ancient traditions, because, according to *Seutonio*, the gentiles believed, that at the hour of the death of any illustrious personage (as was seen at the death of Julius Cæsar), there appeared in the heavens some notable meteor, which was translated to the stars, and arranged among the gods. The reason given why the chiefs and puplem alone went to the heaven of stars, and the other people did not, is this: because "*Tacue*," "the eater of human flesh," had eaten of them previous to their being burnt; and if it happened that he did not eat of them, in consequence of their dying in the power of their enemies, or on account of their being drowned, then they did not go to the stars, but to another place, to which they were destined by Chinigchinich. Others, who were not of noble rank, were doomed to the borders of the sea, or to the hills, mountains, valleys or forests; and there they remained an indefinite time, while Chinigchinich held them doing penance for the faults they had committed, in not obeying his precepts, but after the performance of said penance, whether they returned to their former shape, or removed to any other location, they could not tell.

The Indians, when they saw any strange thing, or imagined that they beheld any extraordinary figure, said that it was a ghost, and considered it a bad omen—the forerunner of misfortune. They believed that if the dead appeared to any one, it was for the purpose of injury, and particularly so, if appearing to females, whom, weak and timid as they were, it required but little to terrify. On this account, there were villains who personated such figures to effect their brutal purposes. This custom was not confined to the Indians in their heathen state, but prevailed also among those who had become christianized. I will relate an occurrence of the kind, which took place in this neighborhood.

On a certain occasion, two females, mother and daughter-in-law, went out in search of wild fruits, which they called "*naut*." When in the vicinity of a grove, they heard loud groans and lamentations—a breaking of the shrubbery and limbs of trees—then followed a voice, calling upon her daughter, by her proper name, to come to the place, or she would be murdered. The poor girl, filled with terror, and believing it an apparition, went into the grove, where she beheld one, who appeared, dressed in feathers from head to foot, with his face covered. She was told that he was such a one, who had died at such a time, and that Chinigchinich confined him there. He told her to inform his widow, that she must resort to a certain place at night. On her return home, she gave the message to the woman, who immediately went to the spot directed, to behold her departed husband and ascertain his wishes. At first, she could find no one; but in a little while she heard a voice, which said to her that she must remain until night. Supposing that in reality it was the voice of her deceased husband, she rejoiced greatly, for they had loved each other much in their youth. She remained with him three nights, during which time he spoke to her but very little, and then in a disguised voice. She went about in the daytime in search of fruits, and he, on return of evening, would bring her meat, that she might eat. On the third day, in the morning, after separating, she went out upon a hill, and beheld the same person in conversation with another. She knew them both, and returned immediately to the Mission, where she gave information, and many of her friends went out to the place, and discovered them in a cave with three hostile Indians.

Others remained about the houses of widows, and the houses of their relatives, terrifying them and doing them injury; and on this account, it was the custom, whenever the deceased were burnt, to burn also the house, and rebuild in another direction, so that when the husbands returned in search of them, there would be nothing remaining to denote their existence, and thus they would escape their persecutions. The converted Indians of the present day have the same idea.

There is another case which I witnessed in the Mission of St. Luis Rey, in the year 1813. A Christian died, and the Indians said that he was poisoned or bewitched by another Christian of the same Mission; that his death was the result of witchcraft. The deceased, in his lifetime, possessed a small garden, where he was accustomed to sow yearly certain grains and seeds. This he left to a relative, at a time when the plants were in blossom; but immediately everything dried up and was destroyed, so that nothing was harvested of either grain or fruit. The plants whilst young were fresh and fruitful, like the plants in the surrounding gardens, but the moment the blossoms appeared as if ready to produce seed, they died; so that in the course of one night, nearly all were destroyed, as if consumed by fire. The Indians said that the deceased was seen moving about at night in every direction of the garden, and that whatever he touched, perished. This was revealed to them by an old woman who owned the adjoining garden, and who related the story to me also, so that I was induced to go to the place to witness the same, and found, as she had stated, the greater part of the plants dead, or in a perishing state; some, however, were still flourishing. These I took particular notice of, and on the following day I returned, and found seven of them, consisting of corn, pumpkins and watermelons, dried up and consumed to their roots. In this way the whole was destroyed. Said Indian died of *dysentery*, and not by witchcraft, nor poison, as believed. They were superstitious in their belief that whoever died in this way, died of poison, and this accounts for the tradition of the death of their grand captain *Ouiot*. We have seen that the story of the garden was given by an old woman, and for this reason is entitled to but little credit, but that which has caused me some difficulty to explain is, why the plants were thus decayed. It was not from want of care, or from disease received from insects, or animals either, because, if so, there would have been spots about them, and they would not have been diseased to their very roots. This may excite wonder in the reader, and I have used every diligence possible to ascertain the cause, but without success. What I conjecture is this—that the Devil did all this, that but few should escape from his hands, and the motive I have for believing so is, that at this time there were many gentiles in the mission, principally sorcerers (some were catechumens, and others not), who, night after night, performed their heathen ceremonies.

What has been said, I think, is sufficient to prove that these accounts and stories relative to the immortality of the soul are mere fables, frauds and inventions to deceive the simple: that the first and original settlers in this region had a knowledge of the spirituality of the soul, and consequently of its immortality; that by tradition, they have preserved the same without believing it, and perhaps ages before, they had a totally different account. We often perceive that a history, by numerous editions and revisals, loses much of its originality; how much more liable to corruption, tradition must be, among an ignorant race like the Indians. But little respect is attached to their belief of the spiritual substance with which we are adorned, not only by the rude and ignorant of the present day, but by the wisest and best instructed in our Holy Religion. To remove all doubt from the reader, that he may not think my ideas extravagant, I will relate two events which happened in places where I have resided.

In the year 1808 I was a missionary in the Mission of "La Parissima," when a young man of the establishment became seriously indisposed. His age was twenty-three years; he had been reared from infancy by the fathers, and was instructed in everything appertaining to religion, often serving as interpreter for them, and was almost always with them. When first attacked he refused to take medicine, nor could he be persuaded to do so by any advice of the fathers; but he went in search of one of the quack physicians, who practised upon him all his diabolical art. The fathers, seeing that he became worse, daily exhorted him to confess, and prepare for death like a Christian; but he declined, with the excuse that he was weak, he required examination, and (as was the the opinion of the quack), he did not think he should die. But, alas! he was deceived; for when the *doctor* saw that his chicanery and witchcraft had no effect for the better, he forsook him, saying, "that as he had always believed the teachings of the priests, his God (or more properly his devil) was angered and sent him death as a punishment." Hearing this, the poor invalid concluded to confess; he did so, but not with that satisfaction to the fathers which they had desired, and very soon after, death followed.

In the year 1817, in the Mission of St. Juan Capistrano, an Indian thirty-five years of age, who, like the one just mentioned, was well instructed, became afflicted with a dangerous disease and died. No persuasions on the part of his friends, or exhortations of the priests, could prevail upon him to confess and partake of the holy sacrament. At the bare proposal he became frantic, and uttered expressions which were contemptuous and blasphemous. A short time previous to his death, I called to see him, to give him that consolation which the promises of our Holy Religion impart to the penitent soul, and I urged him, since he could do no more, to receive the extreme unction, to ask pardon for his sins, for God was infinite in his mercy to the repentant sinner. But all in vain! my words were ineffectual, and they were spurned with disgust. His limbs were extended; the froth came from his mouth; his eyes rolled back into his head, presenting a true picture of the appearance of one condemned to the torments of hell; and three persons were insufficient to confine him. These demonstrations seemed to me the effects of the violence of the malady, but after a while his tranquility returned, and some one exclaimed, "Why do you not confess?" "Because I will not," he replied, with anger; "If I have been deceived whilst living, I do not wish to die in the delusion!" These were his last words, for soon after he expired, and there remained a corpse, truly horrible and revolting to the sight. Consider, what must have been my feelings! Such a spectacle before me, revealing to the letter the words of David, "*Pecator videbit et irascetur, dentibus suis fremet et tabescet, desiderium peccatorum peribit.*"

I presume there may be some persons who will say, notwithstanding these accounts, that they are not satisfactory evidences of a total want of faith and belief; for rare occurrences happen everywhere, and God has permitted them to take place for his own inexplicable purposes, and for advantages resulting to others. To this I concede, but exceptions are few. These accounts generally conform to each other in substance, and he who has perused them with attention, or is familiar with the character of these Indians, knowing that when they appear the most intelligent and entitled to the greatest confidence, they are the least to be trusted; he will, I say, agree with me, generally, regarding their belief; as all their operations are accompanied by stratagems and dissimulation, they easily gain our confidence, and at every pass we are deluded.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Fibrilla.

[CONTINUED.]

Hemp, or *Cannabis sativa*, from which we possibly derive the modern term canvas, was known to the ancients and used by them for rope and cordage and occasionally for cloth. It was found early in Thrace, in Caria, and upon the Rhone. Herodotus says that garments were made of it by the Thracians "so much like linen that none but an experienced person could tell whether they were made of hemp or of flax."

Moschion, who flourished two centuries before the Christian era, states that the celebrated ship Syracusia built by Hiero II. was provided with rope made from the hemp of the Rhone. Although the plant is indigenous in Northern India, where it is cultivated for its narcotic qualities, it is adapted to a southern climate; and we may safely infer that it was not a native of either Italy, Greece, or Asia Minor, but was doubtless introduced into Caria by the active trade between the Euxine and Miletus. Cloth of hemp is still worn by boatmen upon the Danube; but although its fiber is nearly as delicate as that of flax and cotton, it is used principally for cordage, for which purpose it is imported from the interior of Russia into England and the United States. In 1858 the entire importation into Great Britain was forty-four thousand tuns. A large amount is now raised in Missouri and Kentucky, whose soil is admirably adapted to the hemp-plant. Hemp grows freely in Bologna, Romagna, and Naples, and the Italians have a saying, that "it may be grown everywhere, but cannot be produced fit for use in heaven or on earth without manure." The Italian hemp is aided by irrigation.

The plant is annual, and attains a hight of three to ten feet, according to the soil and climate. Its stalk is hollow, filled with a soft pith, and surrounded by a cellular texture coated with a delicate membrane which runs parallel to the stalk and is covered by a thin cuticle. In Russia the seed is sown in June and gathered in September.

The Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*) does not appear to have been known to the ancients, and is now found in the Philippine Islands, the Indian Archipelago, and Japan, regions unexplored by the ancients. It is also found at the base of the Himalaya Mountains. It is a large herbaceous plant, which requires a warm climate, and is cut after a growth of eighteen months. The outer layers or fibers of the plant are called the *bandola*, which is used in the fabrication of cordage; the inner layers have a more delicate fiber called the *lupis*, which is woven into fine fabrics; while the intermediate layers, termed *tupoz*, are made into cloth of different degrees of fineness.

The filaments, after they are gathered, are separated by a knife, and rendered soft and pliable by beating them with a mallet; their ends are then gummed together, after which they are wound into balls, and the finer qualities are woven without going through the process of spinning. With the produce of this plant the natives pay their tribute, purchase the necessaries of life, and provide themselves with clothing.

The imports of this article into Great Britain in 1859 were very considerable, while the United States also imported a very large amount. It is used for cordage by the ships of both countries. In one respect it differs from wool, cotton, and hemp, the fibers of all of which are found by the microscope to consist of tubes, while the filaments of the *Musa textilis*, although often fine, are in no case hollow, and consequently are less flexible and divisible than other fibers.

Within the last twenty years, a new export from India, in the shape of Jute and its fabrics, has grown up from insignificance into commercial importance, and is now among the chief exports of the country. This article demands our particular attention, as it requires but four months for its production, furnishes a very large supply of textile material, is raised at one-fifth the expense of cotton, and has been sold in India as low as one cent per pound.

Jute is generally grown as an after-crop in India upon high ground, and flourishes best in a hot and rainy season. The seed is sown broadcast in April or May, when there is sufficient rain to moisten the ground. When the plant is a foot-and-a-half high it is weeded. It rises on good soil to the hight of twelve feet, and flowers between August and September. The stems are usually three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The leaves have long foot-stalks, the flowers are small and yellow, and the capsules short and globose, containing five cells for the seed. The fruit ripens in September and October. The average yield in fiber to the acre is from four hundred to seven hundred pounds. When the crop is ripe, the stems are cut close to the root, made up into bundles, and deposited for a week in some neighboring pond or stream.

The process of separating the fiber from the stem is thus described by Mr. Healy in the "Journal of Agriculture for India":

"The native operator, standing up to his middle in water, takes as many of the sticks in his hands as he can grasp, and removing a small portion of the bark from the end next the roots, and grasping them together, he with a little management strips off the whole from end to end, without breaking either stem or fiber. He then, swinging the bark around his head, dashes it repeatedly against the surface of the water, drawing it towards him to wash off the impurities."

The filaments are then hung up to dry in the sun, often in lengths of twelve feet, and when dried the jute is ready for the market.

The color at first is a pure white, but gradually changes to yellow. The fiber, which is fine and delicate, is tubular, like that of flax and cotton, and is easily wrought; but its tenacity is not equal to that of other textile materials, although it is substituted in many fabrics for wool, flax, and cotton. A large portion of the crop, which already exceeds two hundred thousand tuns, is exported to England as it comes from the field, and is there used in the manufacture both of wool and cotton to cheapen the fabric. The vigilant eye will often detect it in woolen manufactures, in shawls, and even in sail-cloths; but when spun with cotton or wool, it is very difficult to discover its presence.

A few years since, there was a great reduction in the price of plaid shawls from England, which took the dealers by surprise, as the cost was previously supposed to have reached the lowest point; but a close examination of the threads elicited the fact that the manufacturer had adroitly twisted in with his wool a liberal allowance of jute, costing but two or three cents a pound when wool cost thirty, and thus reduced the price of the fabric.

By the use of shoddy in the manufacture of woolens, and of jute in both cotton and woolen fabrics, the English artisan saves many millions of pounds both of wool and cotton. In those districts of India where British skill and commercial enterprise have checked the manufacture of muslin and calicoes, the Hindoos of all classes find in the culture and manufacture of jute employment for all, "from the palanquin-bearer and husbandman down to the Hindoo widow, saved by the interposition of England from the funeral pile, but condemned by custom for the residue of her days literally to sackcloth and ashes." The fine and long-stapled jute is reserved for the export trade, for which it bears a comparatively high price; the residue is spun and woven by these classes as a domestic manufacture; it is made into gunny-cloth, which is circulated through the globe, forms the bagging for our corn, wheat, and cotton on their voyage to distant ports, and finally makes its last appearance as paper.

The long stems of the jute are highly esteemed in India; they resemble willow wands, are useful for basket-work and fencing, for trellis-work and the support of vines, and to make a charcoal which is valued for the manufacture of gunpowder.

The export of jute from India to England for 1859 was sixty thousand tuns. The export of gunny-cloth from India to the United States in the same year amounted to several millions of pieces.

Why should not this valuable plant be introduced into America? It requires the same season and soil as our Indian corn, and would doubtless flourish in the rich alluvial lands of the West, and furnish a very cheap and useful domestic manufacture for our Western farmers.

The term Linen is doubtless derived from *Linum*, the classic and botanic name of flax. In Holy Writ, Moses called down the hail upon the growing flax of Lower Egypt, and Isaiah speaks of those "that work in fine flax." According to Herodotus, the ancient Egyptians wore linen. Plutarch informs us that the priests of Isis wore linen on account of its purity, and mentions a tradition that flax was used for clothing "because the color of its blossom resembles the ethereal blue which surrounds the world"; and he adds, that the priests of Isis were buried in their sacred vestments. An eminent cotton-spinner, who subjected four hundred specimens of mummy-cloth to the microscope, has ascertained that they were all linen; and even now, when aspiring cotton has contested its superiority, and claimed to be more healthful and more beneficial to the human frame, the choicest drapery of our tables and couches, and many of our most costly and elegant articles of dress, are fabricated from flax.

Flax is sown in the spring and harvested in the summer, and requires but three months for its growth. While cotton grows in hot climates only, flax grows both under the tropics and in temperate climates, and as far north as Russia, Ireland, and Canada; and while at the South it runs mostly to seed, the best varieties are produced in Normandy, Belgium, and Poland.

In another particular flax has the advantage over cotton. While the latter, under the ordinary course of cultivation in South Carolina, yields but one bale to four acres, and in virgin soil rarely more than one bale to two acres, flax yields in good soil from five to eight hundred pounds of fiber to the acre, which may be converted into flax-cotton by modern machinery; and as the product has but three per cent waste, while cotton loses eleven per cent in its manufacture, the flax-cotton which is produced from a single acre is the equivalent of one to two bales of cotton.

With these important advantages, namely, its adaptation to a northern climate where the white man can labor, and a capacity for yielding so large an amount of fiber, flax holds a high place in the list of textile materials.

Flax can be raised with very moderate expense up to the time of harvest. If the soil is free from weeds, it requires little more preparation, care, or expense for its culture than wheat or barley. But from this point onward a large expenditure of labor is requisite, which greatly enhances the cost, carrying it up as high as ten to twenty cents per pound, according to the degree of fineness; for the filaments must be separated from the stem by immersion in water, must be kept in parallel lines, and prepared for the spindle by skillful and long-continued labor.

To insure the best quality, it must be pulled and bound in bundles before it is entirely ripe, thus impairing the value of the seed, while the edible and nutritious portion of the stalk is lost or injured in the water.

For many years it was spun on the little wheel, but of late years improved machinery has been applied at Belfast, Leeds, Dundee, and other cities of Great Britain; yet nearly a third of the value is lost in the broken filaments, which are reduced to tow in its preparation for the spindle. With a fiber at least as fine and delicate as that of cotton, its full value to the world will not be demonstrated until it is effectually cottonized.

In its present state, however, it has come into very extensive use. More than eighty thousand tuns were, in 1859, imported into Great Britain, and many acres are there devoted to its culture. The consumption in that country is estimated to exceed one hundred and sixty thousand tuns, a quantity equivalent to eight hundred thousand bales of cotton. In addition to this, ten millions of bushels of flax-seed are annually crushed in Great Britain, a large portion of which is drawn from India.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Protecting Animals from Rain-Storms.

I believe that Farmers, generally, are not aware how much loss they sustain in the flesh of their domestic animals, and how much they suffer during cold storms of rain in the Summer, or at any other season of the year. Warm showers never injure animals; indeed, they appear to have a good relish for such a sprinkling as they frequently get, providing it is not as cold as ice. Most animals will endure pretty severe cold, as long as they can keep dry; but as soon as their bodies have been wet, and are kept wet, evaporation commences. And as evaporation is a cooling process, the heat of their bodies is carried away very rapidly; and the sudden transition from heat to cold chills them in a very short time, and injures them more than a severe storm in Winter.

Animals will endure a very sudden change from cold to heat with impunity; but sudden changes from heat to cold are often attended with very injurious consequences. We are apt to think because it is Summer, or not freezing weather, that a storm of rain will not hurt our animals. But, could they communicate to us their feelings during a storm of cold rain, there would not be so much negligence about protecting them, especially during the cold and stormy days and nights of Autumn.

I well remember, that about twenty years ago, there was a severe rain-storm in the month of June; and although our Sheep had been sheared more than two weeks, we thought they ought to be brought home to the barn. But many of them were so cold and feeble in consequence of the rain, that it was necessary to go after them with a wagon.

About the 1st of July, 1861, there was another very cold storm of rain, which swept away hundreds of Sheep in the town where I reside. One Farmer lost about sixty of his choicest Sheep, although they had been sheared several days before the storm came on. I have heard of more than three hundred lost during the storm.

It is infinitely better for animals, to keep them in a stable or shed, where they cannot get a mouthful of food for twelve successive hours, than to allow them to be exposed for only two hours to a storm of cold rain.

When I was accustomed to keep Sheep, I was always careful to let them have the benefit of a shed, if they needed it, not only in Winter, but in Summer; and it was very unusual that our neat-cattle were left for one hour in the field during a cold storm. Cold storms not only make Horses *look* bad, but they do really injure them, by rendering them stiff and dull; and they often contract severe cold, which many times will superinduce catarrh and glanders.

Young Calves and Colts often suffer extremely from exposure to cold storms, even in Summer; and to shelter them will be time and money well appropriated. "A merciful man regardeth the life of his beast."

Work- Bulls.

All Bulls might be made to do work enough to pay the expense of keeping them, and they would in every respect be the better for it. If they have any disposition to be turbulent, nothing will more effectually "take the conceit" out of them, and render them safe and manageable, than constant labor. Mr. E. R. Andrews, of West Roxbury, owns the imported Ayrshire Bull Albert, and for some time past has worked him almost daily. A yoke was made for him, and by means of a saddle and breeching, he is harnessed in the thills of a wagon or cart, and hauls any load of suitable weight for a horse. Indeed, the men who have him in charge state that he can pull more than any horse on the farm. They take him to the field, and carry from thence to the barn a tun or more of Grain or Hay at once. He is very tractable and easily managed, but is quick in his action, generally walking faster than a Horse commonly does. He has been used considerably in hauling manure out of the barn-cellar, and there being considerable of a rise in the ground, he has been shod to assist him in getting a foothold, and to keep him from getting foot-sore. We were assured that he often takes a heavier load up this rise than two stout horses could. He is said to be "handy" anywhere. A man saddles him as he would a horse; gets on his back, and by lines attached to the ring in his nose guides him, and "takes the road" at a smart pace. In fact, he is made "generally useful" about the premises.—[Boston Cultivator.

The Chester Whites.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says: I notice in your paper of July 18, 1861, a communication from a Chester County Farmer, on the subject of the Chester County Whites. Having myself been long breeding and shipping this valuable breed of Swine, and pretty well acquainted with their origin, I beg leave to correct an error or wrong impression made by the communication above referred to, in regard to the origin or first impulse to the improvement of our Swine, disclaiming in toto any Berkshire blood in our genuine Chesters. Why, the very name, Chester White, would not sound well as having originated from a Black Berkshire. The origin was of pure white, from Bedfordshire, England, imported by one of our citizens, Captain Jefferis, long before the Berkshires were introduced into this State. I acknowledge that a few Farmers were induced about twenty years since to allow some of the Berkshire blood to get infused into their Swine, thinking by so doing to improve their stock; but soon found they had got the wrong sow by the ear, and therefore have been striving for years to get rid of the black spots. I believe our Chesters have been fairly tried in competition with all the celebrated breeds, both foreign and domestic, and from the continued increased demand for our Swine, from all parts where they are known, would judge that they had proved superior to all others.

Cotton in the Sandwich Islands.—In the village of Waianae-uka all the inhabitants have joined together with one accord, under the lead and guidance of Mr. Manuel Authon, an old resident of Portuguese extraction, and gone in with a will for the cultivation of cotton. They are inclosing a lot of about four hundred acres with a substantial stone wall and breaking up the ground preparatory to planting. The same village, acting jointly as one man, cleared and planted this spring a lot of about 150 acres with coffee trees.—[Polynesian.

THE FARMER.

A Poem read by Myron Coloney, Esq., before the Douglass County (Minn.) Agricultural Society.

WHEN the emerald hills are reddening, in the sunset's rosy glow,
And across the rolling prairies, silvery shadows come and go,
With a light step, wandering homeward, comes a hardy son of toil,
Tanned and browned, broad-handed farmer, lord and monarch of the soil.

Who can see him without longing for the roses in his cheek?
Or his full, rich intonations, as we list to hear him speak!
Hear him tell about his meadows, or his thrifty field of corn—
How his wheat, his oats or barley, must be cradled in the morn.

How his pumpkins and his squashes have completely hid the field;
While his turnips and potatoes will turn out an awful yield—
How his cattle and his horses fat and thriftily appear,
And his sheep—it beats all nature—really double every year.

Mark the sparkling look of pleasure, which these simple themes afford;
And his pride of independence, as he draws around his board;
How he thanks the Generous Giver, of all good and perfect things,
For his health and for the harvest, and the plenty that it brings.

Here you see him in his dwelling, which he has by slow degrees,
Wrought entirely and unaided, from the giant forest trees;
While within his humble mansion, built of logs in early days,
Lordly strut his Cochin Chinas, wildly cackling o'er their lays.

All the food upon his table, bounteous, varied though it be,
Is the fruit of his strong sinews—who so much a king as he?
Pick me from mechanics, merchants, bankers, traders, if you can,
Such another independent, self-sustaining, happy man.

Banks may fail and prices vary, stocks and bonds go up and down,
But he gaily laughs at panics, never dreads a Famine's frown.
Bright and happy, whistling, singing, lightly glide his hours of toil,
Tanned and browned, broad-handed farmer, lord and monarch of the soil.

Friends and neigbors from this picture let us glean a word of cheer,
It will nerve us in our struggles, it will whisper "persevere,"
It will fill our mouths with sweetness, when we drain a bitter cup,
Tell us of a golden future, bid us never give it up.

It will point us to the prairie—oh what yields its bosom makes—
To the timber hovering near it, to our lovely, lonely lakes;
To our meadows, thick with verdure, to our streams that never freeze,
To our dry and healthy winters, and our cooling summer breeze.

Where has earth a finer Eden, than before our very eyes?
Up then, route the woods and vermin! occupy this Paradise!
Break and fence and sow the prairies, raise your stock with careful hand;
Soon will comforts thicken round you, there'll be plenty in the land.

Then as years go hastening onward, as they surely, surely will,
And the crow-feet round the eyelids gather thicker, thicker still,
Oh! how peaceful is the feeling, that the world we need not roam,
Calmly, quietly enjoying each his own dear treasured home.

Management of Honey-Bees.

THE union of weak swarms in the month of July, at the North, is a matter of great importance to Bee-keepers, owing to the fact that very few families of Bees can endure our severe winters unless they are strong and populous in numbers.

The inexperienced Bee-keeper is sure, in most cases, to commit the error of endeavoring to increase his stocks or families too fast, and of wintering swarms that are entirely too small and weak to prosper.

The first swarms that issue are generally of good size, and need no doubling; but the second, and especially the third issues, are frequently so small that it would be folly to attempt to winter them, and the remedy is to join them with other swarms that come out at or about the same time.

I have found that swarms may be joined the same day they issue, without any fighting; and but very little contention for the mastery takes place till after the fourth day, when the Queen has commenced laying eggs.

My system of uniting weak swarms, is to hive them separately, as they come out; and if two issue the same day, I join them at evening as follows:

Soon after sundown, I take the weaker swarm of the two, if there be any difference in them, and carry it to the stand of the swarm with which it is to be united; before which I spread a sheet or blanket upon the ground, and as close to the front of the hive as possible (my hives being set upon stands but four inches high), and one edge of the sheet is drawn under the hive an inch or two, and secured there by small blocks of wood at the two front corners, about an inch thick, which raise the hive in front an inch high, while the back rests close upon the stand. The hive is thus raised in front so as to allow the Bees in the other hive to enter rapidly, which would not be the case if the hive were not raised.

The sheet now being spread in front of the hive, I then dislodge the Bees in the other hive by a sudden rap or two on one corner upon the sheet or ground, and they fall in a mass directly in front of the hive containing the swarm with which they are to be joined, and the Bees immediately commence running up the sheet and into the hive very fast.

I sometimes raise the lower sides of the sheet, and throw the mass of Bees against the front of the hive, in order to expedite their entering; but in most cases they will all have entered in a few minutes. There will always in such cases be a great uproar created in the hive on the entrance of the swarm, and a combat between the Queens will ensue; but before morning one of them will be killed, and harmony will be restored.

Some Apiarians seek for the Queen as the Bees are entering the hive, on being dislodged as above described, and remove her, which is a good plan, but it is not always practicable. The dead Queen is generally found upon the stand on the following morning after the union, surrounded by a dozen or two of worker-Bees in a close cluster.

Two small swarms may be joined to a third one on the above plan, and at the same time; or the union may take place at the time of swarming, if they issue at the same time, and cluster separately. One or more swarms may be joined to a swarm four days old; but I do not recommend a union after that time.

As a general rule, all swarms should be doubled at least that issue after the 10th of July. This season, owing to the lateness of swarming and the backwardness of the white-clover crop, may require its modification somewhat.

My readers, of course, will understand me to refer in dates to the latitude of central New York.

A swarm of Bees that will store up sufficient honey to carry it through the winter, should contain a peck, at least, when in a close mass. A quart of Bees are not able to store up one-fourth as much honey as four quarts can; nor can four quarts store one-half as much as a peck of Bees can; the consequence is, that three weak swarms might all perish if hived separately, while if all were united in one they would be prosperous. The reason of this is, that three united swarms are able to send out to the fields a great many more Bees, in proportion to their united numbers, than they could do in separate hives; while their joint increase is more than *six* times as much as it would be in separate tenements, owing to the fact that it requires a large body of Bees to generate the requisite heat to build combs and rear the young brood.

In some cases it will be good management to return late swarms to the parent-family, by searching for the Queen and removing her from the swarm. This may sometimes be done at the time of swarming; but she is more easily found by dislodging the Bees soon after sundown upon a sheet, and placing the hive near them, and as the Bees spread out on the sheet and run into the hive, the Queen may be discovered by those who are accustomed to thus searching for her. On removing her, the Bees will all return the next day to the hive from which they issued.

The object of returning late swarms to the parent-families is, because such swarms would not, probably, live through the succeeding winter, and the parent-families, having become greatly depopulated by over-swarming, would be in danger of perishing without the return of such swarms; as, aside from the necessities of an abundance of food for the winter, a small body of Bees are liable to perish simply from the fact that they cannot generate heat enough in cold weather to enable them to remove from one comb to another, in order to reach their stores.—[T. B. MINER, in the Genesee Farmer.

Let our Apiarians take note of these excellent suggestions.

Heating and Lighting Cities by the Power of the Tides.

SIR Humphrey Davy once remarked that people need have no anxiety in regard to the exhaustion of the coal-mines, for long before that was effected some cheap mode would be discovered of decomposing water, and this would supply an unlimited amount of fuel. This prophecy is already accomplished. If all the coal-mines in the world should spontaneously take fire and burn up, it is now in the power of science and art to extract boundless quantities of heat and light from the rivers and seas. By magnetic-electro machines water may be decomposed without any expenditure except that of mechanical power, and some recent improvements in these machines, by which their power of decomposition has been greatly increased, have suggested this article.

In a recent number we pointed out the superiority of hydrogen over all other substances for heating purposes, and on page 280, Volume 3, is an illustration of the apparatus by which this gas is produced for the purpose of lighting the city of Narbonne. As hydrogen can be obtained in unlimited quantities merely by mechanical power, we have only to make suitable arrangements to avail ourselves of the forces of Nature, in order to get all the fuel and light we want, without any current expense whatever, except the trifling one of keeping the apparatus in order.

The tide, as it sweeps through Hell-Gate four times in the 24 hours, probably exerts sufficient power to turn enough magnetic-electro machines to decompose water and furnish hydrogen for all the mechanical and domestic purposes for which fuel and light are required in this city!

Here is an opening for a discovery which will be eminent among the marvels even of this wonderful age. In place of the enormous expenditure at present incurred for fuel and gas, our steam-engines may be driven, and our dwellings may be warmed and lighted, by the perpetual and undiminishing power of gravitation.—[Scien. Amer.

Professor Horsford's Mode of Preserving Cider.

WE have been asked so many times to reprint the excellent recipe of Professor Horsford for arresting the fermentation of cider or other saccharine juices, at any desired point, that we feel bound to comply, says an exchange. We have tried the experiment so as to satisfy us of its value, and recommend our readers to do likewise. Our plan has been to add the sugar at an early stage of the fermentation, and the sulphite soon afterwards, and in somewhat larger quantity than here recommended. The sugar-makers add the sulphite as soon as the juice is expressed. Dr. Ure says the action of sulphur is to obstruct the fermentation by absorbing oxygen, and thereby preventing the elimination of the yeast particles. The following is the recipe:

"When the cider in the barrel is undergoing a lively fermentation, add as much white sugar as will be equal to half or three-quarters of a pound to each gallon of cider, and let the fermentation proceed until the liquid attains the right taste to suit; then add an eighth to a quarter of an ounce of sulphite (not sulphate) of lime to each gallon of cider in the cask; first mixing the powder in about a quart of the cider, and then pouring it back into the cask, and giving it a thorough shaking or rolling. After standing bunged up a few days, for the matter added to become incorporated with the cider, it may be bottled or used from the cask.

"Don't mistake sulphate of lime, which is a natural production and known as Plaster of Paris, for sulphite of lime, which is a manufactured article, and is worth by the barrel about 33 cents a pound, and by the cwt. 37½ cents, and by the single pound 50 cents. It has been of late years much used by sugar-makers to prevent fermentation of cane-juice; and in our opinion it will be found more effective as a preventive of fermentation in cider than as an arrester of it after it has proceeded nearly to completion."

CONSOLIDATION.—We learn with pleasure that the San Francisco packets, consisting of the Yankee, Comet and Speedwell, are henceforth to constitute one line, under the agency of Messrs. Wilcox, Richards & Co., in Honolulu, and Messrs. McRuer & Merrill, in San Francisco. Some changes in the ownership of the packets have been made, Messrs. Waterman & Co. having disposed of their interest in the Yankee. These vessels are all fine sailers, and two of them have long had the reputation of being the fleetest and most popular passenger packets in the Pacific. Under one management, as they have now been brought, they will undoubtedly be conducted much more to the interests of our trading and traveling public, and be made to pay a fair profit as an investment. There is trade enough now to keep them all running as rapidly as they can fill up; but with good management, and with such packets as we now possess, our trade with San Francisco must constantly increase. For passengers, no packets in the world possess finer accommodations and more polite and attentive officers than our San Francisco line—that is, if we may judge from the praises bestowed on Captains Smith and Paty, by those who have voyaged with them. From personal observation, we have not had an opportunity to judge; but when we find a spare berth, a goodly crowd, and nothing else to do, we intend to jump aboard and see for ourselves.—[Com. Ad.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

THE

UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS, Stock-Raisers, —AND— STABLE KEEPERS,

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.

1

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of

For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

PRICE REDUCED!

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

HOSE

SEWED WITH FOUR SEAMS,

For 15 Cents per Yard,

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE PRESSURE OF ONE HUNDRED FEET FALL AND LAST AS LONG AS THE DUCK, WITHOUT RIPPING.

I am also prepared to sell PATENT-RIGHTS for States, Counties, or Townships, as I hold the documents from the Patent Office at Washington City, with the Seal stamped upon them.

Miners and others interested will please address

BOX No. 353 AT THE MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE,

or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

For those having a disposition to invest a small sum in a safe and profitable business, now is the time. I have made sales to Mr. John Carbold, of North San Juan Township, and to Mr. John T. Allment, of Marysville. From these I have the highest recommendations, and numerous other recommendations relative to the value of this Machine.

S. HOWARD,

3-3m Pioneer Hose-Maker.

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU-COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requisitions of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the

SALE OF FRUITS

For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all

Fruit-Growers,

Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,

Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE, Flower, Field, Fruit, AND TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,

2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree, AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

FRENCH PEONIES, HYACINTHS, GLADIOLAS, LILIES, TULIPS, and other Flowering Plants,

No. 110 California street,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors,

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices.

10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR PEARLS ......OF...... TUCKER!

HOTELS.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.

Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE

Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets,

MOKELUMNE HILL.

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved, and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.

Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge,

Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts,

IONE CITY,

AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN, Proprietors.

20-3m

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
Proprietors.

18

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose,

28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESort is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive of the Springs.

14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made, which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.............................OCT. 4, 1861.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax!

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

California Agricultural Fairs for 1861.

The Annual Fairs of the State, District, and County, Agricultural Societies of this State, for the current year, will be held as follows:

Alameda County Society—At Oakland, Tuesday, Oct. 1st, to 5th.

Contra Costa County Society—At Pacheco, Oct. 1st to 5th.

Humboldt County Society—At Hydesville, Tuesday, Oct. 8th.

Fairs in Oregon for 1861.

State Society—At Oregon City, Oct. 1st, to 4th.
Umpqua Valley Society—At ———, Sept. 12th.
Yamhill County Society—At McMinnville, Sept. 24th and 25th.
Benton County Society—At Corvallis, Oct. 3d and 4th.
Lane County Society—Eugene City, Oct. 9th and 10th.
Marion County Society—Salem, Oct. 11th and 12th.
Washington County Society—Hillsboro', Oct. 16th.
Multnomah County Society—Oct. 23d and 24th.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

During the Fair Season, we are compelled to leave out much that we should like to publish, in order that we may make room for the Addresses. Our Reports, too, are necessarily short, yet all will be given in good time. Much of our correspondence is also delayed.

The beautiful song of "Theo," from the pen of the highly-gifted Mrs. James Neal, will touch tenderly upon many a mother's heart. We know our many readers will appreciate every line of this sweet strain, and we hope the artist Scott will set these words to music, for rarely do we find *words* so melodious, even though they would demand a soft sad strain.

Historical.—We invite attention to the "Indianology" in our columns. As a matter of the history of the Pacific Coast, it is really invaluable. We also refer with pleasure to the "Letters on Literature" by Mary Merrill. They are valuable to the historian.

Our notes of Mountains, Orchards and Vineyards will be resumed in our next. The press of Fair matters has delayed them.

Home-Made.

Why is it that the people of California are so backward in sustaining *Home-made goods?* Why is it that so many Pioneers in Manufactures are permitted to languish and become poor, and finally give up in despair, even while the very articles they produce are better and equally as low in cost as those imported? Why is it that there is no more true interest shown in the foundation of our State's prosperity?

We cannot but feel that there is a lamentable neglect everywhere to encourage Home-made goods, or to speak encouragingly of important new inventions. How much good a kindly word will often do to help on those who are struggling amid numerous difficulties and embarrassments to introduce inventions of great utility and importance!

It is an undeniable fact that at *all the Fairs* thus far held in our State, the Halls of Exhibition have been mostly occupied by "imported goods," placed there for show and attraction, and to induce sale, occupying the most prominent places, while the Inventions and Manufactures of our own Mechanics have hardly had a chance of display. This has been so much the case in past years that it has discouraged many from exhibiting the present year, and hence the want of an interest in exhibition by those who should have had the foremost rank.

We have watched the several Fairs which we have attended, and have been pained to notice how little encouragement the Pioneer Workingman received for even the most deserving invention or the most skillful manufactures, especially if he did not have the means to make a great display. This is also the case with all the New Products of the earth—they have the go-by, when they should be placed in the first rank, most conspicuously before the people.

We regret to be obliged to speak thus, but as our Journal professes to be the friend of *Home Productions*, and to aim to encourage Home Manufactures, we must speak thus; and we know of thousands of our Mechanics that will sustain every word we say, because they have suffered by this neglect.

We ask any one to examine the Lists of the State Agricultural Society and all the District Fairs, and notice the indifferent sums offered for Premiums upon the most costly Implements; a sum that would not pay the *drayage* of the article to and from the Fair, while hundreds of dollars have been paid for exhibits and displays that only resulted in retarding the whole enterprise, by keeping away many of the most energetic and valuable contributors.

We repeat what we have often said—our Fairs must look more to *Merit and Utility*; more to the future good of our State, and less to the popular applause of those who are not Workers, else evil will come.

Clean Grain.—How important that Grain-Growers should clean their grain perfectly. It is economy to do so before sacking, for it saves grain bags, labor, hauling, and secures to the Farmer his own Pig and Chicken Feed that he would otherwise *buy*, and he realizes a much higher price for his grain, while he secures credit for being a good Farmer, besides.

The Honey-Bee—Its Success.

Results tell the story of every occupation, whether it be Grain-Growing, Wine-Making, Sheep-Raising, Orcharding, or the labor of the Apiarian.

Results tell the story. It will be well remembered by many of our readers that some three years ago, when the Bee-fever began, this journal warned those who were catching the mania, of the danger they incurred by meddling with a business with which they were wholly unacquainted. We then said that many persons would sacrifice their time and money, and would ruin themselves, by meddling with the business.

What has been the *result?* We can name scores of men, who in despite of timely warning, invested hundreds and thousands, and lost all. We know men that were made wholly bankrupt by their foolish schemes. But such results we expected. It is truly Californian. There has never been an instance but what all legitimate branches of business have been the subject of a speculative mania and overdone, carrying loss and ruin to some; while the true and systematic business-man, who has steadily pursued his calling, has quietly passed the crisis, and won the goal of success.

The Honey-Bee and Honey-Raising are now assuming a legitimate form. Hundreds of speculators *have paid their smart-money* and left the field, and the "Working-Bee" among business-men, the legitimate Apiarian, has the field all to himself, and we think they are doing well.

We found great pleasure, when at the Stockton Fair, in an examination of the new Hives of Rev. H. Hamilton, a very successful Apiarian of Stockton, of whom we have often spoken. Mr. Hamilton exhibited a splendid polished Hive of large size—28 inches square—a Langstroth pattern. Over this square Hive a case was thrown, to open with two folds. This first case rested upon another of larger size, from which apertures were made to admit the Bees up into small frames and goblets. These were arranged around the large Hive—ten frames and seventeen goblets. The Hive, frames, and Goblets, had all been filled in *five weeks* with pure white Honey, weighing 60lbs! It was a beautiful *result*. The Hive-case, polished sugar-pine body and redwood top; a double case, very elegant. Mr. H. had also on exhibit two Presses to make Artificial Comb, from wax. This is found better for the Bee, as it aids in the early working, and the Bee can only build *worker-cells* by this pattern. Mr. H. had on exhibition, also, 100 cases of fine Honey, 500lbs, and 100 cakes of Beeswax of very pure quality.

We learned from Mr. H. that he has sold recently 65 swarms of Common Bees, besides some Italians; that he has 10,000lbs best Honey on hand, which will sell at wholesale for twenty-five dollars per 100lbs, retailing from thirty-seven to fifty cents a pound, and the Wax at seventy-five cents. Mr. H. has now on hand 350 swarms of Bees in good order. Thus we have such *results* as prove Mr. H. to have deserved the name of a successful Apiarian.

We also examined the stands of Mr. D. K. Woodbridge. His exhibit was in a Langstroth Hive of the same construction as Mr. Hamilton's. We esteem them very excellent, as it gives enlarged space for Working-Bees, and the Honey made is in more saleable order. Mr. Woodbridge had 25 boxes in his Hive, and from 80 to 90lbs of Honey, made in eight weeks. Mr. W. has 400 swarms of Bees and 5000lbs Honey on hand. His Bees are all Common Bees. He finds abundant food for his Bees now in the Bottom-lands near Mount Diablo.

In our observations in places we notice many upper boxes empty that should be full. We ask of Apiarians: Do Bees refrain from work because of upper boxes, or not? and when full, do they cease work? These questions are important to Apiarians.

At the State Fair we saw the exhibition of J. S. Harbison, consisting of Hives, Bees, etc. His Hive with new improvements is a valuable one. His Bees were at work finely (the Common Bee) Mr. H. also showed a Parlor Hive, which was a very fine one. Mr. H. exhibited a great variety of samples of Honey in jars, made, as near as could be learned, from different plants and flowers, such as Annis, Mint, Buckeye, and mountain flowers; the Honey was of different colors and of various tastes. There were ten different kinds, and as many shades. Mr. H. exhibited fifty cans of Honey, among which was one can of Red Honey, made from the flowers on the Tule-lands. Mr. Harbison has a large number of swarms of Bees in various localities, and has made a large quantity of Honey. He has been one of the most indefatigable Bee-workers in our State, and has done more by his work and writings to awaken attention to the Bee-Business than any man in the State. Mr. H. has been literally a "Working-Bee." His book should have a large sale.

Mr. A. J. Biglow had at the State Fair a very handsome Hive, with the Italian Bees. The Hive was mahogany and showy; it had four boxes, and was full of Honey, which was pure and beautiful. He also showed several Pattern-Hives, and also one made of the "tule," a Cone-Hive, strong and good. We really think they can be made available, on account of their cheapness. Mr. Bigelow has been very successful as the propagator of the Italian Bee, and as an Apiarian. His sales have been good, both of Bees and Honey.

Mr. B. H. Hoag, of Napa, exhibited at the State Fair a case of Honey in section; this is the approved way; also Beeswax of a very superior kind, both white and yellow. Mr. Hoag has also been successful as an Apiarian.

J. V. Hoag, of Yolo, exhibited a Parlor Hive of Italian Bees; also a case of Honey in sections, which was very fine.

There were several exhibitions of Honey and Bees at the Fair at Santa Rosa, indicating success. Thus it will be seen that in despite of the heavy loss of which we spoke by speculators, the steady perseverance of work! work! work! wins; and so with Bees. Steady constant attention to business is sure to win. We are glad to see the industrious prosper.

The Fair of Sonoma County.

This county held its Annual Fair, as advertised, at Santa Rosa, from the 24th to the 28th inst., and when we consider the numerous claims on the public for the time and interest of the people, we must say that the Fair was a good one. The citizens in all that region came forward—Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Dairymen, husbands and wives, children, and all, had a good social gathering, in good old fashioned "Cattle Fair" style; there was nothing "Prim" about it. If the officers were not experienced in Agricultural Fairs, they took hold of the work in good earnest, worked hard, and did their duty to the utmost.

The Pavilion was located under a grove of large shady oaks, in a cool and appropriate place; the Hall was well filled for an interior show—a very fine collection of Fruits, Wines, Preserves, Jellies, Butter, Cheese, etc. The wives and daughters of the county did admirably, bringing the work of their hands—Bread, Cakes, Butter, Cheese, Preserves, and an abundance of Quilts, Counterpanes, Embroidery, and useful domestic articles, together with Paintings, Pencilings, etc. What would an exhibition be without the women, God bless them? It would be no Fair at all.

The Stock Yard, numbering some 200 pens, was well filled; not so many as there should be, but numerous fine specimens in each department, of which we shall note the best.

The Fair was well attended; we think much better than most Fairs, for those that came seemed interested in the work.

The Races excited considerable interest, especially the Lady Equestrians, and were well attended. The Address, by C. W. Wilkins, Esq., delivered on Friday, was one of the most practical and most eloquent addresses that we have heard, and we hope to give it to our readers entire. The Address was replete with eloquent, earnest and truthful words, and such admirable truths from Nature's text-book, that it must do good. The stand of the speaker was most admirably located for a treatise from Nature's garden-field, for opposite the speaker's stand there was a semi-circle of seats for the audience, arranged under large oaks, from whose branches long folds of moss hung in graceful forms, waving in the breeze, as if applauding the eloquent words of the speaker. The audience was large. Such an arrangement for a public address is much better than within a hall, where one-half of its beauties cannot be appreciated.

We were much interested in the Fair from the general good feeling that prevailed. On the last day, Friday, the Hall was cleared about noon, preparatory to the Annual Meeting at 3 P. M. and the declaration of Premiums.

The Annual Meeting was pleasingly harmonious. The vote to have the next Fair at Sonoma was carried without a dissenting vote, by acclamation, and with cheers; and the same feeling was manifest in the election of officers, all made without dissension or opposition, save one candidate—the rest all joyously, by acclamation. This is the right kind of feeling, and knowing the new Board, we are most happy in saying, a better President and Board could not be found. The list of officers will be found below:

President, William McPherson Hill; Vice Presidents, Col. A. Haraszthy, Stephen Akers, G. L. Wratten, M. Carriger, I. G. Wickersham, James P. Clark, Lancaster Clyman, H. M. Wilson, O. W. Craig; Corresponding Secretary, William McConnell; Recording Secretary, H. F. Leidstrom; Treasurer, G. P. Swift; Directors, J. M. Maxwell, Ed. Gillan, Dickson Shattuck, William Boggs, Frank Selby, F. Schell, David Rupe and David Shattuck.

The Exhibition in the Hall was a general one; some neglect in the vegetable department. We saw no Potatoes, save one bag, no Onions, Turnips, or any article, save big Squashes, Melons, Beets, one parcel Corn, and a few other minor articles. Further reports in future.

The Fair at Oakland.

We regret to record that little interest has thus far been manifested in this Fair. We are aware that Fairs have been numerous all over our State, but our Oakland neighbors should not have been forgotten. The trip across the Bay is a pleasant one, and the Exhibition creditable. We were surprised and disappointed to know that many on the Alameda side were not represented at the Fair, when they could have aided quite liberally by their products. It is to be regretted, also, that the Race Grounds occupy so much of the time and means of our Fairs. The general result will be found to be bad. Racing, trials of speed, exhibits of the style of movement of the horse, are all well enough, but too much of it spoils all; and it can easily be seen that the Races take the masses from the Fair, and consume the largest portion of the income of the Society. This must be changed, or our Fairs will all degenerate into sporting meetings. While we approve of good racing and all legitimate trials of speed, we do not desire to have the legitimate business of Fairs lost sight of.

The Stock Grounds were better supplied with Stock than was anticipated. Patterson, Forbes & Thompson, the brothers Blacow, and other contributors, had noble Stock on the ground, all of which we shall particularize in our future numbers.

The Fair winds up with a Ball on Tuesday evening, when it is expected a pleasant party will assemble. The receipts will go to discharge the debt of the Society, and it is to be hoped a goodly number present will make a happy time, and greatly aid the Society in defraying their expenses.

Jaws of the Mastodon.—There was exhibited at the outside ground at the Santa Rosa Fair a collection of bones said to be the "jaws of the mastodon," and reported to be found in the sand of the Petaluma Creek by Mr. Edmund Smith of Petaluma. The bones have all the appearance of being genuine. They are surely worthy of investigation by scientific men. The finder is a young man who has had the misfortune to have lost an arm, and deserves sympathy in his effort to maintain himself by showing this curious specimen in natural history.

Bay District Agricultural Fair.

The Second Annual Fair of the Bay Disteict Agricultural Society came off last week at San José. As we were unable to be present, being at Santa Rosa, we copy from the San José Tribune of Friday a brief general notice of the Fair. It says:

The Fair of this Society opened on Tuesday, under favorable auspices. The lateness of the season, however, and the number of Fairs held throughout the State during the year, combined, doubtless, to diminish the attraction. But, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the Fair has been a greater success than we anticipated. The city, during its continuance, has been crowded with strangers. The hotels, and, in fact, every place where lodgings could be obtained, have been filled to overflowing, and the streets have presented a bustling and animated appearance.

The Horticultural, Pomological, and Miscellaneous Fancy Departments of the Fair, have been held at the City Hall, and the Cattle Show at the Fair-Grounds. The exhibition of Thoroughbred Stock, including Horses, Brood-Mares, Horned Stock, Sheep, and Swine, in point of quality, bore unquestionable evidence of the superiority of Santa Clara county in all descriptions of first-class animals.

The display of luscious Apples, Pears, Peaches, Grapes, etc., it is generally admitted, has far surpassed that of any other Fair held this year in the State, and warrants Santa Clara county to challenge the world to produce their equal.

We hear it generally remarked that the Fruit Exhibition at San José far surpassed that at the State Fair, and this is nothing more than was to be expected from this noted Valley, with such growers whose names we see among the exhibitors, as B. S. Fox, A. Delmas, D. T. Adams, L. A. Gould, W. O'Donnell, L. Prevost, C. Smith, J. C. Cobb, L. Pellier, L. F. Sanderson, A. King, F. Gates, A. C. Erkson, Dr. Bascom, J. Hobson, A. Suñol, J. B. Bontemps, and others. The Stock Show would also compare favorably with other Fairs, and in the Horse Department, particularly, the blood and bottom of this District challenged comparison.

We shall give further notice of this Fair.

The Stockton Fair.

Our constant attendance on the Fairs in the several districts, and the State Fair, has prevented our writing out in full all the valuable particulars we have collected, and as the dailies have given considerable attention to the subject, which we are glad to notice, we shall when the Fairs are over continue our full notes, and recall the attention of the readers of the Farmer to all that is worthy of notice. We think this a much better plan than crowding in a hurried way everything shown into our columns. We have also learned this fact, exhibitors do not give that attention to reading during fair time that they do shortly after the shows are over; then they read attentively and meditate upon results.

The Fair at Stockton was marked by one grand feature,—that of a kind and social character, a desire to make everybody feel agreeable. It is too often the case that a spirit of selfishness and a desire to make money only out of the Fair, robs it of all the satisfaction that might be otherwise derived from it.

Among the many notable things in the Fair at Stockton we found the following:

FRUITS.

E. S. Jarvis, a collection of 22 dishes, 6 each, of Apples, extra; 5 dishes of Pears, and some other fruits; all fine.

Dr. Hunt exhibited very extra Pears.

W. P. Miller exhibited the Japan Pear, a new variety, from seed, a large specimen.

Clement Detter exhibited a very fine collection of Foreign Grapes, which were creditable to him.

Vincent Galgiani had 12 varieties of Foreign Grapes.

Dr. Locke made a good show of Apples and Peaches.

D. K. Woodbridge made a fine display of Fruits, consisting of 25 varieties, very fine, and some very extra.

W. L. Overhiser, a fine show of Grapes, some 8 kinds, foreign, and large specimens.

Perley & Knapp made a very promising display of Fruit from trees planted at one year old, now three years, and without any irrigation; their orchard contains 1000 trees, all doing remarkably well.

West Brothers, showed 40 varieties of Pears, 3 of Plums, 7 of Apricots (in glass), 5 of figs, and 6 of Grape. They also exhibited a collection of 78 kinds of Apples for B. S. Fox of San Jose, which were truly superior.

Dr. Harris had fruit that was very creditable; a good display.

The Ladies did nobly here. Mrs. Benson made a display of 28 dishes very fine apples, bearing the marks in their appearance and arrangement of a lady of taste.

Mrs. Chicard exhibited some fine Apples, Gloria Mundi, and mammoth Pippin.

Capt. Weber as usual had a fine collection of Grapes, splendid and choice Plants, and many samples of valuable fruits.

R. B. Lippincot, Grapes and Apples.

VEGETABLES.

A large and perfect collection of Vegetable shown by Louis Pilhac, the best lot we ever saw at a Fair.

W. H. Lyon, good old-fashioned crookneck Squashes.

W. McPridgeon, fine Onions, on Tule land.

Dr. Locke, extra specimens Rhubarb.

Thomas Miller, a show of Vegetables, very fine.

W. H. Stearns, Island Ranch, fine sweet Potatoes, and three monster Squashes weighing 156, 175, and 192 pounds.

B. H. Brown, Blood Turnip Beets, 25 pounds each.

V. Galgiani, a fine show of Vegetables.

Other reports of stock, of Implements, works of Art, will be continued.

Success in Tobacco Growing.—From all parts of the State we have reports of success in growing Tobacco, proving conclusively that this will be one of our great crops.

Premium for Flax-Cotton.

We have received, and notice with pleasure, the noble proposition from the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, attested by Wm. R. Staples, Secretary, offering "the further premium of *Five Hundred Dollars* for the best bale of prepared Flax-Cotton of not less than fifty pounds, without respect to the place of its manufacture or production, which shall be exhibited at the Society's Exhibition in Providence on the 11th day of September" inst. The premium to be "awarded only upon the condition that the article is of a quality, and can be produced in quantity, and at a price, to be an economical substitute for Cotton—all which must be proved to the satisfaction of the Judges." The award is to be "made public on the third Wednesday in September, or as soon thereafter as the Judges may be able to make their Report." The Society also offer to defray all the necessary expenses of transportation on the bales of proper size offered for this premium.

We hope this premium will secure the production of the article sought, and we shall look with interest for the Report of the Committee. When will our State follow the example to thus encourage New Productions?

The Santa Clara College at Santa Clara.

This fine institution for the sons of our State can truly be classed as one of the highest character. There is no institution in our State where the facilities for a complete education are so perfect. It is a model establishment, having the most perfect apparatus in all the scientific departments, with teachers skilled in their duties, by long years of practice in a business that they love, aside from all sectarian feeling. A perfect education is to be desired, and at this Institute it can be had. Every dollar of cash expended for a pupil here is given back fourfold in a faithful and earnest attention to the wants of a scholar. What we have seen and known, we can testify to, and therefore cheerfully give our evidence, that pupils abroad may be benefited.

The College of the same character in our city, on Market street, is also an excellent College for the acquirement of knowledge. It is also under the best teachers, and has now about 124 scholars. The Santa Clara College has about the same number. Parents who have sons will do well to look to these Colleges.

Received.

We have received from the Managers of the Contra Costa Agricultural Society Complimentary Tickets for their Annual Fair.

Also, from the Managers of the Alameda Fair, Complimentary Cards for the Fair and Ball—The Ball to be held on the 8th inst.

We have on our table a pamphlet on the "Bertola Patent" for amalgamating and treating Gold and Silver Ores. The work describes the manner of working ores by this new patent, which comes with some considerable *eclat* before the community.

When at the Fair at Santa Rosa, we received of Mrs. Fowler, of Sonoma, sample bottles of Tomato Catchup, Mushroom Catchup, and Watermelon Sirup, all of excellent quality, and much superior to those usually found on sale as imported. The Melon Sirup was made from the rind of Watermelon, and was excellent. These are the kind of Home-products which pay, and are most creditable to the maker.

For the fine Fruits, Grapes, Apples, Pears, Pomegranates, etc., and some choice Wines of extra character, Sherry Wine, Red, and White, we were indebted to the collections that graced the tables of Gen. M. G. Vallejo, of Sonoma.

We were also presented with sample bottles of most excellent Wine from N. Carriger, Esq., of Sonoma.

Several parcels of Apples, Pears, and Quinces, were kindly given us by several contributors, for all of which we are grateful.

Several friends gave us parcels of extra Apples, the names of the donors of which were unknown to us, as the lots were marked in numbers. We shall hereafter note them.

Cider Mills Wanted.—The demand for Cider Mills has about cleaned the market of all good Mills, but we would suggest to those in want of them to call and look at the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, intended as a Mill for grinding Wheat and Corn, which is now at Greene, Heath & Allen's, Front street. This Mill can be converted into a Cider Mill very easily, and made available as an excellent Mill. It is worthy attention now, when Mills of this kind are so much wanted. Besides, it is one of the *best* Wheat and Corn Mills ever invented.

The Sinews of War.—*We* want the same material for our battles with the Types and Paper that the commanders of armies want when they are preparing for battle; it is *Money!* Money is the sinew of war, and Money is the thing ever needed in a Printing and Publishing Office, and as we constantly pay out, so it is equally necessary it should continually come in. Will those who have ordered the Farmer since July, and all to whom we have sent bills, send us by mail the amounts due us from them, and oblige us?

Why not Make "Tule Houses?"—The neat Bee-Hive made and exhibited by Mr. A. J. Biglow at the State Fair should induce others to try and make larger buildings of the "Tule." We believe very fine buildings can be made at little cost for all domestic animals—Henneries, Sheep Cotes, Dairy Stalls and Pig-Pens—we mean the roofing part of them. In some cases, such as Henneries, it would be strong, durable and cheap. Who will set the example?

In War-Times, "Grease the Wheels."—How important it is to be ready for war in time of peace! And so it is equally important that all who have carriages, wagons, coaches, etc., should always keep the wheels greased and ready for a hurried start, if needed. Then buy "Home-made" Axle-Grease always, and be sure to get the "H & L," the best ever made, and thus patronize those who, like Hucks & Lambert, have labored to build up our own industrial interests.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Nevada papers mention the arrival of a family of overland immigrants, consisting of husband, wife and 12 children. The father was only 28 years of age.

There are several patches of Tobacco in Tulare county. In growth and quality, it is pronounced by supposed competent judges, equal to that of any State East.

General Sumner received orders by the late Pony to have the regular troops on this coast ready to start for the East at short notice. Four companies of artillery will be retained to garrison the forts in this harbor. The volunteers lately called for will remain in the State, and occupy the posts vacated by the regulars.

The Uncle Sam which left on Tuesday for Panama, took $1,115,009 57 in treasure, for New York, except $93,495 for England, and $11,000 for Panama. Among the passengers were Rev. Dr. Scott, wife, and six children, who intend to take the English steamer at Aspinwall for Europe.

The finest sweet potatoes grown in this State, the Delta thinks it safe to say, are raised in Tulare valley, and that they are fully equal in size and quality to the best South Carolina. Here, again, if a market existed, they would be largely cultivated, and they could but sell where ever offered. The completion of the Tulare Canal would open a market.

Judge Cowles has decided in the cases of selling liquor or goods on Sunday, in contravention of the Sunday Law, that the party actually transacting business, be he clerk or proprietor, is the one to be arrested, and that, too, with or without a warrant. He also decided that all bona fide hotels can sell liquor, as the law exempts them.

A California Pear.—There is now "some pear" on exhibition at Gould's stand, in the Pacific Fruit Market. It is of the variety called Pound Pear, but weighs several; just what it weighs is four and a quarter pounds, being 21½ by 17 inches in circumference, and was raised at Napa, by Gen. W. S. Jacks. The pear is to be sent East, to astonish the natives.

The weather has been rather variable for some time, and the Dry Season is apparently about over. From the 20th to the 23d ult., rain fell in different portions of the State; up north at Yreka, southeast in Tulare county, and farther south in Los Angeles county. At Los Angeles the rain continued two days, and started the grass, while it injured the bean crop, but it is thought the grapes will not suffer.

A pretty good shot was made by W. H. Johnson, of Calaveras county, lately. While hunting, he shot three full grown deer at one shot and with one bullet. The first one struck was hit in the neck and fell dead in its tracks; the second was struck in the heart and ran about fifty yards; the third was so badly wounded that Mr. Johnson, by following half a mile, got another shot at it and "bagged his game."

Since the Game Laws let up, sportsmen are having good times, as game is represented to be very plenty throughout the State. Three gentlemen from Stockton, in twelve hours shooting on the hills about Copperopolis, bagged 280 quail, recovering their game without the assistance of dogs. At Visalia, the Delta says two individuals killed in a few hours, 63 quail and 13 rabbits; and a party of four, at the Sink of Deep Creek, in one day killed over a hundred rabbits and a large number of quail.

Tulare county appears to be well stocked with bees. The Visalia Delta says honey is abundant in its vicinity of the best quality. In the comb, fresh from the hive, it sells at only twenty-five cents per pound, and at that price there is very little demand. If any means existed of getting it to a market, very large amounts would be raised in this region. The Delta also states that "Mr. A. S. Hamilton, of this place, sold his Apiary, consisting of 70 or more stands of Bees, lately. The first hive sold brought $15, and the rest averaged only about $4, each. The hives were in good order, many containing from 50 to 75 pounds of honey each."

A pleasant and faithful picture of California is given by the Stockton Argus, in a "weather" item on the 24th ult. It says: The appearance of clouds floating over us and the peculiar feeling of the atmosphere betoken the coming upon us of early winter rains. The noise of geese overhead speaks winter almost distinctly, so closely is the presence of rains and wild geese blended. The air is more moist, and it is this that made the heat last Sunday at 91 degrees felt more oppressively than the 100 degrees of midsummer. Then the air is dry, and the animal heat passes off rapidly; now the dampness refuses this rapid passing away of heat from the body, and an oppressiveness is experienced that is unknown in a dryer atmosphere. We may soon expect the rains upon us; the dusty roads to give way "to the hubs" of our teamsters; the wild game to take the place of food of lesser note in our markets; the green grass to cover the earth as a beautiful mantle to hide the parched appearance of a summer's plain; the alternate storms and sunshine of an Eastern summer to usurp the series of months of our California summer's drought; the pattering of rain upon the roof as a music to contrast with the stillness of a summer's night; the beautiful flowers over the plains peeping up in gladness that they hide the deep crevices that gaped in the absence of water during the long summer days; the cattle rioting in food where they so long have wandered in search of a scanty subsistence. Winter in California is not looked upon as a season of resting nature, as on the Atlantic side. Here, it is indeed our real summer; there, it is a season of cold and privation. Here, all nature is joyous; there, it covers the earth with its mantle of white to protect it from piercing frosts. Here, the storms bring gladness to the miner and to the farmer; there, it creates anxiety from the distress it brings to the poor. Here, it conveys gladness to the eye, with its growing grasses and the green leaves put forth by trees in gratitude for the lowering clouds that assuage their long continued thirst; there, it is a look of desolateness over the land, of leafless trees moaning in the cold winds, of ice-bound streams, of crisping snow, of freezing blasts, of cold to that intensity called bitter—a term extracted from the roots of frost and snow and ice. Californians, themselves hardly appreciate the blessings enjoyed in our climate that protects us from the oppressive dampness of an Atlantic summer's heat, and from the dreary solitude that covers the landscape of an Atlantic winter.

From the East.

The Pony brings St. Louis dates to the 24th, and from Washington to the 22d ult. The intelligence is not of great importance. Kentucky is presented as the theater of the most interesting movements. Colonel Crittenden, at the head of an Indiana regiment, had marched through Louisville on his way into the interior, and was received with enthusiasm by the citizens. Brigadier General Anderson had published a proclamation calling upon the loyal people of Kentucky to flock to arms. A counter proclamation had been issued by General Buckner, the commander of a force of Tennesseeans who at last accounts was marching upon Bowling Green. Governor Magoffin is compelled, reluctantly, to carry out the instructions of the Legislature, and put the militia in a condition to repel invaders. From Western Virginia we have favorable reports of the continued success of our arms, wherever the United States troops came in collision with the rebels. General Rosencrans was, at last accounts, in possession of Muldrough's Hill, supposed to be near Summerville, on the Gauley river. General Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain, had obtained a victory over the rebels, driving them from position, with a considerable loss. A rebel camp at Petersburgh had been attacked and broken up by two companies under Captain Kidd, several of the enemy having been taken prisoners, and a quantity of stores captured. At Barboursville, also, Colonel Bigler had routed a small rebel force. Count de Paris and Duke de Chartres, sons of the late King of the French, Louis Philippe, had offered their services to our Government and been accepted. They would probably be placed on Gen. McClellan's staff. By the latest accounts the position of affairs on the Potomac was represented to be unchanged. The enemy are reported from two or three respectable sources to have about 100,000 men at Centreville, Fairfax, and in adjacent places, and to be in expectation of an attack from the Government forces. Their advanced positions had been shelled with success, as often as they had become visible from our batteries. From Cairo, we hear of an unimportant skirmish, in which the enemy were driven back. It is stated that our relations with Spain are unsatisfactory. Work is going forward on the new Government buildings in Washington, including the dome of the Capitol.

Too Many Fairs.

The public seem to decide that we have had too many Fairs. They say they cannot attend; that the encouragement to compete is not sufficient; that only a few contributors are noticed, and they the favored ones. We know there will always be grumblers everywhere, and those who do not get *First Premiums* are generally dissatisfied; but is it not a fact that there have been so many Fairs that the *interest* in them has been in a measure lost, and instead of the people looking at the good of the country and the public advance in the real industry of the people, it has become a scramble for Premiums, or a place for making money for some shows, together with the business of eating and drinking, betting, racing, traffic, etc? All legitimate business in the sales of New Implements and Inventions, of Stock, and Products, is right; but these seem almost secondary. Other kinds of business monopolize the public mind, and but little advance is made in the real objects of Agricultural Fairs.

Look Out for the Millers Among Your Bees.—Great complaints are made by Amateur Bee-men, that the Bee-Moth is making great depredations. We have heard of several instances where Hives have been entirely eaten up by the Moth. Such destruction can only occur, we think, where there has been neglect, for it is easy to prevent the entrance of the Moth; and even if they do get in, it is easy to examine the Hive, if the right kind is used (and none but good Hives, Harbison's or Langstroth's, should be used), and remove the Moth at once. Where the Miller is seen, the entrance to the Hive can be nearly closed at night (the night being the time the Miller enters), and opened in the morning; or the "New Patent Bee-Protector" can be used (a sample can be seen at our Office). This effectually precludes the probability of the entrance of the Miller. We wish our Apiarians would communicate with us on this subject.

A Wonderful Cow and Sheep.—We visited a tent at the Santa Rosa Fair, where was shown a Monster Cow seventeen hands high, weighing 2300 pounds; the cow was dark-red, good form and well put up. There was also exhibited a black Sheep with five legs, and, most singularly, the added leg started just where a horn should grow, and formed a leg with hoof hanging down about eighteen inches. They were raised by Mr. Richard Siske, Yuba, Sutter county, near the Butte Mountains.

Shipment of Wool to England.—Right glad are we to know of the activity in shipping Wool to England. For fine Wool it is decidedly the best market, and even coarse Wools do well. Messrs. W. T. Coleman & Co. are large purchasers of Wool, and are always ready to buy at prices that will prove remunerative to the Wool-Grower. This House are ready to aid the producer in the shipment of Wool or Grain on their own account, either to New York or Liverpool, and they will assist him as liberally as any house in the country.

Splendid Church-Ware.—Looking into the store of J. W. Tucker & Co., we saw some new and very beautiful goods, such as Opera-Glasses, opaque style, superb Fans, Visiting-Cards, Shell Combs, Fruit-Stands, and rare and costly Diamond goods, one Necklace being worth $1200, and other superb wares; but in addition to these, we saw magnificent Church-Ware, such as Baptismal Fonts, Chalices, Urns, Candelebra, and other rich and rare goods, such as one would expect to find at Tucker's only.

The Contra Costa Gazette says: "During the past week a lot of Cattle were offered at public sale in our county. After due notice of the time and place of sale, 40 head of American Stock were bid off at $5 75 per head. Their hides and tallow ought to be worth more than this price."

Help us to Report.—We ask of Farmers, Stock-Raisers, Inventors, and all, to furnish us with all important facts touching these great interests, for which information shall be glad to make them returns and reciprocate their kindness.

The End Justifies the Means.—The Oregon Statesman, a sterling Union journal, observes thus succinctly: Certain Secession newspapers have been suppressed by force, or by the refusal to carry them in the mails, yet they were probably —nay, certainly—an aid to the rebels, and the great mass of men can better live without secession newspapers than without government and laws. The writ of *habeas corpus* has been disregarded, where it was manifestly dangerous to trust the "glorious uncertainty of the law," and absolutely safe to rely on dungeon walls. It is better that a few Secessionists (we think no Union man has been immured) should be for a time deprived of liberty without course of law, than that the course of law itself should be arrested forever.

An Active Intelligent Young Man is Wanted

To take charge of an important business. A capital of two or three thousand dollars will give him the privilege of a business that will yield him a handsome revenue. Undoubted references will be required, and an entire freedom from all other business connections, as he will have almost entire control of a lucrative and increasing business, in which he can be partaker liberally. Energy, activity, and confidence, are the materials required.

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

Let Us Have Peace.

"Leaving one's country for one's country's good."

How significant this sentence at the present moment! How important, too, it is that these words should be properly understood; that there are very many in our midst that it would be better for them and our State that they should leave it, there can be no doubt. Both would be gainers, for by their education and birthright affinities they never can be contented here, and their presence seems only to make them restless and unhappy. How truly can it be said of such what is quoted above.

There are others, too, now in our midst, who by their *acts* have already become so embroiled in the unhappy political National quarrel that they cannot remain *contented* citizens. How much better for them to leave, for it is literally true that they would be "leaving for their country's good;" for if this unsatisfied, restless, and discontented portion of our population should depart from us, quiet would be restored, and therefore it would be true.

"They would leave their country for their country's good." Perhaps such persons might say, "They had as good a right to stay as any other citizens." We say, No! no! We are now a Government of Law; over the whole people this Law is a shield for all, and those who are not willing to yield *obedience* to that Law peaceably, would become subjects of that Law's penalty if broken. Now, we hold it would be much better for all concerned that those who cannot cheerfully and readily yield obedience to it, that they should seek another country or another locality, where Laws in accordance with their ways of life may be more agreeable to them, and leave those who are satisfied with the present Government to enjoy it in peace.

We hope, therefore, that those who are so belligerent that they cannot peacefully subscribe to our Laws, that they will speedily "leave their country for their country's good!"

The Visalia Delta.

Sorry, very sorry, that in these stormy times trouble should gather around the "Holmes" of Visalia, especially when they are so *green*.

In an article we published relative to our exchanges, we did say that "we did *not* intend to exchange with so many *foreign* papers, unless they would do something for California." It is a notorious fact that the great mass of newspapers in the old States entirely eschew any favorable notice of the resources of our State, they seem unwilling to speak well of California, for fear such notices should drain them of their population, and yet our State is flooded with newspapers from abroad, while the Press here labor to build up the very papers abroad that take their bread and butter from them. We go for Home Products and Home Manufactures, but we did not intend by our remark to say we should "withdraw the light of our countenance from Home Newspapers." We go for Home Production—aye, even especially for the "Holmes" in Mariposa. His wit often saves a doctor's bill, unless the glass runs too high or too low. What would our country do without the "Holmes" of the Mariposa Gazette and the Visalia Delta. Even though he had *done nothing for his country*—miserable old bachelor as he is—and the only evidence of his reform has been his *marriage* or *union* of interests of the Gazette and the Delta, and now he talks of *seceding* from his "Home" at Visalia. Oh, traitor Holmes! any man that will live, surrounded as you have been, by the soft smiles, the beauty and generous kindness of so many of the blessers of the "Homes of our Land"—any man that will live so long "out of the Union"—be a "Holmes," and yet not have a *home* of his own, nor do anything for his country, but live a lone bachelor—we will, like the "Autocrat" withdraw the light of our smiles from *such* a "country scrub," and give him over as a *hopeless case*, and cast him out among the "Holmeless wanderers of the mountains, even into the Yo-Semite Valley," and among the Big Trees, to find a place of rest in some old *burnt-out log*. Now, don't you feel bad?

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.

A. H TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.

A. H. TODD & CO.

San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon** Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

Water-Cure.—The public generally understand but little of the science of Water-Cure. The masses suppose it means "cold water" almost at all times and in all cases. Such is not the case. Water is only a part of the science, and not cold water alone, either, but water warm and cold, and connected with a well understood *diet* applicable to the case. This grand science, as connected with Electricity, will be explained to *Women* who "need a Physician," by the Editress of this Journal, whose Card appears in the Ladies' Department. Our duty to the sick and suffering demands that we should refer to one who is fully qualified for this important duty, and we feel confident that all who call will find relief from suffering more speedily than they anticipate.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
California street, near Front,
19

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks,
Powder,
Shot,
Fuse,
Cordage,
Marline,
Blocks,
Baling-Rope,
Oakum,
Tar,
Pitch,
Rosin,
Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

RACES!! RACES!!

THE FALL RACES OVER THE SAN JOSE COURSE, will commence MONDAY, October 14th, and continue SIX days.

First Day—Monday, Oct. 14.
SWEEPSTAKES

For all colts and fillies now three years old, except Miama. Subscription $150, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $150 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

R. Jourdan's (John Trimball's) b c Jack Trimball by Belmont, dam by Limber John.
Jerome Fox's br c Conflict by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
Williamson & Emerson's br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford.
E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.

Second Day—Tuesday, Oct. 15.
SWEEPSTAKES

For colts and fillies now two years old. Entrance $100, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $100 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

Lewis & Carlisle's b f Gilroy Belle, by Belmont, dam by Whip.
Lewis & Carlisle's br f Arzelia Belle by Belmont, dam by Eclipse.
Jerome Fox's ch f by Belmont, dam ——.
Jerome Fox's ch c Beauregard by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
R. Jourdan's (J. Evans') b c Venture by Belmont, dam by Black Sal.
R. Jourdon's (A. Hopper's) ch c Bally by Belmont, dam Julia Mullen by Tom Benton.
S. H. Louer's (W. Keller's) ch c by Belmont, dam ——.
Williamson & Emerson's gr f Pororocco by Belmont, dam White Swan by Grey Eagle.
John E. Tyree's ch f Lizzy Dale by Owen Dale, dam by Tecumseh.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch c Ben Lippincott by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (Jas. Moore's) b c Harkaway by Billy Cheatham, dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle.
John B. James' b g Shepperd Boy by Jake (a son of Joe Gales) out of Troubador's dam.

Third Day—Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Purse $300. Mile-heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Oct. 17.
SWEEPSTAKES

For all ages. Subscription $500, forfeit $250. The proprietor to add $800 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

SUBSCRIBERS:

W. M. Williamson enters br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford, 3 years.
John P. Welsh enters b h Rideman by Imp Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 6 years.
A. F. Grigsby enters b c Volscian by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

Fifth Day—Friday, Oct. 18.

Purse $300. Two miles and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Oct. 19.

Handicap Purse $200. Entrance ten per cent, added. Horses to be handicapped by the Judges.

Entrance in the other purses, ten per cent.

Persons visiting the San Jose Course, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to add to their comfort during the Meeting.

J. C. SMITH,
24-td Proprietor.

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

"THEO"—AGED FIFTEEN.

BY MRS. JAMES NEALL.

The while I listened to the sounding glory
Of the far reaching sea,
A mother's lips were telling the sweet story
Of Theo unto me.
The tender solemn story, of sweet Theo unto me.

How all her life was rounded into beauty,
And passing days,
But saw her treading higher slopes of beauty,
And gladder ways;
And how her spring-time blossomed, 'neath the rays

Of love, which made an azure of her heaven
And round her threw,
Soft shadows such as glorify at even
The drifting blue,
When dying sunlight sends spent arrows through.

And all the while the day was slowly paling
Away from sight,
Yet on the sky, a gold and sapphire railing
Barred out the night,
And mellowing twilight purpled all the light.

A sweet sad story—sweet in that recalling
Beside the sea,
It seemed as though a lovely star was falling
Away from me,
A star, whose unseen trackless path was all eternity.

For Theo died! Alas! the mournful meaning
Athwart my soul,
Fell like a shadow over all things leaning,
And dirge and dole
Thenceforth were surging in the wild waves' roll.

And thus methought—Life is a flickering taper,
And Death may come,
To quench its flame as a mephitic vapor;
Then cold and numb,
In the drear darkness, Hope itself sits dumb.

Nay some sweet spirit whispered, as the glory
Of the far reaching sea,
Became a requiem and memento mori,
Of Theo unto me;
God early sets his chosen angels free.

And she was gathered, a sweet odored blossom,
While yet the dew
Was lying like a pearl upon her bosom,
And all the Blue,
Perpetual sunlight round about her threw.

Would ye have kept her till the winds had rifted,
The bud apart?
And one by one the tender leaves had drifted,
Leaving her heart,
Bare and unsheltered for the Archer's dart?

Ye know not now—ye may not hear the singing
Of glad release,
How Death, the white winged, unto her was bringing,
The boon of peace,
Your lamb was folded with unspotted fleece.

Oh! father! mother! well I know the weeping
Beneath the smile,
The tender memories that your hearts are keeping,
How all the while,
Ye whisper each to each—so pure, so free from guile

Why could it be? Oh! God's mysterious dealing
Ye may not scan,
But *all* is ordered the redemption sealing,
Of fallen man;
And life and death are wheels to carry on His plan.

Then rest in this—the silent inward teaching
E'en while ye weep
And ever as your thoughts are upward reaching
The memory keep
Of that sweet psalm; "God giveth His *beloved*, sleep."

* * *

[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 5.

Lord Francis Bacon is recognized as one of the greatest philosophers and deepest writers the world has ever seen. He was son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. He was born in London, January 1561, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He gave evidences of a mighty intellect in childhood, and as early as sixteen expressed his disgust with the prevailing system of philosophy. He complained of it because it did so little to benefit mankind. After spending about four years at Cambridge, he traveled in France, subsequently publishing a work entitled "Of the State of Europe." He returned to England in 1579, on account of his Father's death, and after endeavoring, through his uncle, Lord Burleigh, and his cousin, Robert Cecil, to procure some advancement, in vain, he attached himself to Essex, Burleigh's rival, who befriended him. This kindness he most cruelly repaid by appearing against the Earl of Essex when on trial for a conspiracy against the Queen. He had been devoting the most of his time to the study and practice of law, though he had not neglected literature and philosophy. He had, in fact, commenced his great work, "The Instauration of the Sciences." In his desertion of Essex, he showed himself entitled to the fame he earned, as being "the greatest, wisest, meanest, of mankind."

After James I. came to the throne, in 1603, he succeeded to various important offices, at last becoming Lord High Chancellor of England and Baron Verulam, which title gave place to that of Viscount St. Albans. As Chancellor, he was guilty of the meanest conduct, and showed an entire lack of moral principle. His violations of plain duty were so gross, that he was at length tried, and confessed to twenty-three articles of corruption in these words: "It is my act, my hand, my heart; I beseech your Lordships to be merciful to a broken reed." He was banished from public life, and gave attention to his philosophical and literary pursuits, which he had never entirely neglected.

In 1597 he had published his "Essays;" in 1605, his "Proficience and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Human." He also wrote "Of the Wisdom of the Ancients," "The Felicities of Queen Elizabeth's Reign," "History of King Henry VII.," etc. He is generally known as the Father of Inductive Philosophy, having taught the inductive method in the second book of the "Instauration of the Sciences," called "Novum Organum."

He died in 1626, and in his will was found the following: "My name and memory I leave to foreign nations, and to mine own country after some time is passed over." Posterity has recognized his greatness, and while they have mourned his lack of uprightness, some few of late generations have dared to think that as his spirit was subjected to the influences of a higher, better sphere in the life beyond the grave, he would gain of the soul's wealth, even as here he gave evidence of being endowed with mental superiority.

Mary Merrill.

* * *

Queen Victoria's Children.—At the seaside residence of Queen Victoria, in the Isle of Wight, a large portion of the pleasure-grounds is appropriated to the young Princes and Princesses, who have each a flower and vegetable garden, greenhouse, hot-houses, and even a carpenter's-shop. Here the royal children pass hours of their time. Each is supplied with a set of tools marked with the name of the owner, and here they work with the enthusiasm of an amateur and the zeal of an Anglo-Saxon. There is no branch of gardening in which the royal children are not *au fait*. Moreover, on this juvenile property is a building, the ground-floor of which is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries, closets, dairies, larders, all complete in their arrangements, and here may be seen the young Princesses, arrayed *a la cuisiniere*, floured to the elbows, deep in the mysteries of pastry-making, like a rosy New England girl, cooking the vegetables from their own gardens, preserving, pickling, baking, sometimes to partake among themselves, or to distribute to the poor of the neighborhood the results of their handiwork. The Queen is determined that there is nothing which shall be unlearned by her children, nor are the young children ever happier than during their sojourn at Osborne.

* * *

Bitter Sweets.

AN OLD MAID'S THOUGHTS ABOUT MEN.

BY SARAH SNARL.

Men are Lords of Creation, eh? no doubt each and every individual of them!

The Lord only knows what some of them are Lords of, say I. There's Augustus Popinjay, a harmless but most aggravating specimen of the class yclept dandy, with not an idea above the color of his gloves, the curl of his moustache, or the tie of his cravat. Concentrated essence of puppyism, from the crown of his Knox-covered cranium to the sole of his faultless patent-leathers, limp-kneed and pale-moustached, what is he lord of, I wonder? not himself, be sure, as you'd say, could you see him cuff the little sinner who shines his boots—those small but most patent instruments of torture.

'Tis to be hoped the frigid temperament of Miss Stately Strongface, to whom they say he is engaged, may not bubble over sometimes at his helpless inanities, when he becomes legally Lord of her.

Poor Popinjay! mild fledgling! could not the ever-recurring novelty of neckties suffice for your temporal happiness? Why trust the puny frailty of your shell-like barge on the stormy ocean of matrimony, and as convoy, too, of so hard a craft? Has the silly ambition to be Lord of some one, or something, allured you, blind Popinjay—doomed dandy?

There's Alderman Poundwill Purseproud, who made his money by pork-packing. He is what you may call a Lord of Creation; now the way he holds in hand his several dependants, from the meek wife who crouches at the first creak of his boots on the door-step, to the smallest boy in his packing establishment, is a sight, I tell you?

The moment he, the master, enters that stately brown-stone Fifth Avenue pile, which weighs like a nightmare on his wife's mind, silence, save for the nerve-disturbing incessant creaking of those dreadful boots, reigns supreme. Why will pompous men aspiring to be Lords of Creation *par excellence* wear creaking boots? It is because they 'aggravate to the last degree; drive to the verge of distraction everybody around them.

To hear our Alderman punctuate his Lordly ascent to the upper rooms by a series of creaks on each individual step of the much-imposed-upon stairs, do you wonder that poor, pale, sensitive creature stops her ears? Then you, happy reader, have never been cursed with nerves! Would you like to see the puny, half-frightened, wholly-cowed expression of the children of this house, as with finger to lip, they scamper noislessly up three stairs at a time to the most out-of-the-way attic, at the resounding bang with which the hall-door daily announces the arrival of the most magnanimous Lord—this worse than Russian autocrat? Maybe I, Sarah Snarl, wouldn't like the training of such Lords for a spell! Wouldn't I take the creaks out of their shoes, though? Perhaps not!

Least bearable of all Lords, your solemn, long-faced Lord of Creation, Deacon Doughface, for instance, who sleeps, or rather snores, eats, and drinks, to a psalm-tune, if your eye is on him; but, God wot! that exterior is truly a whited sepulchre, concealing a festering mass of intolerance, and all manner of vice and uncharitableness.

See him with stiffly-starched neckcloth, meek, deprecating attitude, sanctimonious smile, spotless black, and measured, appealing tread, as he glides and subsides into, with upturned eyes, a well-cushioned pew, in a shady corner of one of our most fashionable worship-shops. Could you believe he was a systematic destroyer of innocence, a panderer to appetites the most degrading, a defrauder of the laborer, oppressor of the widow, encourager, nay, landlord, of dens so vile as to disgrace civilization? Yet he carries that hypocritical head day after day among his fellow-men with an air, "I am worthier than thou;" and God defers blasting it with his lightning for some inscrutable purpose, which I, Sarah Snarl, freely confess is more than I can understand.

That man, that Lord of Creation, if you will, is a devil incarnate, and should not be turned loose on any community, but shut up in a Pandemonium of his own selection; that, I, Sarah Snarl, would consider a capital punishment.

* * *

Jane G. Swisshelm on the Treatment of Babies.—In the last number of her paper, Mrs. Swisshelm devotes over a column to the treatment of babies, commencing with the moment when they are ushered into the breathing world. Her ideas are pointedly expressed, and show, however erratically on other subjects she may at times have wandered from her natural orbit, that warm instincts still maintain their sway. She starts out with the assertion that half the children born die in the first year, and that nineteen out of twenty are ruined in health by the carelessness of mothers. Give them plenty of flannel, keep them clean, warm, and dry, rub them well occasionally, let them have plenty of sleep and fresh air, but not expose them to drafts, and they will flourish. She says if infants were treated on the principle on which a good farmer treats lambs, goslings, etc., well fed and warm, they would live and grow well. Her prevailing idea is that babies are chilled to death, and that in Summer or Winter the greatest care should be taken to keep them warm. She says: "Keep the baby warm! Warmth is life. Cold is death. We think it unnatural to have their bald heads bare—believe that the air on the scalp is a constant and dangerous stimulant to the brain—believe that Nature, in her efforts to keep the head warm, sends too much blood to the head; and that is one fruitful cause of the dropsies of the brain, brain fevers, etc., which carry off so many of the children. If it were right and proper to have the scalp exposed to the air, nature would not have so clothed the human head; and until the natural covering comes, an artificial substitute should be supplied. But upon this point we do not hope to influence any one. Dutch babies wear caps, and how could any lady of taste have her baby look like a Dutch baby!"

Potato Pudding.—Three large-sized potatoes ("mealy taters") boiled and skinned, six apples, stewed and mashed with them, half tea-cupful of butter worked in, a grated lemon with its juice, sugar and a little nutmeg; all commingled and baked between two crusts, is an admirable imitation of lemon pie.

Corn Muffins.—One quart of sweet or sour milk, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one of carbonate of soda, two eggs, one spoonful of melted lard or butter; put all in a pan and mix them, adding as much corn meal as will make them the consistency of pound-cake dough; then grease the muffin rings and bake in a quick oven.

One Kind Act.

When Mary and I were married we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon. We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—a table, bedstead, dishes—but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. I told Mary she must turn up a tub, for I could not run in debt. No, no. It was not long before our rich neighbor, Mrs. M—, found us out, and kindly enough supplied us; half a dozen chairs were added to our stock. They were old ones, to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put on our snug quarters, they never looked just right before. The tables are turned with Mrs. M— and me now, she has turned a poor widow; but she shall never want while I have anything, never. I don't forget those old chairs.

Ah! now the secret was out! It was the interest of the old chairs which maintained the poor widow. She was living on the interest and the compound interest of a little friendly act of years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blesses the operation of his great and moral law, "Love thy neighbor;" and we should often see it, could we look into the hidden part of life, and find that it is not self-interest nor fame that binds heart to heart! The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which robs wealth of its power to curse, extracts bitterness from sorrow, and opens wells of gladness in desolated homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence!

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30

(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).

For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

* * *

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M.D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,

Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is *so* low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street........ .SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
3 No 144 Sacramento street

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 177 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses,
Marine Glasses,
Spyglasses,
Magnetic Machines,
Thermometers,
Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON
Female Seminary.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on
Wednesday, September 25, 1861,
And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session	$150
For Tuition in Music, per session	50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing	25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each	25
Washing per dozen	$1 50

Payable Quarterly in advance.

For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance	250

☞ Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy graduations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionary through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School
FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

☞ Terms the same as in the Female Department.
7 Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once	$ 15
Board and Tuition per session	335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session	45
Stationery, per session	10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session	10
Vacations, if spent at the College	35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,
No. 92 CLAY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
B. C. AUSTIN,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
IMPORTER OF
Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

..ALSO, FOR SALE..
THE NEW PATENT MILK-PAN,
OR "DAIRYMAID'S DELIGHT."

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Orders from the Country, promptly attended to.
21-tf

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

OUR ORDERS.

Weave no more silks, ye Lyon's looms,
To deck our girls for gay delights!
The crimson flower of battle blooms,
And solemn marches fill the nights.

Weave but the flag whose bars to-day
Drooped heavy o'er our early dead,
And homely garments, coarse and gray,
For orphans that must earn their bread!

Keep back your tunes, ye viols sweet,
That pour delight from other lands!
Rouse there the dancer's restless feet,—
The trumpet leads our warrior bands.

And ye that wage the war of words
With mystic fame and subtle power,
Go, chatter to the idle birds,
Or teach the lesson of the hour!

Ye Sybil arts, in one stern knot
Be all your offices combined!
Stand close, while courage draws the lot,
The destiny of humankind!

And if that destiny could fail,
The sun should darken in the sky,
The eternal bloom of nature pale,
And God, and truth, and freedom, die!
[Atlantic Monthly for July.

* * *

Antiquities Discovered. — During the late cruise of the Phenix Island Guano Company's packet-schooner Liholiho, Capt. Goddard, the Company's Agent landed on Malden's Island, to explore the same, and gives an interesting account of the remains of houses, wells, and graves, which were found on the eastern side of the Island. The houses had been built to cover ground in the shape of a cross, the foundations only remaining. These were built of large slabs of coral, and the floor inside covered with small pebbles. The paths between the houses and the main road to the beach were paved with coral slabs, and the wells were laid up with the same material, everything being finished in the very neatest and most substantial manner. At the present time the wells are filled with salt water. The graves were near the houses, and were quite numerous. On examination, there were found in some of the graves trinkets, mostly necklaces, of the style usually worn by Catholics. Capt. G. brought away a skull and some other little articles. Here is a question for the curious, as to who the former inhabitants of Malden's Island were, and how they came there; and if the wells once contained fresh water, what has caused the change? The general supposition is that this was a stopping-place of some of the Spanish buccaneers, which three centuries ago cruised between South America and the Manillas. But whether this was one of their depots or settlements, as Ascension Island probably was, or whether the ruins are all that remain of a castaway crew, will probably never be known. Future investigations may furnish some clue as to who the settlers were. Malden's Island is a low coral island, without trees or verdure of any kind but coarse grass, and apparently uninhabitable by human beings.—[Pacific Commercial Advertiser.

Dr. Porson and the Lady's Bottle.—When Hoppner, the painter, was residing in a cottage a few miles from London, Porson one afternoon unexpectedly arrived there. Hoppner said that he could not offer him dinner, as Mrs. Hoppner had gone to town, and had carried with her the key of the closet which contained the wine. Porson, however, declared that he would be content with a mutton-chop and beer from the next ale-house; and accordingly stayed to dine. During the evening, Porson said: "I am quite certain Mrs. Hoppner keeps some nice bottle for her private drinking in her own bedroom; so pray try if you can lay your hands on it." His host assured him that Mrs. Hoppner had no such secret stores; but Porson insisting that a search should be made, a bottle was at last discovered in the lady's apartment, to the surprise of Hoppner and the joy of Porson, who soon finished its contents, pronouncing it to be the best gin he had tasted for a long time. Next day, Hoppner, somewhat out of temper, informed his wife that Porson had drank every drop of her concealed dram. "Drank every drop of it!" cried she; "it was spirits of wine for the lamp!"

Diarrhea.—The following seasonable advice we copy from Hall's Journal of Health: It may be well for travelers to know that the first, the most important, and the most indispensable item in the arrest and cure of looseness of the bowels is absolute quietude on a bed. Nature herself always prompts this by disinclining us to locomotion. The next thing is to eat nothing but common rice, parched like coffee, and then boiled and taken with a little salt and butter. Drink little or no liquid of any kind. Bits of ice may be eaten and swallowed at will. Every step taken in Diarrhea, every spoonful of liquid, only aggravates the disease. If locomotion is necessary, the misfortune of the necessity may be lessened by having a stout piece of woolen flannel bound tightly around the abdomen, so as to be double in front, and kept well in its place. In the practice of many years, we have never failed to notice a gratifying result to follow these observances.

Triumph of the Stars and Stripes in Wales.—At a regatta which came off at Cardiff, Wales, on June 2d, the first prize, £4, was won by an American boat, pulled by an American crew, and commanded by a Portland boy. They came up to the Judge's-stand with the old Stars and Stripes flying at the stern, amid the cheers of the crowds of admiring spectators.

Jebb's New Patent Churn.

This famous Churn can now be had at our Office. We have had some made to answer the demand. They are a grand Churn. Persons at a distance can be suppled by sending an order with reference for the amount, $12 50. Patent-Rights for sale.

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Saddle-Horse For Sale,

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to
T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

0 Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
No. 68 Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

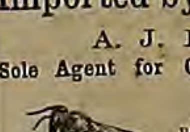
☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

Pure Italian Bees!

Imported by S. B. Parsons.

A. J. BIGLOW,
Sole Agent for California and Oregon.



Flushing, Oct. 30, 1860.

I have this day furnished to A. J. BIGLOW one hundred and thirteen ITALIAN QUEEN BEES, which he is to take to California to propagate and sell on our joint account. Besides these, I have sold no Bees to go to California. My sales here have been to two classes—Agents, and non-Agents. The latter have been supplied only on their written agreement neither to sell, loan, or give away, prior to the first of June, 1862. The former are allowed to propagate and sell for me, making the same conditions to those to whom they sell.

S. B. PARSONS.

These Bees have been pretty generally distributed throughout the State, and as far as heard from, are coming up fully to the anticipations of the purchasers as to their superiority over the common black Bee. "Their beautiful color and graceful form render them an object of interest to every person of Taste." A Circular, containing the terms and conditions of sales, will be sent to all who send me their Post-office address.

The following-named persons have some of this lot of Bees, and are acting as Agents for me:

Rev. Hiram Hamilton, of Stockton;
J. S. & A. Harrison, of Clear Lake, Napa county;
J. V. Hoag, Yolo county;
Geo. W. Ramsdell, Marysville;
Frederick Neidhardt, Illinoistown;
Dr. D. G. Perry, Auburn, Placer county;
M. Hardy, } San Jose;
Jackson Lewis, }
B. H. Hoag, Napa county;
O. W. Childs, Los Angeles;
Fred. Woodward, Yolo county;
Benj. N. Bugbey, Folsom;
Isaac Hoag, Yolo;
P. V. Veeder, Knight's Landing, Yolo county;
Dr. W. S. Livingston, Pilot Hill.

A. J. BIGLOW.
Sacramento, March 20, 1861. 5-3m

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto cleansed parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860 P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179 old No.) 645 new No. Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

HOGS! HOGS!! HOGS!!!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE WILL BE PAID

For Grain-fed Hogs,

At the Pork-packing House of
WILSON & STEVENS,
Corner Broadway and Sansome streets.

N. B.—Parties having tule or slop-fed Hogs need not apply. 5

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary.

For sale by
T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
23m San Francisco.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street.

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]
Oct. 3.

Since our last report, we have to note the completion of the loading of the ship Fearless for New York, with 7800 sacks Wheat, 11,000 sacks Barley, 510 bales Wool, 3000 Hides, etc. The brig Therese for Hongkong on the 28th ult. carried 4000 qr-sacks Flour, 2868 sacks Wheat, 340 sacks Oats, and 950 flasks Quicksilver. The ship Galatea, for Liverpool, carried 26,500 sacks Wheat, and 2000 sacks Barley. The ships Charger and Moonlight cleared yesterday for Hongkong, carrying as a portion of their respective cargoes 4800 qr-sacks Flour, and 9700 sacks Wheat. The ship Electra, for Sydney, and the bark Constance, for Auckland, New Zealand, cleared yesterday, the former with 7958 sacks Flour, 8062 sacks Wheat, and 3720 sacks Oats, and the latter with 6900 sacks Wheat, and 250 sacks Barley.

There are now loading, the ship Herald of the Morn- Liverpool, and the bark Oregon for Australia. The ship Franklin Haven for Liverpool, which we mentioned as having gone to Vallejo to load Wheat, has about completed her cargo. It is reported that several other vessels are now chartered, and if we may be allowed to form an opinion from the active competition prevailing among buyers, shippers, millers, and speculators, they either have orders or are firm in the belief that Wheat is sure to advance. The competition created by these parties, all being in the market, has enabled sellers to advance rates fully five (5) cents ₱ 100 pounds. We quote the market to-day for Wheat as to quality, from $1 40 to $1 70 ₱ 100 pounds, with an upward tendency. Barley remains dull, and Oats are without sale, with large stocks on the wharves, and daily growing larger.

There is a slight improvement in Flour, shippers paying $4 40 for superfine, and from $4 80 to $5 50 for extra. Hay continues at our previous quotations, and receipts are ample.

The receipts of Produce for the past week have been as follows: Flour, 17,306 qr-sacks; Wheat, 59,298 sacks; Barley, 19,436 sacks; Oats, 9000 sacks; Cornmeal, 197 sacks; Bran, 1458 sacks; Middlings, 113 sacks; Buckwheat, 110 sacks; Beans, 343 sacks; Potatoes, 6032 sacks; Onions, 700 sacks; Salt, 3150 sacks; Wool, 261 bales; Hay, 736 tuns.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 55@ 1 65	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 40@ 1 65	Domestic ₱100 lb	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	80@ 85	Hay .. ..₱tun	9 00@12 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 12	Buckwheat ₱100 lb	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 25@ 1 37	Potatoes..	1 37@ 1 50
Rye..	1 50@ 1 75	do new	..@ ...
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	4 25@ 5 25	Yams, S Island ..	1 00@ 2 50
Flour......₱bbl—		Turnips, white ..	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	5 50@ 6 00	do yellow.. ..	75@ ..
do superfine	4 50@ 4 75	Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
do fine.. ..	3 00@ 3 20	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra..	..@ ..	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
do superfine	..@ ..	Cabbage..	50@ 75
Onions.. ₱sack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..₱tun	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	30@ 50	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	10@ 15
do Eastern ..	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. .. ₱doz	..@ 55		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱ lb	06@ 08	Dry Hides .. ..₱ lb	..@ 8c
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱ lb	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Oct. 3.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ lb.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Oct. 3.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. ..₱ lb	....	Okra, Dry.....₱ lb	.. ..
Artichokes...₱doz	75@1 50	do Green.. ..	12c
Beans, ...₱ lb	6c	Potatoes, ...	c
Beets	3c	do New	3c
Broccoli .. ....₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6c
Cabbage	$1	do Yams (S Isls) ..	8c
Cauliflower..	1 00	Pumpkins.. ..	3c
Carrots, ...₱ lb	1¼c	Parsnips.. ₱doz bunches	75c
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	12c	Parsley....	50c
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	50c	Pickles, in jars..each	50@62c
Cucumbers, ...₱doz..	25	Rhubarb.... ....₱ lb..	..
Cranberries.. ...₱gall	1 25	Radishes..₱doz bunches	50c
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱ lb	50c	do yellow . . .	50c
Egg-Plant..	12c	do black, ₱ bunch	12c
Garlics, new	12c	Red-Peppers.. .. ₱ lb	25c
Green-Peas	5@8c	Summer Squash	4c
Green-Beans	.c	Squash, Marrowfat......	3c
Green Peppers..	12c	do Hubbard's,.. ...	4c
Green-Corn, ears,..₱doz	25c	String-Beans......	@ 8c
Lima Beans	12c	Spinage.... .. ₱basket	50c
Lettuce.. .. . ₱doz	50c	Salsify.. .. ..₱bunch	8c
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱ lb	..c	Turnips, ...₱doz	37c
Mushrooms, cultivated ..	50c	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	..c
Onions.. .. . ..₱ lb	5c	Tomatoes, fresh,.. ₱ lb	5c
FRUIT.			
Apples.. .. . ₱ lb	12c	Crab Apples .. .. ₱ lb	8c
do cooking.. ..	3@4c	Limes... .. ...₱doz	37c
Pears, cooking	6c	Oranges..	@50c
do Louise B de Jer'y ..	10c	Malaga Lemons..	$1 00
do Bartlett.......	12c	Pine Apples.. .. each.	$1
do White Doyenne...	10c	Bananas..	4@12c
do Vicar of Winkfield	none	do ₱bunch...	2 50@$5
do Fall Butter..... ..	10c	Grapes, white,.. ..₱ lb	15
do Duchesse d'An'leme	12c	do Sweetwater ..	8c
do Easter Beurre.. ..	..c	do Hamburgh	none
do Seckel..	15c	do Los Angeles..	15@20
Strawberries.. ₱ lb	12@25c	Yellow Gage...........	25c
Raspberries........ ..	@..c	Damsons	12@15c
Gooseberries..	@..c	Almonds	25c
Currants..	..c	Peanuts..	25c
Blackberries	12c	Filberts..	15c
Lawton Blackberries ..	12c	English Walnuts.... ..	12c
Cherries....	..	Green-gages	@ 12c
Apricots.......	..c	Pie-melon	3c
Nectarines	12c	Watermelons.. each	12@25
Figs, new..	15c	Canteloupes..	10@37c
Peaches..	8@12c		
POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, com.. ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back.	..@ ..	Venison.. ..₱ lb.	10@ 25
do Mallard..	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz.	..@1 50
Geese..	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each.	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Turkeys.. ..₱ lb.	..@ 37	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Hens... .. each.	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	37@ ..
MEATS.			
Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin and rib pieces.. ..₱ lb	15c	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ lb	10c
Pork-rib, etc..	15c	Lamb...	15
Veal....	15c	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12c
Veal Cutlet....	15c	Bacon, California.. ₱ lb	20c
Corned Beef....	8c	do Oregon..	25c
Smoked Beef...	17c	do imported..	25c
Pork Chops....	12c	Hams, Cal and Oregon ..	25c
Mutton Chops..	12c	do imported.. ..	20@25c
		Tongues.. .. .. ..each	75c
		do smoked..	$1 00@1 25
DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal's..₱ lb	25@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₱ lb	20@ 25
do Eastern....	25@ 40	Lard California ..	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱doz	..@ 62	do Eastern.. ..	..@ 25
Duck-eggs..	..@ 62	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ ..
FISH.			
Salmon.. .. .. ..₱ lb	20c	Crabs, large... ..₱doz	75c
Smelts	6c	do small.. ..	25@50c
Perch..	12c	Soft Crabs..	50c
Rockfish..	12@15c	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish..	12c	do fresh..	—c
Smoked salmon, new....	15c	Shrimps .. .. ..₱ lb	12c
do herring.. ₱doz	c	Flounders..	18@25c
Tomcod... .. ..₱ lb	12c	Sea Bass..	25@30c
Crawfish...	10c	Halibut (rare)...	—c
Oysters........₱100	$1 50		

Very Superior Sheep.

Several lots of Sheep of various kinds:

ONE LOT OF 900 EWES, }
ONE LOT OF 350 EWES, } All super or.
ONE LOT OF 650 EWES, }
SPANISH MERINO BUCKS, } Both very extra
SOUTHDOWN BUCKS, }

Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 23

Sales of Wool in London.

We give an Account-sales of Wool in London, the first two lots at auction; cause of low rates, unwashed, musty, and burry condition. Sales from twelve cents down to nine cents:

March Sales, 1861;

Ex Cowper, from San Francisco, in London:

Grease...Lot 78...L (in diamond) F...	7	bales	@ 6 d.
" ... " 79...	... 2	"	@ 5½d.
" ... " 80...	... 8	"	withdrawn, sold subsequently at private sale.
" ... " 81...	... 8	"	
" ... " 82...	... 8	"	
" ... " 83...	...13	"	
" ... " 84...	...12	"	
" ... " 85...	... 2	"	

Wool Market in New York.

New York, Sept. 10, 1861.

Gentlemen: Since the date of our last respects, 31st ult., there has been no abatement in the demand for Wools for Army and Navy cloths. Almost everything of suitrble quality has been bought up. There is not a bale of California Wool now here unsold. Lots that hitherto would hardly be looked at by buyers, have been taken at full value. The cargoes daily expected per "Sierra Nevada," "Mary Robinson," and "Belle of the Sea," will find a ready market. No material advance in prices has recently taken place. The large lots afloat from Europe have kept the rates in check. While no decline is looked for, a considerable rise is improbable, as the English markets are heavily stocked and depressed, and large importations can quickly, and will undoubtedly, be made. As the season for the Fall clip is at hand, we would again most urgently impress on all interested in the trade, to discourage the bringing to market of Wools filled with clover-burs,

Very respectfully, John W. Smythe & Co.

◆

The Curative Effects of Grapes.

Dr. Herpin, of Metz, has published a very interesting account of the curative effects of grapes, in various disorders of the body. They act, firstly, by introducing large quantities of fluids into the system, which, passing through the blood, carry off, by perspiration and other excretions, the effete and injurious materials of the body; secondly, as a vegetable nutritive agent. Employed rationally and methodically, aided by suitable diet and regimen, the grape produces most important changes in the system, in favoring organic transmutations, in contributing healthy materials to the repair and reconstruction of the various tissues, and in determining the removal of vitiated matters, which have become useless and injurious to the system. Directed by a skillful physician, this valuable curative agent can be made to produce the most varied effects on the constitution. It It also possesses the advantage of being acceptable to invalids. The treatment lasts from three to six weeks. The quantity of grapes that may be consumed varies from one to four pounds a day, commencing with small quantities, which are gradually increased. The skins and seeds must not be swallowed. In the absence of grapes, the most beneficial effects may be obtained from dried raisins, provided a quantity of water, sufficient to satisfy the thirst they create, be taken at the same time, or they may be stewed in the same manner as prunes.

◆

Brandy from Grapes.—The following directions for making brandy were given by Dr. Graves, in the Tuolumne Courier: To make brandy from grapes and their refuse, and if you wish to make from the refuse (that is, what remains after pressing out the juice for wine), you must add to them tepid water, to extract the spirituous part left in them. Take now your extracted fluid, and put the same into your still and distil it over, the same as whisky. This first product is put into a tub with one-fourth pound of fresh-burned pulverized charcoal to the gallon. Stir the whole well up for half-an-hour, and then fill again your still, and distil it over again with a slow fire. If the heat is too strong, you will not only lose in strength, but in flavor also. In order to make a firstrate brandy, it requires a third distillation. And if you go through the process right, you will have, when of a proper age, an article vastly superior to any imported article you can buy; as there is very little brandy imported but what is made from alcohol, or at least alcohol and brandy mixed; to say nothing of the unscrupulous use of prussic acid, which is sometimes used to give it a flavor, to represent age; thereby destroying health and often life. The above directions will answer to make good and cheap brandy, if properly followed; and now is the time that such information is most needed, as our gardeners scarcely know what to do with their abundant crops.

"Float Land."—The curious statement is made by the Stockton Republican, that in its Agricultural district there are quite large tracts of land that actually float upon deep water. The soil on them is some two or three feet deep, and a 20-foot pole forced through it finds no bottom below, as there is usually a lake of great depth beneath it. This, we should say, is at high tide, for the lands rise and fall with it. Some of the tracts are very superior grazing land, and large quantities of Hay are cut upon it, persons going with their carts, animals, and machinery upon the tracts. At high water the lands bend up ahead like a small hill, when a heavy team passes over it, which embarrasses the cattle very much. They are generally driven over it at low tide. The bending is like that of ice in some stages, and there are air-holes in the land. Persons navigating the sloughs are sometimes compelled to pry an acre or two one side or the other, to afford room for their vessels to pass. These singular formations originate, probably, from floating tule and other drift-stuffs which have collected, and by some means have sunk under the water sufficiently to receive the sediment left by floods for years. The owners of these lands intend by artificial means to double the depth of the soil on their islands, considering them a valuable part of their possessions.

◆

Coal Oil.—In Humboldt county, coal oil springs have been discovered within a mile of the ocean, in Lower Mattole. Some of them yield a number of gallons in twenty-four hours. The Times says the oil is very pure, has the peculiar smell, and when lighted, produces the same kind of light as our common kerosene, the only difference being in the color—the natural coal oil being very dark, in fact, nearly black. A number of companies have been formed for the purpose of prospecting for oil. One company has commenced to bore for oil upon Mr. Davis' ranch, and have gone down already some eighty feet. They have struck some small veins of coal, and will undoubtedly strike a very extensive one, as the country has every indication of being an extensive coal field.

◆

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Valuable Breeding-Stock.

Those who have valuable Breeding-Stock should be sure to make that Stock known through our columns by their regular advertisements. This is the only way to extend the information so as to make it known over the whole State.

The Paddock.

Young Wallace.

We herewith give the pedigree of the noble Clydesdale Stallion, Young Wallace, recently imported here on the bark Camilla, from Australia, by A. C. Cushing, Esq., and of which we spoke in our last issue.

This fine animal can be seen at "Ben Fish's" Stable, on the corner of Pine and Sansome streets, and is worthy of special notice, as this is a class of Stock very much wanted to improve our Draft-Stock:

Young Wallace, black entire colt, bred by Edward Bradley, Esq., of Craigieburn, Victoria, got by the imported Clydesdale horse, Cochrane's Clyde, out of the Clydesdale mare Nance, was foaled 16th of November, 1858.

Cochrane's Clyde, a rich bay, was bred by Mr. Alexander Bridge, of Earn, near Perth, Scotland. He was exhibited at the Highland Society's Show, at Berwick, and gained the prize, beating twenty-nine others. At the Port Phillip Farmers' Society Show, at Melbourne, in 1849, he was awarded the first prize.

Clyde is by the celebrated horse Prince Royal, the property of John Barr, Esq., of Erskine, Renfrewshire. Twenty-eight of Prince Royal's progeny were used as sires in Scotland. Clyde's dam gained the first prize three years in succession at Perth, in 1849, 1850, and 1851.

Nance is by the imported Clydesdale horse Douglass, out of an imported Clydesdale mare.

◆

Pedigrees of Stock.—We request those who have procured full Pedigrees of their Stock, to forward the same to us at an early day, that we may publish them. We will publish the Pedigrees of all Stock of high character, and thus make known extensively all valuable animals of all kinds.

◆

May We Have Your Aid!

We wish to place our journal in every county of every State where it can be mailed among the old States of our glorious Union. This will make known the resources of our rich State, and no more acceptable newspaper can be sent abroad than our journal. Now, we ask our friends to aid us in this work. See our new Prospectus, and the reduced prices.

Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

Information of the Wool Markets.

We have now completed an extensive correspondence with all the various Wool Markets of importance in the world, and can keep Wool-Growers well posted upon these matters. To these reports we refer our readers; they will find them important.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

BEN FISH'S
NEW
LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES,
Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,
Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE
....IS....
FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND
Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

LIVERY AND SALE ONLY
Mr. Fish will give his
PERSONAL SUPERVISION,
WITHOUT PARTIALITY
To either party, for the sale and purchase of
Horses and Fine Stock,

And trusts by strict attention and integrity to share the public patronage.

All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

TO THE
WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.

The undersigned, agent of the California Wool-Growers' Association, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
9 321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
San Francisco.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market **Fruits and Vegetables,** in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expenes. 1-3m

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

FARM STOCK, &c.

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!

Those who want the progeny of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

To Wool-Growers!

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD call the attention of the Wool-Growers of California to their flock of

Fine Full-Blood Merino Sheep,

Which is acknowledged by the best judges to be the finest flock of Sheep in this State.

Our flock originally consisted of nothing but Full-Blood Merino ewes, and the bucks were imported from the celebrated flocks of J. D. Patterson, Chataque Co., N. Y., consequently we have never had upon our ranch anything but the finest Full-Blood Stock. We now have

A Limited Number of Bucks For Sale,

Which we intend to offer at such prices as to place them within the reach of all who wish to improve their flocks of Sheep. There has never been finer Stock imported into this State, and the bucks we now offer for sale have the advantage of having been

REARED HERE,
And Fully Acclimated,

Therefore more desirable than imported Stock.

Persons wishing to see our Stock, will find a sample of our bucks at FISH'S STABLES, on Pine street, San Francisco.

For information concerning the Clip from our flocks for this year, and quality of the Wool, we refer to Mr. J. E. PERKINS, Agent of the Wool-Growers' Association, San Francisco, or to Col. WARREN, of the California Farmer, who will show the Bucks to purchasers.

Persons wishing to address us will send letters to care L. B. BENCHLEY, San Francisco, who will give any information required concerning our flock of Sheep.

GODCHEAUX & BLACKBURN,
16 Rancho Passo Robles, San Luis Obispo Co

RAMS!
FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

THOROUGHBRED CATTLE,
Sheep, and Swine.

HAVING ARRIVED BY THE last steamer from New York, with a choice lot of THOROUGHBRED STOCK, which, with that recently received by previous steamers, will enable me to supply the market with French Merino, Spanish Merino, Southdown, and Leicestershire SHEEP; Essex, Berkshire, Suffolk, and Leicestershire SWINE. Also, a few Short-Horn Durham CATTLE, including some superior YOUNG BULLS.

This Stock has never been surpassed by any previous importation of the kind, and it will be sold as low as the same quality can be purchased from any other RELIABLE source. The Stock can be seen at our Ranch directly across the Bay from San Francisco, a short distance below the Ferry Landing at San Antonia. I will also keep a few of the SHEEP at the Black Hawk Stables, on Pine street, San Francisco, where I will be happy to show them to any one wishing to see truly good Stock.

JAMES M. PATTERSON, Agent for
24 John D. Patterson, of Westfield, N. Y.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,
HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Better than Preston & Merrill's
— AND —
At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

TRALVEING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
St. Louis,
LAPPIDGE.............................. COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON FRIDAY,......................Oct. 11, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
4 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company,
ARRANGEMENT FOR
1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick:
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

SONOMA AND SANTA ROSA
PACKET.
The steamer
PRINCESS,
GEORGE J. CLARK..............................Master

Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on this route as a

Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to
WM. GREEN, Agent,
At Embarcadero; or
E. K. DODGE, Agent,
530 Davis street, 2d door from Pacific Wharf,
6 San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
"HOME MANUFACTURE"
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE
HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the
WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION
their material has acquired, of being
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
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VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1861. NUMBER 5.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 186 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis. To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Address by Hon. C. P. Wilkins.

Before the Sonoma County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, at Santa Rosa, Sept. 26th, 1861.

It was a custom in the olden time for the Greeks yearly to gather together to celebrate their great Olympic games, when poetry and philosophy, music, eloquence, and all things beautiful in art and useful in science were expended—poured out in rich profusion to swell the annual tribute to their national grandeur. It was a custom for the Hebrews once a year to assemble together from the valleys and the mountains, from the gardens and the deserts, to worship round the high altar of their common God, and pour forth at the Feast of the Tabernacles the rich productions of Judea.

So have we this day come up from the gardens and the vineyards, the harvest-fields and the grazing pastures, the workshop and the laboratory, to present our offerings upon the altar of civilization and progression, to exhibit the results of our labors and promote with earnest heart and willing hands the advancement of the science of Agriculture, of Mechanics and the Fine Arts.

Here is no shock of steel-clad warriors in the fierce tournament of a barbaric age—here no contest of the gladiator of ancient times, nor the bloody and brutal exhibition of the modern ring—nor are the strength and intelligence of man here pitted against the keen courage and rapid instincts of the wild bull and the still wilder tiger.

We make to-day no bloody sacrifice—we excite no ignoble nor dangerous passion; but, carrying in our hands the emblems of the peaceful occupations of our daily lives, we meet together as a common brotherhood, to advance still onward the cause of domestic as well as national prosperity.

You are practical and earnest laborers within the great arcana of Nature—you are daily and hourly standing in the midst of the wonderful machinery that unceasingly performs the husbandry of God—while your speaker can only utter plain and practical truths that are potent to him as layman. He is standing like one outside of the mysteries of the temple—he cannot, from his ignorance and his inexperience, rend the vail from this most sacred subject. Sacred! for what brings you nearer, what binds you closer to the Throne of God, than the never-ending manifestations of His daily operations? Sacred! the first offerings ever made upon the altars erected unto Deity by the wandering offspring of fallen man, were the "fruits of the ground" and "the firstlings of the flock." Let us treat this subject then as sacred, and let us hope that your offerings and sacrifice will be beneficial to yourselves and acceptable in the sight of God and man.

Nature herself is the first as well as the best of all agriculturists, and from her formulas and her broad principles we can gather, as from an open book, deep lessons of wisdom. She does not plant where she cannot reap an abundant harvest. She places the appropriate seed on the appropriate spot. She sows broadcast her finest clovers as well as her richest garlands of flowers upon the warm alluvial prairie, or in the deep deposits of the river bottom.

For the protection of the gentle daisy, mother Nature with careful hand seeks the bosom of some overhanging crag, that "the winds of heaven may not visit its cheek too roughly."

With strong arm and unerring instinct she plants her pine tree upon the summit of yonder coast range, the mountain top for its pedestal, the sky for its coronet, and the ocean for its mirror, and then from their nature will that pine tree grow,—

"Loftiest on loftiest and least sheltered rocks,
Rooted in barrenness, where naught below
Of soil supports them 'gainst the Alpine shocks
Of eddying storms; yet springs the trunk and mocks
The howling tempest till its hight and frame
Are worthy of the mountains from whose blocks
Of bleak, gray granite unto life it came
And grew a giant tree."

Upon the exhausted plain Nature periodically pours down from the hillside the accumulated riches of past ages. She blasts the lime rock with the lightning and grinds it to fertilizing powder in the thunder storm. She appears in the flood and the freshet, the richest loams and warmest sands from the river bed, and with fertilizing waters spreads them broadcast upon the hungry plain.

The lessons that Nature teaches us are the primary letters in the great alphabet of Agricultural science—and if in any respect we violate these fundamental principles, we wander from the pathway of success and progression. But with an earnest purpose, receiving these lessons in the elementary school of Nature, we may add up vast stores of knowledge from experiments made by ourselves and from the teachings of almost every known principle of mechanics and natural philosophy. The pioneer upon the soil of California a few short years ago saw but little to encourage husbandry—a few scattered spots, apparently the only ones favored by Nature, were all that met his inexperienced eye; the impressions derived from the results and long experiment of missionary labors were unfavorable to this State as a grain-growing or fruit-producing land. Armed with the pick-ax and shovel a whole host of hardy adventurers from every clime, sought wealth from the rock-bound mountain and went down into the depths of waters to draw forth the rich deposit of gold. But how great, how beneficial the change! Had California been fated to stand upon the catalogue of nations as merely a gold-producing State, what terrible destiny might have awaited her unfortunate position! While pouring forth from the reservoirs of her wealth the streams of precious metals to swell the commercial channels of the world, she might have fallen beneath the enervating influences that have destroyed almost every mining country upon the face of the globe. Even our boasted Anglo-Saxon race, clad as it is in all the panoply of civilization, girt as it is with intellect, and energy, and courage, might have fallen beneath the blasting corruptions of a purely mining community. Yet, to-day we feel prouder of our rank as an agricultural than as a mining people. The orchards, the vineyards, the grain-fields, and our live stock, form the true and substantial elements of our wealth and stability as a State. We out-number that portion of our State exclusively devoted to mining. Side by side with the monthly shipments of gold ride upon the ocean for a foreign market, our swift clippers freighted with the cereals from the valleys of these once condemned and slighted counties. While mining has overturned mountains, filled up the beds of rivers, destroyed blooming valleys, and transformed the whole western slope of the Sierra Nevada into a desert of uppiled rocks, we here in the more peaceful and pleasant pursuits of a pastoral and agricultural life, have made the barren places to smile, and the land teems with a hardy and industrious people.

Close upon the advancing footsteps of the miner and the farmer we demand the presence of the manufacturer. In this State we need the establishment of workshops, with a whole host of ingenious mechanics, to consume the surplus productions of our prolific soil and for the investment of our surplus supplies of silver and gold. Separated as we are from the dense manufacturing ponulations that line either side of the Atlantic ocean, the transportation of our surplus grains is attended with too much cost to make it remunerative to the producer. We need consumers. England, France and the Northern States, crowded as they are with workshops of every description, contain within themselves a home market for all the productions of their soil, and they are compelled to draw their supplies from the great granaries of other lands. With our immense yield of gold, with our abundant harvest, with an extensive mining population to feed, we yet need the workshops of the manufacturer and mechanic to give certainty and stability to the market for our grain, fruit, vegetables and meats, and exchange at reasonable rates the coinage of the forge and the hammer for the crops of the plow and the harrow.

We have a palpable evil in our midst. It is, that we have in cultivation to-day too many acres of land. This may seem strange to many, yet the history of modern experiments and the teachings of common sense emphatically tell us, that it is better to cultivate one acre properly, systematically, as it should be cultivated, than to farm by an ignorant, careless and improvident method a greater number of acres of the same description of land. And this results, perhaps, from our over anxiety to be the possessors of large tracts of land, far beyond our means to handle advantageously; as, for instance, the farmer of the far West has been taught from his earliest childhood, that he is entitled as a birthright, as one of the inherent blessings of his manhood, to no less than one hundred and sixty acres of land; and he will be content with no less. If he is of limited means and is unable to purchase he settles in good faith, with an earnest heart and hand, upon the broad domain of the general government. He insists at once, that he must farm this entire tract—the whole hundred and sixty acres are under his control and he must farm the whole—and what is the necessary result? He half fences the whole—he one-third plows the whole—he one-fourth sows the whole, and he produces a one-tenth crop from the whole. Without means, without skill, for ten long years he has been scratching over the mere outer surface of a most rich and prolific soil, without ever attempting to feed his exhausted acres when they hunger and thirst for the proper fertilizing agents, without ever dreaming that it is necessary to rest the overtasked and weary earth, by letting it sleep every three or five years, while the air, and the sun, and the rain, and the honey-laden dews of night pour down rich manna upon its bosom, the reckless husbandman goes on from year to year weakening his own strength and destroying the virgin purity and native vigor of his generous homestead.

It costs as much money and as much labor to thus half-farm one hundred and sixty acres of land as it does to plow and subsoil, and then subsoil, perhaps, again, and well fence and well keep eighty acres, and in most instances the smaller number of acres will yield as much gain as the one hundred and sixty acres, and this can be well done by the farmer himself—a matter of immense importance, when the high price of labor in general consumes the price of his crop; for it becomes him, if he would preserve his manhood and his independence from the curse and slavery of horrible debt, to cultivate no more land than he can attend to well, thoroughly, and by his own industry and the labor of his own household. Farming with him should be no gambling transaction—leave that to the professional speculator, the stock-jobber, and the money-broker. Then, if the season does fail every three or five years, as it most probably will do, yet the prudent tiller of the soil has a noble, because safe, income, from the kind and grateful earth.

But the moderately rich man has the same monomania—say one who enters upon the fertile valley of the Russian River. He, too, lives by the same rule, and he must possess one hundred and sixty acres of the finest Corn land upon the Pacific Coast; no less will suit his ambition. He pays part of the purchase-money, and deliberately signs the death-warrant of his rich acres by executing a mortgage for five thousand dollars, the balance to be paid, with interest, in five years. Honor to his courage, but little praise to his prudence! Every acre must now sweat, and groan, and labor under the cruel taskmaster. For five long years the man labors as the sturdy and honest man of the plow can labor—with all his heart, and intellect, and skill—to overcome the mountain of debt which year by year rises higher and higher with its accumulated pile of interest, before his affrighted vision. He glues his footsteps in the blood and sweat of toil. He presses upon every acre, that it may yield, without rest, without food, the quantum of the principal and interest of the heavy debt that the record proclaims that it owes, until, finally, in nine cases out of ten within the experience of every man, this farmer, dispirited, broken in health and fortune, sinks under the pressure. The labor of years has been added to the loss of his money, and the land lies almost lifeless and valueless—worn out and exhausted by labor and famine; a fit companion for the reckless and improvident master. Such men have our sympathy, but how much better to have been content with fifty acres, paid cash for what he did buy, laid by the balance of his ready money for the year when the rain faileth and the sun withholds his beams; or have applied it to the careful improvement and expansion of the capabilities of his land.? He would have been saved this attempt to force Naturne beyond her capacity, and avoided the horrible struggle for freedom—for life, while the waters of overwhelming debt rolled round him. As a general rule, and one to which there is no exception, it is more safe and profitable to cultivate thoroughly a small tract than to partially attempt the subjugation of a much larger one, of the same character of land. Our soil here is rich; nay, it is called inexhaustible, containing within its native bosom all the necessary and luxuriant chemical and mechanical properties of fertility. But are not all of you, by excessive, exhausting, and continuous cultivation, year by year destroying that luxuriance and those elements? We take away with every crop, with every drove of cattle, certain known agents that are given by the wonderful combinations of Nature to all vegetable matter; and how many of you, practical and intelligent men, return any of these material and necessary elements back again, for the purpose of preparing for the future crop? How many of you yearly use the manures your stout teams carry to the commercial outlets of your country, in the shape of Grain, Vegetables, and Meat, a large proportion of the fertilizing elements of every farm? Who has daily seen upon these smooth roads that returning team carry back the supply of lime, guano, or the common manures that lie wasting at every stable door? How many of you indulge your broad acres with a rotation of crops? How many of you gather with careful hand those huge piles of straw that mark the progress of the Thrashing-Machine, and preserve it, not only as food for your starving cattle, but as a necessary payment of an honest debt which you owe to the land that is your home and the inheritance of your children? Are you not expecting to reap from a soil that you have not sown? Will not your improvidence entail upon you and upon your posterity the curse and burden of a worn-out farm? By the fearful drains made by the continuous Tobacco-crop upon the fertile shores of James River, in Virginia, some of those splendid and extensive plantations were some years ago abandoned to a new and second growth of timber, and it is only in later days that small farmers have repossessed moderate portions of those lands, and by care and skill have reclaimed them from their abandoned property. So will it be at no distant day upon the fertile banks of the Russian River, upon the rich Potato-fields of Bodega, and through those Grain-lands of Santa Rosa, unless the system of a continuous Corn, Grain, and Potato-crop, be abandoned, and farmers learn from the teachings of philosophy, that there is a limit to the sign and power of Nature.

It was said in a late Address delivered before an Agricultural Society in the city of Stockton, that "In no part of the States is farming carried on with more science and expense than in New England, yet, by negligence in cultivating and fertilizing, the soil has so deteriorated, that it is estimated on high authority that it would require the enormous outlay of *one thousand millions of dollars* to repair the effects of a wasteful and exhausting system of cultivation."

Daniel Webster says of what he personally observed in England: "An English farmer looks not merely to the present year's crop; he considers what will be the condition of the land when that crop is off, and what it will be fit for next year. He studies to use his land so as not to abuse it. On the contrary, his aim is to get crop after crop, while still the land shall be growing better and better. It is upon this fundamental idea of constant production without exhaustion that the system of English cultivation, and, indeed, of all good cultivation, is founded. * * * But some rotation, some succession, some variation, in the annual production of the same land, is essential. White crops (Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats, etc.,) are not to follow one another. * * * Green crops, or Turnips, Potatoes, beets, Vetches, or Tares (which are usually eaten while growing by cattle and sheep, or cut for green food), and clover. * * * But the Turnip is the great green crop of England. Its cultivation has wrought such changes in fifty years that it may be said to have revolutionized English Agriculture."

Think of it, farmers! that the introduction of the commonest Vegetable of the field should have revolutionized a kingdom! that by the occupation of idle hours in such experiments as are suggested by this fact, the condition of Agriculture in our county, in our State, might be revolutionized!

These Agricultural Societies may do much to awaken an interest in these matters, by bringing together an enterprising body of men, who may interchange opinions and make known the results of individual experiments. But they cannot do all that is necessary to advance you up to the requirements of the age in which we live. Agriculture in its highest and broadest acceptation, is a science, the most attractive and the most useful that can occupy the intellect and industry of man. Agriculture is the power to labor, with the power to reason and improve. We are too much accustomed on such pleasing occasions as these, when the sturdy yeoman stands here in all his power, proud conqueror of the strongholds of Nature, erect, and surrounded by the wonderful spoils of his victorious harvest home, we are accustomed too much to laud the dignity and glory of mere physical labor. But here we have a higher duty to perform. We harness manual labor side by side with intellectual labor, and thus coupled we glorify their manifold achievements. Labor is the outward and visible monarch of the universe, but there is in this pavilion, on these stock grounds, in the workshop of the mechanic, yonder upon the open plain, an invisible "power behind the throne," greater than the monarch himself. It is the genius of intellectual improvement, driving labor with glorious impulse in the proper channels of its victories.

Agriculture is the hardy pioneer of civilization, and whenever and wherever, in all countries and in all ages, the progress of Agriculture has made its mark, it has preceded and produced the enlightenment of the people—whether in looking far back to the days when Egypt was a land flowing with milk and honey, or whether we trace the history of modern nations, and mark the day when the plowshare made harvest homes upon the battle fields of Europe.

Agriculture is a science, and is the centre upon which botany and chemistry, astronomy, mechanics and navigation shed their concentrated rays. Like all other sciences, it demands the deepest research and the closet study. It is not stationary—it conquers prejudices, it demands energy—it is progressive—it sets aside the dull wooden plow with which our ancestors tilled the meager fields and cuts the deep furrow with the keen steel, fashioned by the skillful hands of its sister science of mechanics.

It has been well said, and I will quote it, as better than I can say it, "That when any necessary ingredient is wanting in your soil, the Science of Agriculture, with the aid of chemistry, shows the husbandman how to supply it; when in excess it teaches him how to bring about the required equalization; it teaches him the theory of the rotation of crops; it explains to him the influence of the various elements which surround him, and prepares him for their advantageous reduction to purposes of practical utility; it introduces him to a knowledge of the agency of these elements in modifying and improving the organic species which he is engaged in cultivating; it simplifies the mysteries of the introduction of new varieties, and the means of perpetuating which he most admires—it throws a flood of light upon the nature and treatment of diseases which have blasted his crops and defied his exertions. In a word, it collects together the scattered fragments and isolated facts which a world-wide experience supplies, and by combinations and comparisons, by the simple process of careful gleaning and judicious arrangement, makes them available for future application." Is not science thus described worthy of our warmest devotion? Who among you give it attention for the highest purposes of art and science—who understand its every-day performances? As an illustration: In England, the old custom, and one it would be well for some of you next year to institute, was, to let the land lie fallow every four years, but now, as we have before seen, instead of that system, but for the same purposes, the land is sowed with turnips. What is the reason for this economical plan? Some will readily answer that turnips do not impoverish the soil. True, but why is that a palpable truth? The answer is, that the turnip did not mature its seed before it is gathered, and it is in the perfection of the seed as in corn, wheat, and barley, that vitality is drawn from the soil; and besides this, the turnip with its broad leaves expanded to the atmosphere, draws its principal nourishment from the air, rain, sun, and dews, and at the same time keeps the land moist and healthy. Who among you can tell this audience in plain language what fertilizer your farms upon which you have lived for the past five years, needs at your hands—whether it be lime or ammonia, sand or marl? and, if ammonia, why it requires that particular fertilizer? If to-day I have awakened an interest in the humblest amongst you in the cause of this science, I shall be well repaid for these crude and hasty thoughts, for it is not for me in such a place, before this vast audience, and with so vast a theme, to attempt instruction, but simply to excite thought and direct attention.

It is said by high authority that every farmer in California has at least six months of unemployed time upon his hands in every year; if this be true, how many of you explore the regions of this science? How many works upon agriculture, cattle-raising, stock, farms, or horticulture, have you upon shelves at home, within the daily touch and sight of yourselves and your children? How many of the long winter nights do you devote to the improvement of your own systems, and in teaching your children the lessons of experimental philosophy?

Fellow-citizens, these are times that not only test the strength of our mighty nation, but try the metal of communities and the endurance of individuals. These are days when frugality must sit at your board, and economy must be the companion of your daily lives; when your farms will be strained to meet the extraordinary emergencies of the remarkable times in which we live. To Agriculture must the nation look for the sinews of war. To your herds and your granaries a whole nation must look for food; and now while we feel the throes of a mighty revolution, it is proper that here, this day, we should sit in calm deliberation upon the best means of developing the wonderful resources of our adopted State. We may not only aid ourselves in a temporal and selfish sense, but from our abundance may issue the streams of plenty to nourish the sufferings of afflicted humanity. And when upon some future day, Peace, with her badge of plenty, shall hold a high carnival in the halls of the nation, when from the center even to the outer limits of this whole circumference of this Union, grim-visaged War has smoothed his wrinkled front, this State, with her full granaries, her ample wealth, her accumulated treasures, standing as the representative State of a whole world, may pour healing oil upon the disturbed waters.

Fellow-citizens, we have made our annual pilgrimage to this altar; here we have seen side by side the fruits that make fragrant the atmosphere of isles that gem the oriental seas where the nutmeg and the spices grow, and the fruits that ripen where the snow-capped mountain casts long shadows o'er the earth—where the apple and the nut flourish as merry food on Christmas-days. We are not only a representative people, a congress of the nations, but a climate takes to its warm embrace the extreme productions of every soil. With a sky that an Italian might envy, we have a winter that a Russian might enjoy. With vineyards clustering with their purple wealth, grain-fields bending with their golden heads, the substantial fruits of the north, the luscious delicacies of the south, what do we want in California? We can grow tobacco, rice, hemp. California grains have a name in the markets of the world. We have the thorough-breds of England, proud steeds of Arabian sires, the rapid roadster of the Atlantic States, the hardy Andalusian breed of California. What we do need in California for future improvement in these various productions of our own and foreign lands! We demand a deep devotion to the science of the farm and the breeds of the pasture.

We need agricultural education. We need seminaries of learning, devoted to its peculiar departments. We need the fostering hand of Government. The mechanic who invents the spinning jenny, or improves the method of cutting pins, receives a patent and a fortune from a liberal law. The man who discovers a new mode for improving and preserving the potato crop, has no reward. We demand now that the Government should acknowledge merit in Agricultural science. We need that the Agriculturist should appreciate the high position which he occupies in the social and political world—that he should understand the dignity of his high calling—no longer hewers of wood and drawers of waters, but stripped for an intellectual contest, we dive into the bottom of the deep, and pluck up drowned honors by the locks. We go back into antiquity, and find its foundations deep laid in the institutions of the eldest born of nations. It flourished in all its splendor even at the base of the pyramids of Egypt, and has its record sparkling through the illumined pages of the Book of Books. The Latin tongue, wielded by the genius of a Virgil, exhausted its splendors upon the delights of Agriculture. Temples decorated by the elegant hand of Grecian architecture, marked the estimation with which the sacred rites to Ceres and to Pan were held by the richest and most cultivated of ancient nations. And still, far back upon the first records given of our race, the awful voice of God sounding deep into the remotest destiny of humanity, gives his first edict unto fallen man, that he shall till the ground from whence he was taken.

And now, in obedience to the laws of nature and the history of antiquity, the science of modern Agriculture holds the destiny of every people in the hollow of its hand, twining itself the holiest affections of men, rearing homes within the shadows of mighty cities, humbly surrounding the tent of the pioneer upon the vast prairies of the West, giving light, and food, and raiment unto the sons of the children of men—it is the beginning and the end of modern civilization.

This temporary temple, this expanse of upturned faces, flashing with the enthusiasm of its victories, camped to-day upon a spot where, a few brief years ago, the wigwam of the savage stood, and the wild beast roamed undisturbed—this whole scene is a pleasing and profitable tribute to the genius, the progress, and power of Modern Agriculture.

Pedigrees of Durham Stock.

In answer to what we esteem a public call or demand for the geneology of Blood Stock, we give below the pedigree of Master Buttercup, a noble Durham bull, imported by A. B. Forbes, Esq., from the celebrated herd of Samuel Thorne, Esq., of Thornedale, N. Y., the owner of the famous Duchess stock, which has won the plate and praise of the world.

Master Buttercup has been exhibited at several Fairs this season, and at each he has won the first premium.

MASTER BUTTERCUP,

A beautiful roan, calved July 1st, 1858. Got by imported 2d Grand Duke (12961), dam imported Buttercup 2d, by Horatio (10335); g. d. Ravetti, by Lord John (11731); g. g. d. Christmas Rose, by Baron of Ravensworth (7811); g. g. g. d. Brisius, by Rarey Show (4874); g. g. g. g. d. Bessie, by Thinkhart (660); g. g. g. g. g. d. Campton Rose, by Expectation (1988); g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Belzona (17091); g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Comus (1861); g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Denton (198).

Buttercup 2d was imported by Mr. Thorne from England in the fall of 1856, a young calf, for which he paid in England $1500. He is of the same family as Master Butterfly, the bull that was sold for $6000 to go to Australia, after taking the highest prizes at all the English shows. Buttercup 2d has also taken many high prises in England. The 2d Grand Duke, the sire of Master Buttercup, was imported in the fall of 1858 by Mr. Thorne, then a yearling, for which he paid $5,000. He paid also for a sister of Grand Duke $3000; another sister was sold for $3500, and a brother of Grand Duke for $5000. This animal (Grand Duke) is of the famous Duchess family, first bred by Thomas Bates, Esq., of England. When he was selected and imported, Grand Duke was considered the very best bull in England.

This pedigree shows Master Buttercup to have descended from the best blood in England, and can now be called one of the highest and best bred bulls we have in our State.

PRINCESS OF OXFORD.

A fine red, carved Dec. 22, 1557, got by Prince of Wales, dam Romeo's Oxford, by Romeo (13619); g. d. Oxford 5th, by Duke of Northumberland (1940); g. g. d. Oxford 2d, by Short-tail (2621); g. g. g. d. Match'em cow, by Match'em (2281); g. g. g. g. d. by Young Wynyards (2859).

This fine animal belongs to the Forbes' herd, with Master Buttercup, also, at Centerville.

HIAWATHA.

A rich roan bull, calved March 22d, 1860; sire Master Buttercup, dam Spikehorn; g. d. Primrose; g. g. d. Cherry. Spikehorn sired by short-horn bull Albert. Albert, Primrose, and Cherry, all pure Durhams, from the herd of J. M. White, Esq., of St. Louis.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A dark roan, calved May 1, 1860; sire Buttercup, dam Daisy; g. d. Butterfly. Daisy by Major, seven-eighths Durham, one-eighth Devon. Butterfly, bred by Col. O. Follats, St. Louis.

The above two fine young bulls, also of the "Forbes" herds of Centreville.

Annual Address by Wilson Flint,

Before the Eldorado Agricultural Society, at the Exhibition held at Eldorado City, Sept. 13, 1861.

[CONCLUDED.]

In California, where we have but two seasons—the rainy, called Winter, and the dry, Summer—we may expect to be exempt from mildew on the grape in its early stages of growth, and the rot near its time of maturity. The rot, the most serious enemy of the grape in the Atlantic States and Europe, is caused by heavy rains and sultry weather at the time of ripening. California will always be exempt from this, as our ripening season is dry and free from humidity. But while we are free from Summer rains, so injurious to the grape in other countries, we have the phenomena of cold nights to contend with, which are unfavorable to the health of the vine. In this connection it is worthy of remark, that our cold nights are caused by a current of sea constantly moving inland during the Summer from the ocean, and that the temperature becomes modified as sheltered positions are found or remote localities reached. Hence it has been found impossible to raise grapes by outdoor culture in the vicinity of San Francisco, where the atmosphere is harsh during the Summer, as not only the fruit but the entire foliage of the vine becomes covered with the blight from this cause. Judicious training of the vine, so as to guard against sun scald on the fruit and give it protection from the cold night air, will be found a subject of importance in the grape culture of California. Vine culture is a new branch of industry to most of our citizens, and its prosecution for a while will be attended with perplexities, and in many cases failure, because necessarily with most, a matter at first of experiment. We may avail somewhat of the practices of the vine dressers of Europe, but having an entirely different climate we should be careful not to cling with obstinacy to customs applicable there, but positively injurious under our new condition.

A State Vine Growers' Association, established upon broad and comprehensive views, for the purpose of collecting and disseminating reliable information on the subject of vine culture would be of great value to our State. This would produce skillful judges to classify our various wines, and provide against the ignorant committees at our Fairs, whose reports in many cases are injurious as they are obviously stupid.

Believing that the cultivation of the grape is that particular branch of agriculture to which your mountain districts are destined, I deem it in place to amplify the subject by discussing at some length various branches of this pleasant and lucrative business. Wine producing may be divided into two separate branches—the growing of the grapes, and the manufacture of wine; the first of which requires limited capital only as to the extent of one's vineyard, as wine makers will purchase alike from the small or large grower. But wine making, requiring great outlays for vaults, cooperage, presses, stills, and age to the wines to make them valuable, will necesssarily fall into few hands, who will possess both requisites to success, capital and skill. California grape growers need have no fear for a demand for their fruit, as capital and skill will make its appearance as soon as a reliable quantity of grapes are to be purchased. This will relieve our unskilled small growers entirely of the difficulty and risk attending wine making.

The rare facilities afforded in the delightful and healthy mountain districts of our State to poor men to make themselves homes which a prince might envy, cannot be equaled in the world over. Land can be had here for its occupancy, and all through the region are gold placers from which willing industry may get its checks cashed by those non-repudiators, the pick and pan. By working at mining a portion of the year when the vineyard requires no care, any energetic person may support himself and family, and in the course of five years own a vineyard of such income that will afford him the pleasures of a world's travels. Were those heedless thousands of strong men who may be seen at all times drinking whisky and playing cards in public houses, to improve a moiety of the opportunities showered around them, they would cease croaking that "California was played out," and our thousand hill sides would smile in emerald garbs and laugh under the harvest of purple clusters; and how many homes, O! how many homes, now desolate in far lands, would rejoice with exceeding great joy!

Great stress is laid on the matter of irrigation by those who have given wine culture only a superficial investigation. From careful observation and thorough examination through several years' experience in vine culture in California, I am satisfied that much injury is being done to vineyards and orchards all over the State by irrigation. There is not a foot of land in the State which is suitable for the vine, where it will not produce a good wine grape without artificial irrigation, if a proper system of cultivation is given the soil until after the rainy season is over. Plant young, well-rooted vines early in the Winter, and keep the earth loose and friable among them until into Summer, and no matter how dry the soil naturally is, the vines will survive the season's drought, and the roots become deeply fixed in the soil, so as to push with great vigor afterwards. Vines thus established, without being forced, will be short-jointed, the desideratum of all experienced vintners, and the crops of grapes afterwards grown on such vines will greatly exceed in value those raised on forced growth, for wine making.

An instructive fact, showing the little need of Summer irrigation on our mountain soils, may be seen in the dense thickets of young pines, self-planted, springing up everywhere in great luxuriance.

But, *if* irrigation is deemed indispensable, the facilities for obtaining it in copious supply are always at hand, as canals and ditches divert the mountain rivers at their very sources, and traversing every dividing ridge, distribute the gushing fluid over all the land. It is important on planting a vineyard that the kinds of grapes set out are such as are suited to this climate. The California Mission variety has established its reputation through a cultivation of three-quarters of a century, and in localities removed from the effects of the ocean winds, proves hardy and a prolific bearer. Yet there are many kinds of foreign grapes better adapted to this climate than the Mission grape, among which may be mentioned the Black Hamburg, Chasselas de Fontainbleau, Catawba and other hardy, strong growing kinds. The Mission grape, when entirely ripe, is remarkably rich in sugar, and devoid of those austere qualities from which alone pungent, high-flavored wines are produced; therefore, its value will be increased by the admixture of more highly flavored sorts. Our people should turn their attention to the raising of seedling grapes, with the hope of producing varieties of superior excellence to any yet under cultivation. In planting a vineyard, let it be remembered we are investing for after as well as the present generation; and when that great want of our nation is supplied—an Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—the unequaled vintage oj our State will find its way over the iron track, and then the populous cities of the East will be made to realize, as they quaff the life-inspiring nectar and taste the luscious clusters fresh from our vineyards, that as one of the Sisterhood of States,

> "She round him twines her marriageable arms
> And to him brings her dower,
> The adopted clusters to adorn his feast."

Marvelous innovations have taken place in the fields of human labor during the last quarter of a century, by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and, though it has tended to multiply human employments, yet it is driving manual labor to the wall in almost every branch of industrial enterprise. The substitution of the reaper, mower, and thrashing machines, for the sickle, scythe, and flail, has ameliorated harvest labor to such an extent as to have produced a social revolution in our agricultural districts, while the recent successful experiments with the steam-plow promise the near approach of the time when hunger shall be fed almost exempt from the sweat of the brow. When the steam-plow shall have been introduced to our great wheat-growing plains, the small farmer will be forced to turn his attention to other branches of agriculture. With the steam plow and a machine to pick cotton—which will be invented when its want becomes a necessity—human labor may forever drop cotton growing. Against these certain results, which are nigh their accomplishment, the Allwise has made ample provision for the myriads who will be forced to seek new fields of labor.

A vast region, stretching almost from the Equator to the North Pole, along the center of the American continent of more than a thousand miles in width, is richly sown with mineral substances, and over vast portions of which the ban of the Almighty has forbidden the introduction of the reaper and the cotton-gin. Here millions of the human race may find employment through all coming time in delving for hidden treasures deeply buried; while just on its western margin will be found the vine-clad hills of California, teeming with its happy people, amid luxury and contentment found only there.

Vine culture is a light and fascinating employment, and much of it adapted to the strength of women and children. Since woman's labors have been lightened by the introduction of sewing machines, it is to be hoped that she will not content herself with a life of ennui and comparative uselessness. Would it not be far nobler to devote a portion of her precious hours to the healthful exercise obtained from the light labors of the vineyard, acquiring therefrom a bronzed cheek in which shall be burnished the roses of health, than to loll in listlessness days and years which mark their dreariness in pallid cheeks, sunken eyes and famished hopes. The atmosphere of California being dry, the preparing of the grape so that it becomes the raisin of commerce, with most other labors of the vineyard, afford large employment for manual labor, and that of a character adapted to the strength of women and children. In all countries where the vine is extensively cultivated there is concentrated a dense population.

Not least of the great articles of commerce in which our State can excel as a producer is the hop. Delighting in a moist, deep, rich soil, it is found to flourish equally in the range of the cool ocean winds and the sultry valleys of the interior. The hop of California is not subject to the danger of early frost and heavy rains before ripening and while being harvested, consequently it retains the entire amount of pollen secreted inside of the strobels, and they can be cured without being subject to the artificial heat of the kilns, none of the essential oils are lost, and brewers find that one pound of California hops is equal in strength to three imported. As our State is preëminently a barley growing country, and of a quality regarded as superior for brewing purposes, it would seem that the enterprise of brewing ales for the markets of the Pacific world could be undertaken in California with favorable results.

The cultivation of the apple should receive a large share of your attention. Of all fruits none promise better in the mountain districts than the apple, and I doubt not the time is not far distant when the superior excellence of mountain apples will be acknowledged in the San Francisco market. A glance at the great plateau stretching along the first snow range, at an elevation of above three thousand feet, indicates where the apple may be grown of a texture which fits it for long keeping, so that we may expect that among the products we shall send to the Sandwich Islands, and other countries in the Pacific, will be the apple.

The growing of the prune and its preparation as an article of export should receive great attention in California. The plum has proved to succeed well by the sea shore, and through all kinds of climates up to the highest altitudes where vegetation flourishes among the Sierra Nevada. Nor has the curculio, that pest of the smooth-skinned fruits, yet made its appearance on our coast, and it may never be dreaded, as our nights, being cool all over the country, it will be unable to commit its depredation on our fruits, as it is a nocturnal brigand and unable to travel in the cold.

Not the least important among the many satisfactory results of arboriculture in our State, and especially in the mountain districts, is the entire success in the growing of the white Italian mulberry tree. The luxurious tendency of the age producing an increased demand for silk fabrics, renders its production a matter of first importance in countries where it can be raised. Silk culture in France and Italy has long been attended with great and increasing difficulties, owing to cold and wet seasons, which fill the leaf of the mulberry with gases injurious to the silkworm. From this cause myriads of the worms sometimes perish in a few hours. Our climate being entirely dry, the leaf of the mulberry will have a dark rich color, and elaborate from the atmosphere peculiar chemical properties which give health and vigor, so that the worm can go through its several moultings, and secrete in its capacious stomach that wonderful composition from which it can spin more than four hundred yards of silken cable. The gathering of the mulberry leaves and feeding them to the worms, and the various little attentions required by the operations of the cocoonery are of a fascinating character, and well calculated to promote industrious and cheerful habits, and a higher order of intelligence among those devoted to this lucrative business.

The day is not far distant when California will become as celebrated for the unequaled texture of its silks as for the various products in which she already excels all other countries, and at the risk of raising a dubious smile on the countenance of some victim of the *morus multicaulis* fever of a quarter of a century since, I earnestly urge upon our people to plant the mulberry, for shade and ornamental purposes, as no tree is of more rapid growth, and its entire exemption from the attacks of the insect tribes makes it an agreeable associate of residences and the vicinage of orchards and vineyards. In no long time silk should become one of our staple articles of export.

The raising of silkworm eggs for the cocooneries of France and Italy can be made a lucrative business in our mild and dry atmosphere, where the moths are remarkable for size and vigor. The eggs of the moth bred in Southern Europe are found to raise worms of sickly, feeble habits, consequently large importations of silkworm eggs are make annually from China. Now, our climate being more favorable than that of China, and overland transportation rendering their delivery in Europe from our State a matter of no moment in time and expense, we certainly should lose no time in supplying those markets with this important article.

The similarity of our climate and that of the great Himalaya range in Asia would indicate that our Sierra Nevada steppes are admirably adapted to the rearing of that valuable fibrile animal, the Cashmere goat. The fleece of the pure Cashmere goat commands upwards of six dollars per pound, and while the world shows an increasing taste for rich garments there need be no fear that the supply of this incomparable fiber will exceed the demand.

The breeding of the Curagoa goat, valuable for its peltry for the manufacture of morocco, could be made a highly lucrative business in our rough hilly districts. Even the common goat is valuable for its pelt, and its marvelous rapid increase should entitle it to consideration.

The growing of cattle and horses on an extensive scale in the mountain districts can hardly be undertaken with the expectation of successful competition with those conducting the business on the Coast Range and in the great alluvial valleys where grasses are abundant.

Sheep raising in small bands seems to be well adapted to many portions of your county, but it will be found difficult to graze large bands, as the rough and broken nature of the country is such that there is a liability to large losses by herds becoming frightened, when they will precipitate themselves into ravines, and smother and trample each other to death in great numbers.

Further than to grow your own supplies of hay, your mountain districts have not the natural facilities, nor can artificial means be applied without such an expense as will make hay-growing an unrecompensing enterprise. If the hay crop should ever become one of your staples, its production must be sought on those extensive natural meadows extending along the foot of the high peaks of the Sierra, where the great depth of snow which falls in the Winter renders the season so short that nothing else can be produced. By the introduction of improved grasses on these, with their wealth of surrounding timber, enterprise may yet find a remunerative field for its efforts.

No country offers greater advantages to the manufacturer, as water-power is everywhere to be had, and the abundance and superior quality of the various timbers for the fabrication of wooden utensils should have long since supplied our wants in the article of doors, sashes, pails, tubs, and other necessaries of every day use.

It should be a prominent object of your Society to gather and impart reliable information touching the best modes of cultivating your mountain soil, so that the general public may have the benefit at the earliest moment of any discovery of value made in the practice of an individual. Indeed, the objects of exhibition brought to your Fairs fail to accomplish the true design, if there can only be known that certain results have been accomplished, but that it is a sealed book how they were brought about.

The subject of artificial irrigation has been deemed of first importance in California agriculture—happily every year lessened The damage done orchards in your mountain districts by injudicious irrigation is beyond belief. Almost everywhere ditch-water, being abundant, is turned on to the orchard and led in little channels by the trunks of the trees during the heat of the day. This causes the bark to scald and check the ascending and descending sap. It also induces the emission of a clump of hair-like roots just under the surface of the ground, which intercepts the descending sap which forms the woody fiber of the deep running roots, and unless the water is kept constantly around the tree, the ground dries and the newly emitted surface roots perish; and having already nearly destroyed the vitality of the lower roots, the tree will become sickly, and prematurely perish. If irrigation is used, the water should never be allowed to run near the tree, and the ground should be stirred afterwards as soon as it can be done without becoming lumpy. Since ditches and canals have been made to traverse almost every ridge in the mining district, it becomes apparent that the earth is growing more moist in those localities, as copious springs are found to gush out of rocky hillsides, before parched and sear. To this cause may be attributed the rapid growth of the young forest pines springing up in dense thickets everywhere. The limits to which my remarks must be confined will not permit that elaborate discussion of the subject of artificial irrigation which its importance demands. Suffice it to say that the thorough cultivation of the soil, so that it is kept in a mellow, friable condition, until after the close of the rainy season, will to a very great extent prove of more utility than surface irrigation.

Fellow citizens: Before you are seen in magnificent array the triumphs of peace, the voluntary offerings of Agriculture, Art and Science, developed as they only can be under a free government. Here the children of every race and clime meet in a spirit of generous emulation, to contend in friendly contests for prizes which shall betoken superiority in the various departments of industry and enterprise. Long may we continue to meet in harmonious community, to celebrate the annual return of so joyous an occasion, unawed by the roar of battle and the shock of civil warfare.

But a little more than a decade of years has passed since our young empire was the scene of periodical revolution and the prey to military despots, who knew no law but their arbitrary proscriptions. Under their bloody rule the people were despoiled of the fruits of their industry, and semi-barbarism took the place of civilization. Thus, under Mexican dominion, every chief of a petty district issued his pronunciamento, and the secession of his department from the Central Government became invested with the dignity of revolution. Compare the distracted condition of California, under the Mexican regime, with her consolidated and growing power under the ægis of the American Constitution, and who will not shudder at the thought of the expulsion of our glorious starry banner, under whose ample protection we have marched with rapid strides, in happiness to empire.

Men and women of California, cherish this starry ensign in your hearts forever; let it be nourished in your warmest affections as an ever present keepsake, inherited from a patriotic ancestry, to be handed down to your descendants without a star dimmed or a stripe erased from its panoply.

> "Flag of the free heart's hope and home,
> From angel hands to valor given;
> Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
> And all thy hues were born in heaven."

Millions of men in lands where despotism fetters the tongue are lifting up their eyes to Heaven with prayerful orison for thy safety, in this thy hour of peril, and myriads of hearts, throbbing with aspirations of liberty, all over the world, tremble and utter a murmur of despairing hope lest thy folds no longer float as the beacon of universal freedom.

The Sex of Eggs.—Mr. Gennin, in a paper addressed to the French Academy of Sciences, says he is able, after three years study, to state with full confidence that all eggs containing the germ of males have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are equally smooth at both extremities. [We were told the same thing by the keeper of a small "chicken-ranch," who stated it with "full confidence," being the result of about a year's observation.]

What a glorious world this would be if all the inhabitants could say, with Shakspeare's shepherd, "Sir, I am a true laborer. I earn that I get; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

Fibrilla.

[CONCLUDED.]

The culture of Flax was introduced into this country early in the last century by the Scotch, who crossed over to Ireland under Elizabeth and Cromwell, and soon after the siege of Derry transferred their arts and their industry to this country. Several colonies of these were planted in Pennsylvania and Tennessee, and a large colony was established at Natfield, New Hampshire, upon a tract twelve miles square, one of the best sections of the State, situate in the area between Manchester, Lowell, Lawrence, and Exeter. Here every farmer cultivated his field of barley and flax, here every woman had her little wheel, and the article formed the curency of the place; notes were given payable in spinning-wheels. Girls were seen beating the linen on the grass; and when the harvest was over, men mounted their horses, and with well-filled saddle-bags threaded the by-roads of the forest to find a market in Boston, Lynn, Salem, or Newburyport. Fortunes were thus accumulated, and a flourishing academy and two Presbyterian societies are now sustained by funds thus acquired by the Pinkerton family. But as the wages of girls gradually rose from two shillings to two dollars per week with the invention of the cotton-gin, the power-loom, and the spinning-jenny, the culture of flax was gradually abandoned, the seat of manufactures removed from the hills to the waterfalls, and the flax-fields converted into market-gardens or milk-farms. The town of Derry, once the great seat of New England manufactures, is now principally distinguished for the Stark, Rogers, and Reed it gave to the French War and the Revolution, for the Bells, Dinsmores, Wilsons, and Pattersons it has given to the halls of legislation, and the McKeens, McGregors, Morisons, and Nesmiths it has furnished to commerce or the Church.

At the present rates of labor, the culture of flax cannot be revived in this region until the mode of curing and dressing it is cheapened; and there is reason to hope that this revolution is at hand.

At the present moment flax is raised both in India and Ohio for the seed alone. An acre of ripened flax yields from ten to twenty bushels of seed, and each bushel affords nearly or quite two gallons of linseed-oil. The well-ripened seed is most prolific in oil.

It has been supposed by some that flax exhausts the soil. It is undoubtedly true that it does best under a rotation of crops, and that the ingredients it withdraws from the soil should be restored to preserve its fertility. But the reduction of the plant to ashes shows that its chemical components can be restored at a cost of three dollars per acre, while the properties withdrawn by the seed can be easily supplied by returning in other fertilizers the equivalent for half a tun of flax-seed. If the oil-cake be consumed upon the farm, little more than the above and its product in manure will be required.

The ashes of the flax-plant have been analyzed. Dr. Royle, of England, a distinguished writer upon fibrous plants, assures us that the following compound will supply to one acre all that the plant requires, and leave the land as fertile as before the flax was gathered:

	℔s.		s. d
Muriate of Potash	30	cost	2 6
Common Salt	28	"	0 3
Burned Plaster of Paris	34	"	0 6
Bone dust	54	"	3 3
Epsom Salts	56	"	4 0

It has been ascertained by the microscope that wool, cotton, hemp, jute, and flax, are composed of minute fibers, each of which forms a hollow tube, and there is a close resemblance between the tubes of each, the tube of the cotton however collapsing as it ripens. These tubes in the jute and flax are closely cemented together, and the term *Fribrilia* has been applied to fibers of the plant when reduced to a short staple like cotton. The process for effecting this result is very accurately described in a work just published, entitled "Fibrilia." The pateentees of this invention claim that their process, in the space of twenty-four hours, converts the flax and tow, as they come from the thrashing-mill, into an article which may be spun and woven by the same machinery as cotton. The article produced and lately exhibited at public meetings resembles cotton in its appearance and qualities, with the advantage that it wastes less in the manufacture, has more luster, and receives a superior color. The patentees and their friends further claim that this cotton can be raised in all temperate latitudes, at the rate of four to eight hundred pounds per acre, and profess within the past year to have manufactured twelve thousand pounds.

These statements have been confidently made at public meetings in the State House of Massachusetts, and it is understood that a mill containing one hundred looms, half of which are now in operation, has been erected at Roxbury, under the direction of gentlemen who are familiar with the manufacture Should the same results be obtained on a large scale which have attended the manufacture of the first few bales, the first step in a great revolution will be effected.

By the process of Mr. S. M. Allen of Boston, the great outlay of labor which has usually attended the culture and preparation of flax is avoided. When the plant has attained its full bight of twenty to thirty inches, and its seed is ripened, it is harvested like grass with a mowing-machine, dried like hay or oats in the field, and then carried to the thrashing-mill. After the seed is separated, the stalk is transferred to a patent brake, moved by two or four horses, and costing from three to four hundred dollars. This machine is composed of several sets of fluted iron rollers, between which the stalk passes from one set to another, the rollers gradually diminishing in size, but increasing in rapidity of motion, by means of which the woody texture of the plant is effectually broken and separated. The filaments are then carried through a coarse card or picker. The shives are thus separated, and two tuns of stalks reduced to half a tun of linten, which may be either taken at once to the retort or baled for shipment. When the flax is thus reduced by the farmer to linten, the article is reputed to be worth to the manufacturer four cents a pound, or at least twenty dollars for the product of an acre yielding a single tun of flax straw.

According to this statement the farmer would realize from his crop at least as follows:

Estimated value of *seed*, 14 bushels, at $1 25	$17 50
Estimated value of 500 ℔s of linten, at 4 cents	20 00
Estimated value of ¾ of a tun of shives from unrotted stems, valuable for cattle, at $8 per tun	6 00
Produce of an acre	$43 50

And this produce would be realized with little more labor than a crop of oats or wheat, returning less than twenty-five dollars to the acre. Unless the soil should be foul, no weeding would be required, while the breaking would cost little more than a second thrashing, and a second crop of turnips can be taken from the same soil.

From the patent brake and the picker the linten is carried to a retort, which may hold from five hundred to three thousand pounds of fiber, the capacity of one hundred cubic feet being required for each thousand pounds; and the retort, which may be made from boiler-plates, costs from three hundred to fifteen hundred dollars. Here the linten is put into a hot bath of air forced through heated water, and thus charged with moisture, which softens the filaments and diminishes the cohesion of the fibers. After this air-bath, pure water of the temperature of one hundred and forty to one hundred and sixty degrees is admitted into the retort, and the linten is immersed in it for five or six hours.

After this steeping process is completed, the water is let off from below, and pure water admitted from above under pressure, until the color begins to change; the fiber is then steeped from three or four hours in a weak solution of soda-ash; the alkali is washed out by the admission of pure water alternating with steam, and, if necessary to complete the bleaching, a weak solution of chlorine is applied. All this may be effected without removing the linten from the retort. The product is then dried as in ordinary drying-rooms.

When dried, it is carried again through a set of cards, and a piece of machinery termed a railway-head, with positive draught, which can be set so as to give any length of staple, and to present the flax-cotton thus produced in any form required for spinning, either separately or mixed with cotton or wool, and thus adapted to the machinery used in the manufacture of either of these articles. The cost of this process, from the brake to the final production of the cotton, is set by the patentee, after leaving him a fair profit, at three cents per pound of cotton; and if we add this to the cost of the linten, and allow for freight and storage, the entire cost of the fibrilia is but eight cents per pound, or two-thirds of the present price of middling cotton.

The idea of modifying the filaments of flax and hemp so as to convert them into cotton is by no means a new one. As long ago as 1747 it was proposed to convert flax into cotton by boiling it in a solution of caustic potash, and subsequently washing it with soap; and in 1775 Lady Moira, aided by T. B. Bailey, actually converted some refuse flax into cotton by boiling it in alkali. The result was, that the fibers seemed to be set at liberty from each other, after which it was carded on cotton cards, spun, and woven as cotton.

The Chevalier Clausen, as recently as 1850, claimed to have discovered the process, and actually took out a patent; but his invention, which consisted in boiling the cut and crushed stems of the flax in a solution of caustic soda, turned out a failure; the cutting, crushing, and boiling processes proving alike defective.

New discoveries are the result of repeated trials; perseverance usually prevails; and if States are to secede at pleasure and withhold their cotton, and no other good uses can be found for flax or hemp, why should not their fibers secede also, be set at liberty and resolve themselves into a cotton state?

We might pass from the fibrous plants, and the metamorphosis of flax into cotton, to the *Pinna*, whose fibers grow in the sea on the coast of Italy, and anchor the huge shell-fish to the rock or the sand. These fibers are brought up by divers, and woven into beautiful fabrics. We might repeat the tale of the crab which lives with this shell-fish, and apprises his blind housekeeper of the approach of danger (a tale confirmed by ancient and modern naturalists), for there are strange doings in the sea as well as upon the land. We might also dilate upon China grass, which is manufactured in the East into delicate fabrics. But our limits compel us to defer those topics.

Fall-Planting Trees.

Upon the proper season to plant Trees, much has been said and written. But notwithstanding this, there seems to be a division of opinion on this subject among those who plant. But it is a settled fact among intelligent tree-growers, that the tree is in the most dormant state in the Autumn or Fall of the year, immediately after it commences to shed its leaves freely. There is then the least circulation of sap in the tree; which being the case, transplanting is then done with far greater success than when the sap flows freely in the Spring of the year, because the tree is affected when transplanting is done in proportion to the greater or less flow of the sap at that time. But, says one, plant early in the Spring. But when you plant early, the root is liable to injury by freezing and thawing, and consequent heaving before the ground becomes settled. And if this is the case, you are no better off than later planting, and perhaps not so well; for in addition to the want of fresh fibers or roots being formed before warm and dry weather comes on, the tree is, perhaps, half hove out of the ground. Upon the contrary, if planted in early Fall, the ground becomes settled and firm before Spring comes. It should be borne in mind that the essential organs of vitality are the small fibers or roots formed after the tree is transplanted, if the circumstances are favorable; if the tree is planted in early Fall, the fibers continue to grow during the Fall and warmer Winter months, and when Spring comes, and Nature dictates growth to the tree, it starts right along. But if you wait until Spring before you plant, this same process of production of fibers has to be gone through with again by the tree; and perhaps by that time warm and dry weather comes on, and the tree suffers by evaporation—a feeble and stunted growth is made that season, if death does not ensue, unless you can take a ball of earth with the root, which is not easy to do. The tree may be taken up ever so carefully, so as not to break off the small fibers—when they come in contact with the atmosphere they perish. This the Fall-planted tree escapes, and consequently makes a vigorous growth the first season after planting. Reader, with these few thoughts hastily penned, I leave the subject with you. But before I close, I would simply state, that in my experience and practice, I have invariably found that Fall-planting is the best; and among the thousands of trees annually sold from my Nursery, Fall and Spring, those planted in the Fall show the best by far.—[S. B. Kimmel, in the Wooster Republican.

Kindness to Milch Cows.

Attention dairymen! Read! reflect! and practice! We find the following in Wilke's Spirit of the Times: "One of the greatest errors in overcoming cows that are unquiet while being milked, is to whip, beat, kick and bawl at them. This is generally done, and the cow becomes afraid or angry, and instead of becoming better grows worse. Milch cows cannot be whipped or terrified into standing quietly, gently and patiently during milking. They dislike to be milked, for they know that loud words and hard blows always attend the operation. They dread to see the milker as the little urchin dreads to see the birchen rod in the hand of an angry pedagogue, when he expects to have it applied to his back. A cow, kindly and properly treated, is pleased to see the milker, gladly awaits his or her approach, and submits with pleasure to the operation of being milked. Every one having experience with cows knows this to be true. But the cow is opposed to a change of milkers; she soon becomes attached to one person who performs the operation, and does not willingly and freely give down her milk to another person; therefore, have one regular milker to certain cows, and bear in mind, if you change milkers, it is at the expense of a loss of milk and of injury to the cow. All animals appreciate kind treatment, and resent abuse. See that those who milk them can control themselves, govern their passions, speak low and kindly under almost any provocation, and soon the cows will learn that they are not going to be abused, and will submit to the operation. Milking should be performed at regular hours, not varying fifteen minutes one day from the other. No talking or laughing should be permitted."

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 58 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Oct. 4, 1861.

X.—J.

Old Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

The Indians of San Juan Capistrano, and the Coast of the Canal of Santa Barbara.

THE CHINIGCHINICH.

CHAPTER XV.

[CONCLUDED.]

Origin of the Population of the Mission of St. Juan Capistrano.

Having thus far dwelt upon the usages, belief, and customs of these Indians, it may not be uninteresting to know the origin of those who first settled in the neighborhood of St. Juan, the account of which, will contain many absurdities, and some equally extravagant as those already related. The first, or earliest people, who populated this section of the country, emigrated from a place called "*Sejat*," distant N. E. from the mission, seven or eight leagues, and in the middle of a valley, now known by the name of "el Rancho de los Nietos." Originally, the inhabitants were numerous, but the success, and influence of a holy conquest gradually eradicated their attachment to "*Sejat*," and all, finally, became subject to the spiritual, as well as temporal administration of the ecclesiastical missions. The chief, named "*Oyaison*," which name implies "wisdom" or "intelligence," and his wife, called "*Sirorum*," signifying that which is noisy (probably alluding to the noise made by the shells and beads attached to her dress), had three children, called *Coronne*, "*Vairagram*," and *Umiojam*. *Oyaison*, after the death of *Sirorum*, separated from among the people many families, who accompanied him and his daughter *Coronne*, in a colonial enterprise; for, in consequence of the rapid increase of population, the annual production of seeds on his lands, were insufficient to maintain so great a number, and, accordingly, the colonists commenced their march. After traveling southwardly seven or eight leagues, or more, they arrived at a place called "*Niguiti*," which is situated half a league only, N. E. from the mission. Here, they discovered a spring of fresh water, and from the favorable appearance of the neighboring country, they concluded that it was a place well adapted to the founding of a new colony. As soon as the erecting of their habitations was completed, and order had been established, the chief returned to "*Sejat*," leaving behind, his daughter "*Coronne*."

Twenty summers had passed away, and still no feelings of love, or wish to marry, had ever been known to exist in the heart of *Coronne*. The Indians said that she was very coarse and fat—that they never had seen, or in fact, that there never was another of such proportions. The name given to the new establishment was "*Putuidem*," which means "umbilicus projectura"; for *Coronne* was afflicted with an enlargement of that organ, and this was their notion for so naming the settlement. In course of time, owing to the scarcity of grain, many of the inhabitants separated; and, by permission of Coronne, located themselves about in different parts of the Valley of St. Juan; and in this way originated the many small villages, or towns, which were to be met with, in the route to Putuidem.

A custom was observed in all their new settlements, to appoint as chief or captain, the eldest of the families, and to him was given the name of *Nu*, and to the second in power, that of "*Eyacque*." Their wives were named, also, the first "*Coronne*," and the second "*Tepi*." These same appellations were given to a small insect, or fly, which was abundant in the fields and gardens, called by us the *lady bug*. The red ones were *Coronnes*, and the yellow, *Tepis!* The first was given to the wife of the chief, in commemoration of the *Capitana* of *Putuidem*, and that of *Tepi* to the wife of Eyacque, for the reason that the two names implied equality, as demonstrated in the character of the insects who varied only in their colors. These names are the principal distinctions of rank, known among the Indians, and there are many of the present day, who, on account of their appellations, are considered and respected as descendants of *Eyacque*.

A grand feast was given by *Coronne*, of several days' continuance, and all the neighboring tribes were invited to attend, and take part in the amusements and rejoicings. The feast commenced with dancing, playing and singing, and all their accustomed games and usages followed; but as in this world there cannot be complete happiness, or joy unadulterated, it happened that after she had retired for the night, whilst asleep, her body swelled up prodigiously, and in an instant became a mound of earth; thereupon the people retired to their respective rancherias. In the place where the town was located, and where they celebrated the feast, there is a small rising ground, which was probably formed by the course of the water in a freshet; but the Indians say, and religiously believe, that it is the body of *Coronne*.

After having taken leave of their friends, who remained sorrowful, and disconsolate for the loss of their *Capitana*, the Indians on returning home, arrived and put up for the night at a place called "*Acagchemem*," distant, from where the mission now stands, only about sixty yards; and from this time the new colony assumed the name corresponding to the place. "Acagchemem," signifies a pyramidical form of anything that moves, such as, an anthill, or place of resort for other insects. Other apply the term to things inanimate; such as a pile of stones, etc.; but, the most correct signification of the word is understood as having relation to a heap of animated things.

The motive alleged by the Indians, for having dropped the name of their nation, and substituted that of "*Acagchemem*," is that they passed the night before mentioned, literally piled upon each other; men, women, and children; and when rising on the following morning, they vociferated "Acagchemem," implying, that they had slept in a heap; and from that time the appellation remained as if to commemorate forever the event.

When the Indians came to settle in the valley of St. Juan Capistrano, they spoke a language somewhat distinct from the one now in use, and in a dialect, not dissimilar to the one used in St. Gabriel. They say the cause of the variation, originated with their chief "*Oyaison*," who told them that as they were to change their place of residence, they were necessarily obliged to alter their mode of speech, as well as their customs, in order to become a distinct nation.

The name, "*Sejat*," signifies a place of wild bees, and "*Sejat pepau*," the honey. In this region there were to be found many hives, located in holes formed in the earth. The Indians search for them at all times, to extract the honey, and it is made use of in their food. The color is black, and it is rather bitter, but I have been informed that there are places, where it is to be found, of a kind, equally as good, as that which is extracted from the hives of the domestic species.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Character of the Indian.

To complete this history, and to give a relation of all my observations during a period of more than twenty years' residence in the province, it will be important to delineate the character of the Indians, as I have been enabled to learn it. The undertaking will be arduous, I know, and a curate of forty years' residence among them, once told his bishop, "they were incomprehensible"—to which I agree; but nevertheless, I will make the attempt. My idea is that the natural, or Divine precepts implanted in the heart of man by his Creator, are by the Indians observed in a retrograde manner, or in the opposite sense—that is, the affirmative with them, is negative, and the negative, the affirmative; and this opposition appears innate among all classes of them. An Indian curate of the Indians, appears to be of the same opinion, if we may judge from his description. "The Indians," he said, "lead a life of indolence, rather than devote themselves to the enlightening of their souls with ideas of civilization and catholicism; it is repugnant to their feelings, which have become vitiated by the unrestricted customs among them. Their inclinations, to possess themselves of the property of others, are unbounded. Their hypocrisy, when they pray, is as much to be feared, as their insolence, when in tumultuous disorder. They are never grateful for any benefit, nor do they pardon an injury, and they never proffer civilities, unless to accomplish some interested motive. They are ready to expose themselves to the greatest danger, to satisfy their predominant passions. The future from them, is ever vailed by the present. Their inconstancy and want of confidence deprive them of friends, and he, who, by deception, holds them in subjection, may reduce them to almost abject slavery." Such is the picture of them drawn by this Indian curate, who was of Mexico, and I think, although referring to the Mexicans, it is sufficient to comprehend the general character of the Indian. Those of California are less curious, and in no wise so industrious; for the Mexicans, when in their gentilism, sowed and prepared the *maize*, as well as other grain for eating, and the females spun and wove a covering for the body, out of cotton, which they also cultivated.

The Indians of California may be compared to a species of monkey; for in naught do they express interest, except in imitating the actions of others, and, particularly in copying the ways of the "*razon*," or white men, whom they respect as beings much superior to themselves; but in so doing, they are careful to select vice, in preference to virtue. This is the result, undoubtedly, of their corrupt, and natural disposition.

The Indian, in his grave, humble and retired manner, conceals a hypocritical and treacherous disposition. He will deceive the most minute observer, as has been the case with many, or with all, who have endeavored to learn his character, until time has revealed to them his true qualities. He never looks at any one, while in conversation, but has a wandering and malicious gaze. For benefits received, he is never grateful; and instead of looking upon that which is given, he beholds only that which is withheld. His eyes are never uplifted, but like those of the swine, are cast to the earth. Truth is not in him, unless to the injury of another, and he is exceedingly false.

Mythology.

These Indians had the same belief as the Ancients, regarding the course of the sun, and believed that when he set, he went to repose in the arms of Thetis. He had twelve Palaces, which were placed at equal distances around the earth; in each of which, he was accustomed to pass a month. These twelve palaces were marked by a circle, called the zodiac, but with signs, which alluded to certain passages in the fable.

CHARACTERISTIC ANECDOTES OF THE INDIANS.

A chief of a rancheria, or village, not far distant from the Presidio of St. Diego, who had observed, with much attention, the manner and authority with which the "Comandante" governed his officers and soldiers, as well as the inhabitants of the place, had heard, also, that the King of Spain was their grand chief, to whom, they all owed allegiance, and in case of disobedience were liable to severe punishment, and even death.

Desirous of imitating the domination of his royal master, he commenced a tyrannical use of his power, which gained him many enemies. However, it was of short duration. In 1822, when D. Agustin Yturbide was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, and when his government was recognized, in due form, at St. Diego, there were many Indians present, who listened attentively, to the declaration that Mexico no longer acknowledged the Spanish authority. The king (or viceroy) had been deposed, and another placed in his stead, with the new title of Emperor. A few months afterwards, a grand feast was observed in the Indian village, to which all the neighboring Indians were invited.

To commence the ceremonies, they burned their chief alive! and elected another. The feast continued eight days, when the Indians dispersed and returned to their several homes. Those who lived in the Presidio, were censured for such inhumanity, which produced the following remarks:—"Have you not done in Mexico the same with the King of Spain?" (meaning the Viceroy). "You say he was not good, and you killed him! Well, our captain was not good, and we have burned him. Should the new one be bad, we will burn him also!"

How little is the faith of these Indians in the teachings of the Catholic truths! A missionary, of the mission of St. Luis Rey, who had baptised several adults, the youngest of whom had reached his fiftieth year, attempted to explain, after the ceremony was concluded, the sort of life which they were to observe for the future; and he told them what they were to do to avoid the influence of Satan. By invoking the sweet names of Jesus and Mary, he said, and by the sign of the holy cross, well performed, we destroy the power of the devil, and drive out all unholy thoughts. A satrap, or governor, of one of the rancherias, smilingly observed to the others, "See how this Padre cheats us! Who believes that the devil will leave us, by the sign of the cross? If it were to be done by dancing, as authorized by Chinigchinich, he would depart; but that he will do so, by the means which *he* says, I do not believe!" The others united with him in laughter, and appeared unimpressed with the efficacy of such ceremony.

About the middle of December, 1823, a comet appeared in the north, which was visible until the latter part of January of the ensuing year; and in September, 1825, another was seen. The latter appeared in the south-east, with its direction to the north-west, and was visible, though faintly, till the first of November.

The Indians, who had observed them, believing they were their deceased chiefs, consulted together as to the cause of their appearance, and were all of one opinion, that they denoted some important change in their destiny; but how or in what manner it would be, they were ignorant. Some thought that they would return to their primitive mode of life; that it was "Sirout" whom they had seen, he who was the father of their grand Captain, Ouiot! and when *he* came, he ever brought good things, for their profit and happiness. Others said no! that it denoted that they were to live free, and do whatever they pleased, without being under subjection to any one; yet they would still remain occupants of the Mission. The elder ones said Sirout foretold that another people would come, who would treat them as slaves, and abuse them; that they would suffer much hunger and misery, and that the chief thus appeared to call them away from the impending calamity. Others said that the comet was Taco, the father of Ouimot or Chinigchinich, which was generally assented to. These ideas have, undoubtedly arisen from the fact that when the declaration of independence was proclaimed in Mexico, the Indians were made to believe, that they would no longer be subject to the regulations of the Missions; that each family, or person, would live separate, as colonists. But the Government, considering them unfit for such a condition, has not made any innovation, up to the present time of November, 1825.

An Indian vaquero of the Mission of San Luis Obispo, who had been dispatched on business to some place not far distant, did not make his appearance until the day following, and then so pallid and trembling, that he could hardly speak. Upon inquiring as to what ailed him, he replied, "that being in a certain place, a phantom appeared before him, which prevented his progress; and his horse, though vigorous, remained immovable at the sight. The phantom commanded him to tell his people not to travel in that direction, for if they did, he should molest them! Immediately three of us padres went out, and remained all that day about the same spot, but nothing was seen of the phantom.

In a certain rancho or farm, were several Pima Indians, and some Sagues, who were employed in erecting a building; he who directed them was one of the *razon*, or native Spaniards. One day, whilst superintending the work, he discovered concealed in one of the apartments, a small wooden ball, which had around it an unfinished crown of thorns. He inquired of a Sague what it was for. "Ah, sir!" he replied, "you have really escaped; with this ball you would have been destroyed. You were to be killed for having chastised the Pima Indian, and only two days more were required; that is, until the completion of the crown of thorns around the ball; then, immediately, you would have been attacked with pains in the head and heart, and would have died."

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

R. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,

Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manilla Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of

For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.

A. H. TODD.
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.

A. H. TODD & CO.

San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

PACIFIC

FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU-COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requisitions of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT

Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENGAGED in the

SALE OF FRUITS

For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all

Fruit-Growers,

Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,

Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers........San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.................."
THOMAS FALLON..................San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens.............."
DR. H. HAILE.................Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE.................Oakland
WILSON FLINT.................Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL.................Marysville
ABRAM FONDA.................Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN.................Santa Cruz

14-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,

2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree,

AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

FRENCH PEONIES, HYACINTHS, GLADIOLAS, LILIES, TULIPS, and other Flowering Plants,

No. 110 California street,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

HOTELS.

SPERRY'S HOTEL.

Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE

Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets,

MOKELUMNE HILL.

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.

Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge,

Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week............$7 00
Single meals............50
Board and Lodging, per week........$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night............75 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars........12 cents [23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts.,

IONE CITY,

AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,

20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,

18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose,

28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive the Springs.

14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. [15-3m

Jebb's Patent Churn.

THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 13

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................OCT. 11, 1861.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

◆

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

◆

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

To Our Agricultural Readers.

WE take particular pleasure in calling attention to the noble Agricultural Addresses which appear in our columns this week. The Address of Wilson Flint, Esq., before the Eldorado Agricultural Society, is one deserving the highest encomiums. It is replete with great practical truths, applicable to *our own men and times*, and to *our soil and climate*. We feel them to be true, for they reiterate forcibly the doctrines we have so often put forth; and we are glad to have so able a writer promulgate these sound doctrines in so practical a way. Let every Farmer read, and re-read, until he feels them to be true, and then go and put them into practice.

The Address of Hon. C. W. Wilkins is another most valuable address. It conveys plain truths as to the causes of the non-success of many of our Farmers; it also tells of the honor and glory of the true life of a Farmer. There is also the real fire of true enthusiasm, and a genuine love and appreciation of nature. The address contains very many noble and beautiful sentiments and soul-inspiring passages that must interest the reader. We bespeak for this Address also a careful reading; it will do good.

◆

World's Fair.

THERE has been considerable effort made here among certrin parties, to have our State and its interests represented at the *World's Fair*, in Paris, next May. We alluded to these efforts some time since, and surmised that these efforts were more for *somebody's* good than for that of our *State* or its *interests*. This will be likely to prove true, for we are advised, by those who know, of another meeting to be held in this city next week, when efforts will be made to send two or more *distinguished* citizens as Ministers to the coast of France, *at the expense of the State*. The sums now proposed to be raised are from $5000 to $25,000 from the *Public Treasury* of our State. While all these plans are in operation for *individual* benefit, where are the *products* that are to be shown to *immortalize* our State?

One thing should be now remembered, as *particularly interesting,—no Goods can be entered* under any circumstances *after first of February*; and it is now impossible to prepare *anything* in season that would be at all creditable, and this present effort is only for *private* benefit.

◆

Home Industry.

THE large rise of Grain Bags ready made, has awakened the attention of our Farmers to the importance of *making* their own Grain Bags. It has been found that by purchasing the drilling, and using one of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, that even now after the rise on the drilling, a saving can be made to our Farmers of twenty to twenty-five per cent on the cost of their bags, so that Farmers who buy even two or three thousand bags can save enough in this way on almost every thousand bags to pay for a machine. Those who raise five, six, or ten thousand bags of grain can save a very handsome sum in their own family by this plan.

Wheeler & Wilson's newly improved machine at their reduced rates, will soon save enough to our grain-growers to educate a large family of children, and "lift the mortgage" besides.

◆

Good Fruit.

WE have been favored by some samples of Fruit this season that we think will be hard to beat in any part of the world. We received the large Apple shown at Santa Rosa (Gloria Mundi) which measured 17 inches round each way, and weighed two pounds two ounces. We received also several weighing from one and one-half to two pounds.

We received the large and splendid Quince exhibited at the Oakland Fair, by J. Lewelling, Esq., of San Lorenzo; it weighed two and one-fourth pounds, and measured 19 by 17 inches. These two specimens, we think, have not yet been surpassed in our State.

We were also presented with the splendid Orange grown by Mons. Bruguier, and shown at the Oakland Fair; it measured 14 inches in circumference, and is fair and beautiful. The tree which bore this fruit was unfortunately broken in carrying to the Fair, and the other fine specimens destroyed.

◆

REPORT OF THE WOOL-GROWERS ASSOCIATION.—We are indebted to J. E. Perkins, Esq., Secretary and Agent of this Association, for a copy of this Society's report. It is a neat pamphlet containing many valuable statistics, suggestions, and facts. We shall make use of this pamphlet frequently. Every Sheep-raiser should become a member of this Society, as it would aid him in his plans greatly.

What are our Fairs for?

WE have attended four of the *Annual Fairs* the present season, and have given our time to a careful and quiet observation of the "Doings and going on at Fairs." We have been carefully cognizant of the manner in which the exhibitions of manufactures of California and our most valued products have been cared for. We have noted new products, and waited often with much anxiety to hear the *report* of Committees; but, alas! such reports—such Committees—were like everything else *this* year—done up *Brown* in a hurried manner, and we venture the assertion that if the President and Board of Managers were to be asked what important *new* inventions had been presented, or what *new* product offered, they could not tell; and we do not believe there has been a single report made by any Committee on any invention or product, setting forth its importance to California in the future, which said report has occupied twenty lines.

We make these remarks from the fact that we took pains to collect and show to many persons interested at Stockton and Sacramento the Fleeces of the Cashmere (Turkish) Goat, and the Fleeces of the Indian Goat; as also "Fibrilia," or Flax-Cotton, an article that is of the greatest moment to us in this State, as being the product of Flax. These samples were also shown conspicuously in show-cases, together with important models, at the Sonoma County Fair and the Alameda Fair, and yet in such matters, Committees or Boards of Managers take but little interest. Something that will create *present* favor, like a *horse race*, is excellent; but the first sample of a new product that shall in five years' time count in millions annually—that is "in the dark future," and cannot be attended to *now*.

We make these remarks only to show the *present state of feeling*; there is nothing deep, earnest, tangible—nothing hopeful—it is all show and parade; thousands and tens of thousands of dollars expended, and what has the State or the Counties gained? In a few weeks, premiums paid in cash, the money will be all gone, the Diplomas little valued by the masses, and used to paper rooms with, and the *results* of all our Fairs will be *moonshine*.

The one single article of Flax-Cotton deserves a notice from our Societies commensurate with the importance it will assume in the future of California.

Fibrilia, or Flax-Cotton, is the product of our common Flax, which can be grown in our State with great success, and made very profitable. The flax by the new process of bleaching with chemicals can be prepared almost immediately for use, at about *one-half* the cost of cotton; hence the great value it will be to all our wool-growers and grain-raisers, for by this article manufactured, wool-bags and grain-bags, of linen material, can be made at less price than those of cotton; by this means a very much stronger and better article is obtained at less price.

When this fact shall be duly valued in all its bearings—when the public shall be aware of the importance of this product to California, then our Agricultural Societies will give a more rational attention to and an encouragement of so valuable a product to our State.

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Some Failures, a Public Calamity.

A mercantile failure is too often looked upon as a mere *personal affair*, talked about a few days, commented on by the selfish, the shrewd and knowing ones with more or less severity, and after a brief time permitted to be forgotten; but there are cases when a single mercantile suspension may affect a whole city, and produce a series of misfortunes that are justly classed as a public calamity.

The recent misfortune that has fallen upon the mercantile House of J. C. Fall & Co., of Marysville, is an instance of this kind; and it is an event demanding more than ordinary attention, for there has not been an enterprise of any note, nor any institution (civil, literary, or religious), nor any public work, that has not had the manly generous aid, or fostering care of J. C. Fall, and with his aid that of his friends and kindred. Where a man of such enterprise and public spirit bows before the storm of misfortune, every one must feel the blast; and when a man of such known integrity as his mercantile business has always proved him to be, meets with misfortunes, let him have the manly aid and sympathy of every generous heart.

J. C. Fall in other days has proved his noble integrity, and it will shield him now. The citizens of Marysville owe him a debt of gratitude for what he has done to awaken enterprise, encourage industry, improve public and private taste, and to offer aid, and give credit to hundreds who were in the need of aid and assistance. And it is most undoubtedly owing to his readiness to help others that has now embarrassed his own business. We trust, however, that a noble and generous spirit on the part of all connected with him, will soon enable him and his friends to resume their place and influence in the business relations of Marysville and our State.

We have often visited Marysville, and are familiar with its public and private enterprises, and in an experience of more than Ten years, we can always remember to have seen and heard of the moving of a "master spirit," with a strong arm, and a willing heart; and to J. C. Fall more than any other man, the city of Marysville is now indebted for its general prosperity. It cannot be, therefore, that when the clouds gather thickly about such a man, there shall not always be willing hearts and ready hands to bring back the sunshine of hope, as a just reward for past good deeds.

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MANGE IN SHEEP.—We give the following as a cure for the "mange" in Sheep: To ten pounds of salt add one pound of flour of sulphur; mix well, and place it in the cribs before the sheep. Let it be where they can always have it; they will soon acquire a taste for it. Let them eat all they want, and it will soon produce a cure. We received this recipe from Messrs. Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, who approve of it, having found it a cure.

Where does the Money Go?

WE should grow and manufacture what we now import. In order to show where the many millions of gold that are continually being produced goes to, we append the following facts, gathered from the commercial reports that are continually seen, but not sufficiently reflected on:

APPLES.—One would suppose we could raise apples enough for California; yet there is recorded in shipments from April 9th to Sept. 6th, in five months, from New York and Boston in clipper ships, 3,214 half bbls., 71 qr. bbls.; and 343 kegs *dried apples*.

BUTTER.—Besides many thousands of half bbls, by the steamers, clippers bring 2,520 packages and firkins of butter.

CHEESE.—Only 206 boxes of cheese; here we gain on former times.

CANDLES.—We need *light* to awaken our State to a true sense of its *dependance* on others for the article of candles, when our State has been the head quarters for tallow for *forty years*. The amount imported is as follows: 69,025 boxes—only *sixty-nine thousand* boxes, or about *two hundred* boxes per day.

COD FISH.—194 drums.

LARD.—830 cases.

MATCHES.—770 cases.

MACKEREL.—6,792 kitts.

OLIVE OIL.—11,348 cases.

PAILS.—3,253 dozen.

PICKLES, PRESERVES, SAUCES, &c.—26,312 boxes and cases. Why don't we grow such things?

SOAP.—13,339 boxes, 4,737 half boxes, 40,220 quarter boxes. This is laying on the Soap pretty thick.

SUGAR.—213 hhds; 13,165 bbls., 430 half bbls. How long must we import sugar.

SIRUP.—25,118 kegs.

TUBS.—1,603.

Thus we gave a list of some of the articles we import into California, and for which we send out our gold. Here is the cause of the *poverty* of our State—the cause of the *hard times*, bankruptcy and distress found in our midst; in a State, too, whose wealth in mineral riches, wealth of soil, and wealth of climate, has no superior in the world.

How long need we import such articles as are enumerated above? Why import them at all?

Have we not *farmers* to raise such kinds of produce; dairymen to make our butter and cheese; soap and candle-makers, &c. Have we not good mechanics to make tubs and pails. (Starr King says we have.)

Why then import sugar and sirups, and such articles as can be made from our own products?

Our citizens must awake to the value of *home industry*, or we shall be a ruined State. Where has the wealth of California gone?

Behold! in the last ten or twelve years, California has sent abroad over *one thousand millions dollars of gold*, and what has California to show for it to-day?

California owns *one Lunatic Asylum* and one *State Prison*—fit emblems of crazy Politicians, and a criminal Legislature—for our Politicians have ruled the State to the utter neglect of its best interests; neglecting the industrial interest, until the mechanic and laborer became discouraged and despairing; then, if in their despair they transgressed the *law*, our wise Legislature had a *State Prison* for those whom their wicked neglect had made criminals.

The above list of *imported* goods shows the neglected industry of our State, which a wise Legislature could have corrected.

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Summer Fallow—Plant Now.

LOOK *to the fields of "Summer fallow."* We have been gratified many hundred times the present season as we have visited many parts of the State, to find so generous an interest in this all-important mode of farming. We shall be able, we trust, to give *practical results* from some of our extensive grain-growers of the *particular gain to them in their crops* by this system. The time is near at hand for them to secure the full benefit of such land as has been left in "fallow" the present year, for as soon as the first rains have fallen, and the land can be deeply and finely plowed let the grain be sowed and harrowed in; and if the land is *now* in such a condition as to be deeply and finely plowed, we would recommend the seed to be put in the ground. It is better in the earth than in the granary; and every grain-grower who will carefully try the system of early planting even in dry soil (when properly prepared) will find the good results flowing from it.

The philosophy of early planting as now urged, is based upon the following as the certain results: When grain is thus planted the *first* rain *swells* the grain, and soon as more rains fall the grain sends up its early sprout, and reaching light and heat forms its early blades and *ribbons* on *stools*, giving forth broad long leaflets, expanding widely over the ground. As the weather is gradually growing cooler the grain makes no attempt to form joints, while the earth receiving the warm rays of the sun, and the earth being warmer than the air, the roots grow and expand, forming large masses of roots, while the only growth above ground is in extended blade along the surface of the earth, the coolness of the year preventing the grain from growing much above ground. In this condition the grain grows more or less in the root all winter, and when the sun awakes to life again, the vegetation of the early spring, then the grain thus planted feels the sun, and the great mass of roots thus secured by early planting, send up bold strong stalks, making short thick joints, and bearing long heavy-headed grain, sustained, fed and nourished from its abundant supply of roots. This is the *grand result* from early planting.

But, when grain is late planted, the rains instantly causes it to vegetate, because of the power of the sun, and as quickly as it comes above ground it commences to grow into stalk and joint, for the heat of the sun draws it upward, and the grain having little or no root, the blade, stock, and head of grain must be proportionally small, and thus as is often seen, the low, yellow, dwarfed blade, short head, shriveled kernels, and short crop, or none at all. This is the general result of late planting.

We know from what we have seen and learned among practical men that this is the case; and we most urgently wish our grain-growers would try the experiment for their own benefit. What we state we know, and we hope our grain-growers will communicate with us upon this all-important subject.

Letter from Stony Brook.

Farmers Writing their Experience—Its Benefits—Deep or Shallow Slowing?—Nonpareil Wheat—The Borer—King Philip Corn, etc.

STONY BROOK, Oct. 8, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: In my letter of the 25th of May, I told you I had one or two more subjects to write on, viz: Deep Plowing, and common Farmers writing their experience. What has become of Morley, and that man who once told us of building dog-fence three dogs high, and hosts of others that can write their experience in a plain, off-hand way that we all can understand and learn something from, get new ideas, etc. And now and then a scientific letter from such men as Agricola (I don't like fictitious names in an Agricultural paper) is interesting, but the plain common Farmer wants such information and ideas (if they are new to him) that he can put right in practice. The Stock-growers in this State would like to hear *often* not only from Rockwell, but others like him in that branch of Farming. The man that is trying to raise Fruit would like to hear from others.

When I first commenced Farming, twenty years ago, the first thing I did in the way of informing myself in that business was to subscribe for the Genessee Farmer, published at Rochester, N. Y.; and when the Michigan Farmer was established, I took that paper. Well, those papers were filled with the experience and practice of Farmers in all the different branches, from all parts of those States, and often letters were published from other States. Then old Farmers (such as didn't know it all) got new ideas, and new beginners went to work understandingly. Now, Colonel, if Farmers in the Old States can always learn something new through the medium of an Agricultural paper, of how much more importance is it that we Farmers of California should learn from each other's experience! Here, almost everything, owing to soil and climate, has to be done different from what we were brought up to in the Old States. Now, if every common-sense Farmer who has had an experience of eight or ten years practice in California would write their views, if but a little at a time, but often, of how much importance it would be to all, especially to the *new-comer*, if he has a mind to inform himself, who will begin right, instead of going to work (as he used to do in the East) and fail year after year here, till he has learned by sad experience that he began wrong.

Many old Farmers coming here from the East, and going to work as they did at home, would raise no crop (of Grain) at all if it were not for the superior power of our soil. The first thing he would do would be to hitch three big horses to a plow, and ram it in, beam-deep, and maybe follow it up with the subsoil plow; and then, when it comes harvest, stands and wonders, and is surprised, and looks within to see what great sin he has committed, that *his* crop should not be as good by twenty-five per cent as that of his next neighbor, who plowed his land with a pair of mustangs, and only about two inches deep at that! Not because his next neighbor knew better than he did; but because his next neighbor was not able to get a bigger team!

Colonel, I know you are an advocate of deep plowing. So was I once to my sorrow, in California. Deep plowing for Grain will not do in Alameda county. How it is in other counties, I can't say. Morley recommends deep plowing where he lives; it may be best there, but it will not do in San José Valley. The best and heaviest crops grown here, is on ground plowed from two to three, and not over four, inches deep. Go ask the Farmers around Mount Eden and Hayward's. The heaviest Wheat I saw this season was on the foot-hills south of Hayward's, where the ground was scratched by the plow not over two inches deep, and the scratches were as wide apart as every other furrow would be; say "cut and cover," just to get ground enough to cover the seed. The philosophy, or whatever you call it, is easily explained: In the first place I will say we have no stiff clay subsoil, or what is called hard-pan; our soil is all alike, from the top down, say from two to ten feet, or more. Where it has never been broke, you will find it very porous, full of small holes about the size of darning-needles; these holes in the rainy-season fill up with water, and if not broken will hold moisture a great deal longer than what is broke up. It is certain that the ground will dry out as deep as it is plowed, and then it acts principally as a mulch to keep the moisture in the subsoil. Now, if you plow deep, the roots of the Grain cannot, or do not, run down deep enough to get the benefit of the moisture of the subsoil; but if you plow shallow, the roots can easily reach the subsoil, and from its porous nature can easily penetrate it; the plowing operates as a mulch, hence the big crops on half-plowed land. If I am not right, I would like to have you or somebody else "righten" me through the FARMER.

In your last paper I find you are inquiring for the Nonpareil Wheat. You will recollect that in my letter of the 25th of May I told you of the tremendous growth of mine. Well, soon after that, I am sorry to say, the rust took it, and so badly did it rust, that I could not find a kernel filled out full enough for seed. I cut it up and threw it into my hog-pen. None of my other Wheat rusted. I concluded it would not do here; though if I could have saved some seed I would have tried it again on different land. I hope you will have better results from other quarters.

Colonel, you promised to reply to my letter of the 25th of May, published in No. 14, but you either forgot it, or did not think it worth any further notice. I think it is getting time to begin to do something with my gentleman Strawberries. Will you please inform me of the whole process of cultivation? By irrigation I find I can have Strawberries all Summer, if I only knew how to manage them.

The borer has not troubled my last year's Fruit-trees this season, but they got in a few trees of what I set out last Winter. The Rochester Rural says, wrap old rags round in the Spring a foot up from the ground, is the best way to prevent the borer; and take off the rags in the Fall. It looks to me to be the surest and cheapest way; I shall try it. From this season's experience I am led to think that the borer will not trouble my trees after the first year. If this proves to be a fact, I shall be all right as to raising Fruit.

I have a fine crop of King Philip Corn, all husked and in the crib, while the Eight-rowed Yellow I spoke of is just glazed and fit to cut up. The stalks grow too big to be profitable for fodder; the Philip corn-stalks are shorter and finer, and full of leaves, and Cattle will eat the whole, stalks and all. I calculate these stalks are worth as much as Hay, if properly cured, pound for pound. Respectfully yours, ABRAHAM CLARK.

We are pleased to hear again from our friend and correspondent, whose letter we give above. We would like to have discussions among our Farmers upon deep and shallow plowing, and the every-day-work and experience of the Farmer and Stock-Raiser. In reply to the inquiry of our friend, we would say, "Morley" is of age, and can speak for himself; so is "Rockwell;" our columns always welcome them. We agree with our correspondent fully upon the value of good common-sense letters of experience by Farmers. They always do good. Every Farmer *can talk on paper*; let them do away with the foolish idea that they must be *finished scholars* before they can *write for the newspapers!* What is wanted is simply a plain recital of facts: how their farm-work has been done; what has prospered; what was not successful. A simple recital of facts; the same as if it was *talked about* face to face. Farmers can do themselves and the public great good by such simple, plain, good, homely letters. Farmers should all take an Agricultural paper (the FARMER, of course), and they should write for it, too. No cultivator of the soil or Stock-raiser can be without such a journal as is connected with them in their own community without losing ten times the cost of such a paper. Relative to deep or shallow plowing, our opinions are known; we shall be glad to have a full and fair discussion of its merits, and we hope to hear from "Hayward's" locality, as there are some strong advocates of our system "all along the road" there. We give our views in favor of deep plowing, as a general practice. We have spoken of that subject in another column. We are sorry our friend was not successful with the "Nonpareil Wheat;" we hope to hear from others, however, more favorably. We intended answering the letter of May 25th, but delayed it, hoping to have the pleasure of a personal interview at "Stony Brook," but could not accomplish all our plans. If our memory serves us, however, we published an article on Strawberries about that time, which we supposed conveyed about all the information desired; and we subsequently published (in our paper of July 12th) a communication from a Farmer of Mariposa relative to the Borer, giving an effectual remedy and practical results from its use. However, we will endeavor to refer to these matters in future. We shall be glad to hear often from our friend and all others upon any and every subject that interests them.

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Raspberry Wine and Wine-Making.

WE are progressing as a State toward a true independence, and if we could only have that just attention and encouragement from "*all in authority*,"—if we could have the earnest interest of the people to encourage "Home Industry," California would be the richest and most prosperous State in the Union.

We paid a visit to the great Fruit depot of Messrs. Graves & Williams, on Clay street, and the piles of Apples, Pears, Grapes, and Quinces, is proof of the fertility of our soil in this branch of Horticulture,—(a visit to the wharves at our city front just now, will show what we can do in raising Grain), and in every department of our producing interests, Wine, Grain, and Wool Warehouses are full of our products. Messrs. Graves, Williams & Buckley have done a grand thing in thus opening such a market. Everybody who comes to our city should visit this place to see our grand products. Our object now in speaking of this establishment was to notice the very fine "Wine cellar" beneath this market; large, airy, and well arranged for this business. We were pleased to find it a place of *real active work*. It is not only a place to *store* Wine, but a *manufactory* also. We found Mr. Comins, a very active and ingenious mechanic, who now has charge of this department, busy at work, erecting and finishing Wine presses, Cider presses, etc. Here grapes are crushed, and apples ground; and here too, genuine Cider Vinegar is made. And now all these products are manufactured in the heart of our own city.

Mr. Comings has also commenced making Raspberry Wine, of which we tasted. It is very superior indeed. Such wine, with other pure wines, cider, and vinegar, can now always be had pure, of home make.

We also saw a very fine pencil drawing of the "Great Pear," done by Mr. Comins, a proof that he is an "artist" as well as a "mechanic," and highly creditable in each. Those who feel an interest in our State's progress should go and see.

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An Excellent Clip of Wool.

WE received the following facts from Mr. Flint, of the firm of Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, Monterey county, the well known Sheep-raisers of that section.

Their entire clip the present season is about 100,000 pounds, and mostly fair wool. The clip was an excellent one, many animals giving ten and twelve pounds each; one Buck twenty pounds, and another twenty-five pounds. From seven-months lambs, four pounds each; wethers, two and three years old, six to seven pounds each.

This firm think it better to make one shearing only, and that in the Spring, unless it be done for health on special occasions. For Wethers intended for the next Spring market they approved fall shearing, as it gives a better growth to the carcass, and results better in the animal for the shambles.

STATE SUMMARY.

The rains, it is said, have destroyed hundreds of tons of Hay in Los Angeles county. It is anticipated that the article will advance in price.

Maj. Bidwell, of Chico, will manufacture this season some two thousand gallons of Wine from Grapes grown in his Vineyard.

A grand Ball is to be given by the Managers of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, on Friday evening next, Oct. 18th. It is for the purpose of raising means to furnish their fine new Hall.

The Synod of Alta California convened at Sacramento last week. Among the business transacted was the passage of a resolution to establish a Female College.

What a destructive "cuss" is that Holmes, now of the Visalia Delta! The Sun says that he and another gentleman of Visalia brought in 385 Quail and a lot of Rabbits, the product of two days' shooting.

Many of the Apple-Trees in Contra Costa have blossomed a second time, and in some instances the Fruit has formed and is growing. The same is the case with trees in Sonoma county.

The Secretary of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society is busily engaged in the preparation of the Reports of Committees for publication. It is expected they will appear in pamphlet form on or about the 15th of November.

Maj. Barbour, of the Q Ranch, made Peach-Brandy this season at the rate of ten gallons a day. He makes from five to seven quarts of Brandy to the bushel of Peaches. The fruit in this State makes quite as good a quality of Brandy as that of Virginia or Tennessee.

The editor of the Amador Dispatch has been shown Apples of a third crop this season nearly as large as a hen's-egg. They were grown on a tree at the Q Ranch. Those of the second crop as large as those of the third. He is also informed that Pardee, of Ione Valley, has gathered *nineteen tuns* of Grapes from two acres of vineyard.

A load of 31,000 pounds of Wheat was drawn from Stockton to the Stanislaus Mills, at Knight's Ferry, with a motive-power of fourteen mules. The load was contained in *three* wagons, manufactured by W. P. Miller, of Stockton. The front wagon is the same that was exhibited at the State Fair of 1859, and cost $1000. The second wagon cost $700, and the third $275.

The Marysville Democrat says: "Tom Mooney, of Empire Ranch, in this county, may safely claim to have raised the largest Sweet Potato ever seen. One was brought from his place yesterday which weighed seventeen pounds! Can anybody beat that?" Was this a *real* Sweet Potato, or was it merely one of the Sandwich Island Yams, which passed for Sweet Potatoes here until the introduction of the real Carolinas? As a Yam, it might not be very remarkable. Call things by their right names, Mr. Democrat!

The Tulare Canal project is said to have been abandoned, for the reason that the distance to be dug was found to be forty miles instead of twenty, and could not be completed within the time allowed by the grant. We learn that an application will be made to the next Legislature for an extension of time, on the ground that the operations of the Company were hindered by the Legislature repealing its charter, which repeal, however, the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. Will they get it?

The valuable Clydesdale Horse and a two-year-old colt, belonging to John Johnson, were lost on Friday night, by the burning of the stable, near Alamo, Contra Costa county, in which they were kept. The Gazette says: both of these horses took premiums at the late Fair, and the encomiums lavished on the noble animals are yet warm on the lips of those who saw them, when the sad intelligence reaches us that they have met a horrible death! The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A new style of Stamp Envelopes, differing both in the design and color of the stamp from those hitherto used, has been issued by the Post Office Department. Postmasters on receipt of them are requested to give notice of the fact through the press and otherwise. During a period of six days from said notice, the new envelopes will be exchanged for an equivalent amount of the old issue. After that time the latter will not be received in payment of postage.

The Chinese Sugar-Cane is to be tested in at least one instance in this State this season; as appears by the following from the Red Bluff Beacon: Our old friend Phillips, of the Oak Grove House, on Pine creek, is putting up a mill for thr manufacture of Sugar out of Chinese Sugar-Cane. He has successfully cultivated two or three large fields of this species of Cane, which he expects to make into Sirup as soon as the mill is finished, which will be in a very short time. His mill is to be put in motion by water-power. He has a convenient and substantial overshot-wheel, and the water to turn it is from near the foot of the mountain, several miles east of his house, through ditch and flume, to the mill. As soon as he gets to work we shall give our readers the result of the undertaking.

From the East.

The most important news is the confirmation of the surrender of the Federal troops at Lexington. The rebels, with a force of near 30,000, surrounded the place, and after a desperate fight succeeded in cutting off the supply of water from the Federals. The latter numbered less than 3000, under Col. Mulligan. They defended themselves for three days, expecting reinforcements, but none arriving, they were obliged to succumb for the want of water. The Federal troops were contrating for an advance on the rebels, and severe fighting is anticipated. No material changes have occurred in the condition of affairs on the Potomac. Several extensive naval expeditions have left New York, or are preparing to leave, for operations on the Southern coast, from which important results are expected. The National Loan is being rapidly taken up by the people of the States, and the notes can hardly be issued fast enough to supply the demand. No apprehension is felt for the want of funds.

"A Little Leaven Leaveneth the Whole Lump."—Good yeast is an invaluable agent in making good bread, and it is one of the most desirable agents in the domestic economy. There are hundreds of kinds of "yeast powders," but very few good ones comparatively. "Boardman's Yeast Powders" are now classed as *the* "Powders," and we recommend them to all who make yeast bread. We have many witnesses to their superior excellence. J. C. Winans on California street, is agent for their sale.

Blue-stone your Wheat.—Go buy your "blue-stone" now; better have it on hand. Many wise Farmers whose land has laid fallow the past Summer are now preparing to plant. *Blue-stone all the Wheat* that is planted is our motto; and be sure and plant only the *purest and best seed Wheat*, and the Harvest season will tell that such plans were wise and profitable. Bedington & Co., have blue-stone of California manufacture.

The first iron foundry in Nevada Territory poured its first casting on the 27th ult. The establishment is located between Silver City and old Hill, and ned by Hyde, Booth & Co.

Patriotism—Love of Country.

The present struggle for our Country, its Constitution, and the glorious Stars and Stripes, will show to the world many noble examples of true patriotism worthy the cause our patriot soldiers have espoused.

The ordinary newspaper reports do not convey to us many of the striking cases where the men lay their all upon the altar of their country—we only learn of a *general* enthusiasm for the cause. We have, however, a letter from one of the Captains in our army at Washington, which is full of that true and noble spirit that speaks the true patriot. The letter was never intended for the public eye, but we prevailed upon the brother here to allow us to give it to our readers, feeling confident it would animate them with that love of country, so important in this great and trying period of our country's history and trials.

The writer is Capt. Henry B. Todd, now, as will be seen, in active service. He has also another brother a Captain, and four nephews in the army, each and all full of love and devotion to their country and its cause; each and all leaving homes, kindred and friends dear to them, and business, to do battle for the Stars and Stripes. Capt. Todd gave up a prosperous business, and, as he writes, he leaves father, mother, wife, children—all are laid upon the altar, and his life also. These are the noble examples that we love to chronicle, so that the future generations may have the record of those who fought, and if need be bled and died for our country.

Capt. Henry Todd is a brother of A. H. Todd, Esq., commission-merchant, of the firm of A. H. Todd & Co., by whose kindness we are permitted to copy what relates to our country, and to give this example worthy of all praise. Well may Mr. Todd be proud of such brothers and kindred, in these times that "Tries men's souls."

Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.,
Sept. 3d, 1861.

My Dear Brother—It is a long, long time since I have heard directly from you, and I had thought I would not write to you again until I received a letter from you; but being here in camp, with a little leisure, and hearing the booming of the cannon and volleys of musketry led me to think if I did not embrace this opportunity, I might never be permitted to write to you.

Well, here I am, having left home, business, wife and children, mother and all dear friends, to fight the battles of our Country, our Constitution and the Union—ready, if necessary, to spill the last drop of blood in so glorious a cause. I have a fine company of men, most of whom I can rely upon in a conflict. We are encamped back of Washington, up the Potomac—not on the Virginia side, although many of the regiments are located over the river in Virginia. We are within five miles of the main body of rebels; our out-pickets are so close to those of the enemy that they can converse one with the other—one being in one corn-field and the other in the adjoining field. Great preparations for a determined and bloody battle are being made on both sides, and constant shirmishes are taking place with bodies of scouts, numbering from 10 to 500 and 1,000 at a time; while writing now, the guns are popping away at Fort Albany, about five miles from our camp.

* * * * *

Henry B. Todd.

Country Life.

"God made the Country; Man made the Town." Every *Book* that pleads the cause of a "Country Life" should be called a good and glorious book, for it pleads for man's true development, and for his highest happiness.

We have just received a book from A. Roman & Co., Booksellers, of this city, bearing the title "Country Life." We hail it as an invaluable aid to every dweller in the country. It is just such a book as should be in the library of every Farmer and dweller in the country.

The volume to which we refer is a handsome book of over eight hundred pages. It is a compilation of every branch of Rural Art, embracing Gardening in every department, Farming, Orcharding, Vine-growing, and Ornamental and Landscape Gardening, with countless cuts to illustrate every subject treated of, together with beautiful illustrations of some of the finest residences in the New England and Middle States.

The author of this work, R. M. Copeland, Esq., of Beaver Brook, Belmont, near Boston, Mass., is a gentleman whose practical knowledge and taste as a Horticulturist and Landscape Gardener we can testify to, having known him personally for many years as a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston, and this valuable book is a proof of his ability.

The book will be found of great value to every one, and we cheerfully commend it to all.

Sales Stable for Horses.—Persons wishing to bring their fine horses to our city for exhibition, sale, or for training, are reminded that Ben Fish's stable is the best place. Many years' experience as a trainer has qualified him to stand at the head of his profession.

The Value of Electropathic Treatment.

We give with pleasure the following testimony of the good resulting to suffering humanity by the use of Electro Galvanic Baths, and the appliances of this system, over that of Drugs and Medicines:

[*From the Pacific Messenger.*]

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Joselyn's Electropathic Institute. Voluntarily and unsolicited we make the following statement, proving its great beneficent effects, particularly in rheumatic cases. Some months since we were on an editorial trip, visiting the mountains. The stage-coach upset, and landed all the passengers, including the writer, below in the valley, where the Deer Creek overflowed by receiving the additional material extraneous to its usual contents. For some hours exposed in our wet clothes to night wind and weather, we soon felt the effect of the accident in the mountains—pains in the back, hip, and legs; so much so, that for weeks we could hardly walk. Treatments of all kinds were applied, but without avail, until our attention was called to the Electro-Galvanic baths and appliances of the above Institute. Thank God! after two weeks we have been fully restored, and enjoy now the free use of our limbs and body as fully as previous to the involuntary bath in Deer Creek. Dr. H. Hien, Editor.

The Best Churn Known

Jebb's Patent Churn!

Exhibited at the Santa Rosa and Alameda Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A fine Garden-Engine, of capacity to throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

A Whale, See he Spouts!

This was the cry of many of our citizens the past week, as a "Great Black Fish" came forcing his way into our harbor. Did any of the citizens think how emblematical of the times the visit of this Black Fish is? All our harbors and coasts are more or less visited with *Black Fish*, and we hope wherever they go they will meet the same fate—feel the harpoon of the "expert" watchman, and soon be tried up, and be made to "blubber" for their intrusion.

The visit of this monster of the deep has been made quite an event; thousands of our old Californians have for the *first time* "seen a whale," although many had seen the "elephant."

The present visitor is what is called the common Humpback or Black Fish, and presented to the gaze of the many as great a curiosity as has ever been seen on our coast.

Goldsmith says there are no *less than seven kinds* of whale, and describes them as the "Great Greenland Whale," without a back fin and black on the back; the "Iceland Whale," without a back fin, and whitish on the back; the "New England Whale," with a *lump* on the back (like our present visitor); the Whale with *six lumps* on the back; the "Fin Fish," with a fin on the back, near the tail; the "Pike-headed Whale," and the "Round-lipped Whale."

All these differ from each other in figures, as their names imply. They differ also somewhat in their manner of living: the Fin Fish having a larger swallow than the rest, being more active, slender, and fierce, and living chiefly on herrings; however, there are none of them very voracious, and if compared to the "Cachalot" (Sperm), that enormous tyrant of the deep, they appear harmless and gentle.

Our present "hump-backed" visitor was captured, after a somewhat merry and anxious rivalry, by George Rand, who with a harpoon touched him in a "vital part," and became his captor. Blacky was sold for $1,000, and drawn up on the "ways" at Tichenor's Dock, foot of Second street, and shown for several days, under a large tent to "wondering eyes." We made the "sea monster" a visit, and found about one hundred persons present. There has probably from three to four thousand persons visited this dark mass of blubber, so that it was a pretty speculation.

This animal was 48 feet in length, 35 feet in circumference, and 13 feet diameter across the body, near the eyes. Lance holes were seen where he was pierced, and the harpoon and rope still attached shows the cause of his death. There is a wound in the body, supposed to be from that great enemy of the Whale, the "Swordfish." Large barnacles were firmly fixed to his body, near the fins, one of which we obtained as a curiosity; it is the size of a small egg, and probably *years old*. The jaws were extended, and the open mouth was sufficiently large to admit men to "walk in without taking off their hats," the same way as Jonah did probably.

The mouth was guarded by the bones cased in hairs, which are the strainers for the delicate food of his delicate majesty of the briny deep. The weight of the creature is estimated at 60 tuns and will probably make 40 to 50 barrels of oil.

As people seem to wonder why a Whale should come into San Francisco harbor, and some think it "ominous" of some dark calamity brooding over this coast, *we* think his Fishship's coming portends rather to *light* rather than darkness. *We* think the harpooners and owners are now making him "blubber," and are thus making "light" of the *subject* too, as his coming is only the fulfilment of "prophesy." A review of the strange parts of California history shows "that it was here "Soloman's Temple was built" by "conning artificers." We have had the "locusts," and surely "quails" have rained upon the land, and "manna" is found in many parts of our State. Prophesy tells of Great Whales too, and if this is not "the very Whale that swallowed Jonah," it is the very Whale that many "Jonahs" have swallowed, if all the reports about him are to be credited, especially our neighbor's reports of the "Alta," about her very interesting *female history*. And surely there is one indisputable evidence more about this being the Promised Land of great things, for none will doubt but that like the days of Moses and the children of Israel, the "Golden Calf" has a goodly portion of worshippers. So we think with all those evidences, the Whale's coming now is portentious of the near approach of the Millenium.

California is, indeed, a "great country" for Whales.

Lad Wanted.

A young lad of active habits, one who is a good scholar, can write well, good at figures, and exemplary in all his habits, and can bring the best of recommendations, can hear of a permanent situation by applying at this Office, in the afternoon *only*, from 4 to 5 o'clock. 5

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

3000 Sheep For Sale.

We have 3000 fine Ewes, with lamb by French Merino Bucks, for sale at a great bargain, if applied for immediately. Any person wanting from 1200 to 3000, can have a very great bargain by applying at this Office, or addressing Col. Warren, Editor California Farmer.

Leicester and Cotswold Rams.

Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams, Full-Blood, and in very superior order, three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

First Premium

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED

— TO BE —

FAR SUPERIOR

To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL

REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES

....OF ...

COAL OILS!

Machinery Oils!

CAMPHENE!

....AND....

TURPENTINE!

STANFORD BROTHERS,

19 California street, near Front,

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE

PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

ON

Consignments of approved Produce

TO THEIR

FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,

ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

LAMOT & COLLINS,

Leaders and Introducers of

FASHIONS

FOR HATS!

Corner 2d and J sts.,

SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

PIONEER

Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Buy All Your

SILVERWARE

......OF......

TUCKER!

RACES!! RACES!!

THE FALL RACES OVER THE SAN JOSE COURSE, will commence MONDAY, October 14th, and continue SIX days.

First Day—Monday, Oct. 14.

SWEEPSTAKES

For all colts and fillies now three years old, except Miama. Subscription $150, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $150 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

R. Jourdan's (John Trimball's) b c Jack Trimball by Belmont, dam by Limber John.
Jerome Fox's br c Conflict by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
Williamson & Emerson's br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford.
E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.

Second Day—Tuesday, Oct. 15.

SWEEPSTAKES

For colts and fillies now two years old. Entrance $100, half forfeit. The proprietor to add $100 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

ENTRIES:

Lewis & Carlisle's b f Gilroy Belle, by Belmont, dam by Whip.
Lewis & Carlisle's br f Arzelia Belle by Belmont, dam by Eclipse.
Jerome Fox's ch f by Belmont, dam ——.
Jerome Fox's ch c Beauregard by Belmont, dam by Red Bill.
R. Jourdan's (J. Evans') b c Venture by Belmont, dam by Black Sal.
R. Jourdon's (A. Hopper's) ch c Bally by Belmont, dam Julia Mullen by Tom Benton.
S. H. Louer's (W. Keifer's) ch c by Belmont, dam ——.
Williamson & Emerson's gr f Pororocco by Belmont, dam White Swan by Grey Eagle.
John E. Tyree's ch f Lizzy Dale by Owen Dale, dam by Tecumseh.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (I. Branham's) ch c Ben Lippincott by Belmont, dam Puss by Lance.
Col. E. S. Lathrop's (Jas. Moore's) b c Harkaway by Billy Cheatham, dam Lola Montez by Grey Eagle.
John B. James' b g Shepperd Boy by Jake (a son of Joe Gales) out of Troubador's dam.

Third Day—Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Purse $300. Mile-heats, best three in five.

Fourth Day—Thursday, Oct. 17.

SWEEPSTAKES

For all ages. Subscription $500, forfeit $250. The proprietor to add $500 if the race is run. One mile and repeat.

SUBSCRIBERS:

W. M. Williamson enters br c Gladiator by Belmont, dam Liz Givens by Imp Langford, 3 years.
John P. Welsh enters b h Rifleman by Imp Glencoe, dam by Rodolph, 6 years.
A. F. Grigsby enters b c Volscian by Vandal, dam by Grey Eagle.

Fifth Day—Friday, Oct. 18.

Purse $300. Two miles and repeat.

Sixth Day—Saturday, Oct. 19.

Handicap Purse $200. Etrance ten per cent, added. Horses to be handicapped by the Judges.
Entrance in the other purses, ten per cent.

Persons visiting the San Jose Course, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to add to their comfort during the Meeting.
J. C. SMITH,
24-td Proprietor.

THE

UNION FARM

AND PLANTATION

MILLS.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS,

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO

EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

....BY....

GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street

BUY ALL YOUR

JEWELRY

......OF......

TUCKER!

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

[For the California Farmer.]

AGRICULTURAL OFFERINGS.

BY AGNES.

In times of Old, God's chosen people,
Led by His express command,
From the fold, the field, the vineyard,
Brought the first-fruits of the land;
As a free-will offering brought them
To their priests, a sacred band.

Thus their grateful hearts acknowledged
The kind hand that filled their store;
While confessing all their wanderings,
Deeply they their sins deplore,
Humbly asking for His guidance
To direct them evermore.

Can we not renew the custom,
As we gather to each Fair?
Let us all, as we assemble
To display our treasures rare,
Raise our hearts in grateful incense
For a Heavenly Father's care.

Though no blood of goat or bullock
Shed by priest for sins atone;
While the goodly gifts receiving,
If the giving hand we own,
Every Fair becomes an altar
Dedicate to God alone!

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Maternal Responsibility.

[We are most happy to receive the following from our esteemed correspondent "Agnes." At the present moment, especially, this theme is of deep interest to us, and the incident now alluded to conveys most truly the moral of Maternal Example]:

I sometimes fear that in the great effort, which we hear so much about, to enlarge the sphere of Female Influence, the responsibilities of her present station are too much overlooked. While many are harping on Woman's Rights, Woman's Duties occupy but a subordinate place in their thoughts. When I see wives, whose age and experience better fit them for the school-room than for the cares and labors of the wife and mother, assuming these relations, I cannot but feel sad, both for them and the young immortals who are committed to their charge. There seems enough anxiety connected with the faithful discharge of Maternal Duty to appal the most mature and enlightened mind. How momentous the results of a mother's instructions! How great her influence for good or evil, both for time and eternity! Yet with what reckless indifference we see children of all ages abandoned to the care of ignorant, and often unprincipled, nurses; while the mother, to whom God has lent them, is spending her time in worse than idleness!

But as I did not start to write a sermon, but merely to relate a little occurrence lately witnessed, which was to me more impressive than a dozen sermons, I will let my story convey its own moral:

I was recently sitting in the parlor of one of our hotels, when a gentleman and lady entered, accompanied by a fine intelligent lad, apparently a son, some fourteen or fifteen years old. The father seemed in haste to transact some business before the departure of the boat; and bidding the son attend to the comfort of his mother, left immediately. After writing a while, the mother remarked that she was very weary, and asked the son to procure her a glass of wine. He went out, and soon returned with wine, ice, and sugar, but a single glass. "Why did you not get one for yourself?" remarked the mother; "you are tired, and it would have done you good." The lad replied with boyish independence that he was all right, and had no need of wine to rest him.

These remarks would probably have passed from my mind without a second thought, as common occurrences, but just at the moment I happened to look towards the opposite sidewalk, and there, steadying and balancing himself under a load of the ardent, which was, indeed, hard to bear, stood one whose appearance indicated that but a few short years had passed since he, too, might have been the object of as tender solicitude to some fond mother, as the one before me. Now, alas! how fallen!

I felt an almost irresistible impulse to lead that mother to the window, and point out the case to her, and let the lesson be tried upon her which was making so deep an impression on my own mind; but propriety forbade, and I could only breathe a wish, that the brave youth might always find his own strength, with the aid of the Most High, a sufficient safeguard against not only the temptation, but the pernicious example of his own mother! That mother, who would, no doubt, have given her own life, if need be, to save her son; and yet, with a misdirected solicitude, could offer to his youth and inexperience an incentive to evil, before which strong men bow like reeds!

Will the time ever come, when these things shall be viewed in their proper light, when home-influences shall be purified, and home-precepts strengthened in such a manner as to form a real shield against the assaults of external vices! How can that mother, who offers her son the deadly wine-cup, or plays with him the *innocent* game of cards ("just to make home pleasant, you know!"), have the face to pray "Lead us not into temptation!" when she is herself leading the soul committed to her care into the worst possible temptation! Indeed, I often feel that to train one child in a proper manner requires more discriminating judgment, more care, and watchfulness, than to govern a kingdom! AGNES.

HOME VALLEY RANCH, Oct. 7, 1861.

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FUTURE HOUSEKEEPERS.—We sometimes catch ourselves wondering how many of the young ladies whom we meet with are to perform the part of housekeepers, when the young men who now eye them so admiringly, have persuaded them to become their wives? We listen to those young ladies of whom we speak, and hear them not only acknowledging, but boasting, of their ignorance of all housework duties, as if nothing would so lower them in the estimation of their friends, as the confession of an ability to bake bread and pies, or cook a piece of meat, or a disposition to engage in any useful employment. Speaking from our own youthful recollections, we are free to say that taper fingers and lily-white hands are very pretty to look at with a young man's eyes, and sometimes we have known the artless innocence of practical knowledge displayed by a young Miss to appear rather interesting than otherwise. But we have lived long enough to learn that life is full of rugged experience, and that the most loving, romantic, and delicate people must live on cooked or otherwise prepared food, and in homes kept clean and tidy by industrious hands. And for all the practical purposes of married life, it is generally found that for a husband to sit and gaze at a wife's taper fingers and lily hands, or for a wife to sit and be looked at and admired, does not make the pot boil, or put the smallest piece of food therein.

Is Life Worth Preserving?

WE present the following most excellent Essay, from the pen of M. Augusta Fairchild, a distinguished female Physician. Whoever can reason thus, must be a good practitioner. We earnestly commend her reasoning, and ask our female readers to peruse and reflect upon the Enthusiasm of our Sister M. D. If Life is worth preserving, then the Laws of Life must be obeyed:

Health-reformers are almost universally accused of being "too enthusiastic."

Talk to a man about the Laws of Life and Health, tell him that if he would escape disease, his life must be one of obedience to physiological law, that when sick he may be cured without poison, that when well it is his duty to remain so; tell him of the delights which spring from a healthy organization, how the mind expands, and the soul grows, when not fettered by a diseased body, but sustained by a healthy one. Show him how far the question of health and disease is one of his own answering, *not* governed by chance; and he will immediately raise the cry, "O, you are too enthusiastic!" That is the "knock-down argument." He thinks he has won the victory, and, if you are not convinced, you are, at least, convicted.

People think if they can only give one the name Enthusiast, they have gained a fortress. And they have. In the eyes of most people, you appear afterwards in very much the light of a hyena, of a crazy person, at least. They shun you, as *mad*. But they *know better*. Only, they like to have an excuse for not obeying the great truths, as written in the human frame, for not governing their appetites, forming such habits as will lead to the possession of health, even though they be called upon to practice a little self-denial. *Your* habits of life reprove theirs. Your whole influence reproves theirs. What wonder, then, they would silence you! Enthusiastic! It is *well* to be enthusiastic in a good cause.

Who doubts that the cause of Health Reform is good? Is it not good to alleviate the sufferings of humanity? To teach the people how they may lead true, healthful, useful lives? Is it not good to follow the teachings of our great example, in laboring to bring men up to higher conceptions of life and duty? That is just what Health-reformers are doing. They are working hard, breaking up the ground, sowing seed. And they will reap. God is a "God of righteousness," he will surely bless and prosper the right. Then if we are working in harmony with God and his laws, may we not even afford to be called "enthusiasts?" The term does no harm. I think it is rather praising us. I feel as though we scarcely deserve such a high encomium; we are not enthusiastic enough. Look at the magnitude of the work; look at its bearing upon society! It underlies *every other reform*. People may preach at man's heart, and lecture at his head, as long as they please, but it will avail little if they do not take into consideration the fact that man is not disembodied, that he has a real, material, living frame, and such is the union of the physical with the mental and moral natures, that the one cannot be despised without involving the other. The *body* has been despised. It has been called "clog," "house of clay," "a wicked, despicable thing," dragging the soul down to the very "slough of despondency." All this has been done with a view to purify the spirit.

"The hurt of the body is good for the soul."

This is proved to be a mistaken idea. It is proved by the vast amount of disease and of crime we find througout our land. It is proved by the tendency of the present rising generation to make a scoff at moral restraint, to rush headlong into the very whirlpool of destruction. It is proved by the coldness of our churches, by the want of spiritual vitality. Surely there has been preaching enough done, there has been *doctoring* enough done, there have been "Maine laws" enough made. *Now*, the Health-reformer proposes to place the "ax at the root" of the tree. He proposes to place man in such good physical conditions that he may not spend his days in useless repinings at his lot, but be what God intended he should: The *expression* of all God's works, the High Priest of Nature unto the "Great I Am."

Then, may not all who labor in this cause feel the enthusiasm of love, of joy, of right? "Too enthusiastic," indeed! What wild dreams of the enthusiast, what gay imaginings of hope, can excel that sublime ideal given us in the command: "Be ye therefore *perfect*, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect!"

We may aim to be *perfect*, like God. We may work with Him for the best interests of humanity. In this work He will sustain us. What more can we ask? "If God be with us, who can be against us?" We will then labor on, each doing whatever comes in his way, a hopeful toiler, sunny spirit, so enlightening those who may wander over the dark low grounds of error and disease, that they may rise to the bright pure regions of Truth, Health, and Right.

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THE AFFECTIONS THE FOOD OF LIFE.—The affections are the true food of life. They underlie all conduct. From them conduct departs, and to them it returns. To many, life is absolute famine without love, and a perpetual feast with it. There be some who, if they are not loved, and they have no liberty of loving, though you place them never so high, though you make them gorgeous with riches, though you surround them with every element that touches their vanity, walk sepulchral. No matter what they have, they are not fed unless they are fed inwardly. They were made to feed at the heart, and not through any other part of them. And there are many that are full, and strong, and happy when feeding upon love, who, when that is taken away, are utterly broken down and good for nothing; are like one that is starving to death. With such persons, while the heart is filled, the house is like a palace, upon which the sun-light rests by day, and whose glancing windows make artificial day at night.—[Beecher.

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FRIENDSHIP.—Do not think because a man smiles upon and seeks your society, that he is your friend. Smiles and professions, alas! are so abundant as to be of no value. He only is your friend whose heart is in his words, and whose actions illustrate them, through all his life, who stands by you through all the vicissitudes of fortune, "in sunshine and shade." When you find such a being make him your second self, cling to him as to your very life, for the jewels of the earth are scarce, and, therefore, precious, for the sand of life glitters in the radiance of a high enjoyment, and even the golden bowl is broken at the fountain.

MIRTHFULNESS.—As the diamond is found in the darkness of the mine, as the lightning shoots with most vivid flashes from the gloomiest cloud, so does mirthfulness frequently proceed from a heart susceptible of the deepest melancholy.

DOMESTIC jars, when concealed, are half reconciled. 'Tis a double task to stop the break at home, and men's mouths abroad.

CANTELOPE PICKLES.—Take Cantelopes just when they begin to turn yellow, but while the flesh is still solid; pare, cut up in slices half an inch thick; dip a moment in hot water, and then pack in jars with spice and cloves, and cover with good pickling vinegar. In a week you will have as delicate and fine-flavored a pickle as ever was made.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

WE have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

WITH a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the CALIFORNIA FARMER in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the FARMER.

Wishing to place the FARMER at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies........................$25
" ten " 30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).
For three Copies........................10
" six " 20
" single Copy........................4

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MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M.D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,

Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco.

MRS. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

MRS. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 400;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

PRICE REDUCED!

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

HOSE

SEWED WITH FOUR SEAMS,

For 15 Cents per Yard,

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE PRESSURE OF ONE HUNDRED FEET FALL AND LAST AS LONG AS THE DUCK, WITHOUT RIPPING.

I am also prepared to sell PATENT-RIGHTS for States, Counties, or Townships, as I hold the documents from the Patent Office at Washington City, with the Seal stamped upon them.

Miners and others interested will please address BOX No. 353 AT THE MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE, or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

For those having a disposition to invest a small sum in a safe and profitable business, now is the time. I have made sales to Mr. John Carbold, of North San Juan Township, and to Mr. John T. Allment, of Marysville. From these I have the highest recommendations, and numerous other recommendations relative to the value of this Machine.

S. HOWARD,
Pioneer Hose-Maker.

3-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 100 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers IN PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,

A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,

Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments

TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

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v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

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Above Montgomery street........ *SAN FRANCISCO.*

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS STORE in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
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3

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,

OPTICIANS

No. 637 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL

Spectacles,

With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebebrated

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
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STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.

Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,

Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,

☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

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NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

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SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

BUY ALL YOUR

WATCHES

.....OF.....

TUCKER!

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on

Wednesday, September 25, 1861,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session	$150
For Tuition in Music, per session	50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing	25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each	25
Washing per dozen	$1 50

Payable Quarterly in advance.

For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance........250

☞ Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy graduations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionary through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School

FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

☞ Terms the same as in the Female Department.

7 Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once	$15
Board and Tuition per session	335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session	45
Stationery, per session	10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session	10
Vacations, if spent at the College	35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

HUNTER'S

GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE

OF

Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.

21-3m

PACIFIC TIN-WORKS,

No. 93 CLAY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO.

B. C. AUSTIN,

MANUFACTURER OF

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IMPORTER OF

Plain, Fancy and Japanned Ware,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

STOVES AND STOVE FURNITURE, ENAMELED WARE, TINNED IRON WARE, COFFEE-MILLS, FRY-PANS, BAKE-OVENS, &c., &c.

The largest assortment of ready-made TIN-WARE in San Francisco can be found at this establishment.

--ALSO, FOR SALE--

THE NEW PATENT MILK-PAN,

OR "DAIRYMAID'S DELIGHT."

REPAIRING—Done in a workmanlike manner, and at the shortest notice.

☞ Orders from the Country, promptly attended to 21-tf

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000.

This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

......OF......

TUCKER!

THE WORLD FROM THE SIDEWALK.

BY E. R. D.

Have you ever stood in the crowded street,
In the glare of the fitful lamp,
And marked the tread of the million feet,
In their quaintly musical tramp?
As the surging throng move to and fro,
'Tis a pleasant sight, I ween,
To mark the figures that come and go
In the ever-changing scene:

Where the sinner treads with the publican proud,
And the priest in his gloomy cowl,
And Dives walks in the motly crowd,
With Lazarus cheek by jowl;
And the daughter of toil, with her fresh young [heart,
As pure as her spotless name,
Keeps step with the women that make their mart
In the haunts of sin and shame!

How gaily steps the country lass
In the midst of the city's ills,
As freshly pure as the daisied grass
That grows on her native hills;
And the beggar, too, with his hungry eye,
And his sad, wan face, and crutch,
Gives a blessing the same to the passer-by,
An' he gives him nothing or much.

When night has beaten the world's tattoo,
And, in dusky armor dight,
Is treading with echoless footsteps through
The gloom of the silent night,
How many of these shall be daintily fed,
And will sink to slumbers sweet,
Yet many shall go to a sleepless bed,
Had never a crumb to eat!

Ah, me! when the hours go joyfully by,
How little we stop to heed
Our brothers' and sisters' despairing cry,
In their woe and their bitter need!
Yet, such a world as the angels sought
This world of ours we'd call,
If the brotherly love that the Father taught
Were felt by each for all.

Yet a few short years, and this motly throng
Will all have passed away,
And the rich and the poor, and the old and young,
Will be undistinguished clay;
And lips that laugh and lips that moan
Will in silence alike be sealed,
And some will be under a stately stone,
And some in the Potter Field.

But the sun will be shining just as bright,
And so will the silver moon,
And just such a crowd will be here at night,
And just such a crowd at noon;
And men will be wicked, and women will sin,
As ever, since Adam's fall,
With the same old world to labor in,
And the same God over all.

THE VALUE OF MONEY.

BY C. C. RAWLINGS

Obscurely I had passed my life—
A wretched ignoramus—
Till I, like Byron, woke and found
"Myself one morning, famous."
All darkly had life's weather been,
Though now so bright and sunny;
But then the change is not so strange—
I've lately had some money!

Where'er I went folks ran away,
As if from burning lava;
I seemed a living emblem of
The "poison-tree of Java!"
'Tis not so now—for all, I vow,
Flock near like flies round honey;
Oh, magic change of fortune's wand—
I've lately had some money!

I used to say some funny things,
(At least I dared to think so),
But dead upon the ear they fell,
And all away would shrink so!
My mouth I never open now,
But all I say is funny;
They'll even bring hysterics on—
I've lately had some money!

Though young and handsome, once I thought
That I should ne'er be wedded;
Mammas their daughters kept from me,
As from a scarecrow dreaded;
The ugliest girl I could not move;
Nor her with hump and one eye;
But "angels" now run after me—
I've lately had some money!

On any subject in debate,
If I an idea started,
I ne'er was listened to, and none
Cared how in scorn I smarted;
My slightest whisper now is heard—
No more their ears are dummy;
They cannot act without my views—
I've lately had some money!

Anecdote of John J. Whittier.—They tell the following story of the amiable Quaker poet: On a recent occasion he was traveling with a friend over a New Hampshire Railroad, and during conversation Mr. Whitter's friend, who is also a member of the Society of Friends, told the poet that he was on his way to contract for a lot of oak timber, which he knew would be used in building the gunboats at Portsmouth, and asked him whether he thought it was exactly in consistence with the peace doctrines of the Quaker denomination. Without saying anything calculated to decide the question, the two arrived at their parting place, when Mr. Whittier, shaking his friend's hand, said: "Moses, if thee does furnish any of that oak timber thee spoke of *be sure that it is all sound.*

A clergyman while walking the deck of a steamer at St. John, N. B., where Secessionism has considerable footing, noticed the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, tauntingly said to Col. Favor, "Why don't you take a slice off that flag since you have lost a portion of your country?" Yankee-like, the Colonel quickly replied: "Why don't you tear a leaf from your Bible because a part of your church have fallen from grace?" The clergyman had no more to say on that subject.

The Only Gentleman.—Dr. Franklin, in one of his visits to England, had with him an intelligent negro servant. During a journey of inspection through the principal manufacturing districts of the country, the servant said to him one day, "Massa, in this country every body, every thing must work—water work, wind work, fire work, smoke work, horse work, ass work, bullock work, dog work, only de pig no work, he only eat and sleep; de pig is de only gentleman in England."

Bee-Moth Trap.—Take a wooden bucket, or other large open vessel, and fill it about two-thirds with water. Then put in a quantity of old honey-comb, and set the vessel in the Aplary, at night, near the hives. The Bee-Moths or Millers will be attracted by the strong odor arising from the vessel, and after hovering over it awhile, will drop into the vessel and be unable to extricate themselves.

He that lives without a sense of his dependence and obligation, cannot be a moral man, because he does not know his returns of love and obedience, as becomes an honest and sensible creature, which very term implies he is not his own; and it cannot be very honest to misemploy another's goods.

It is only those who have done nothing, who fancy they can do everything.

Valuable Breeding-Stock.

Those who have valuable Breeding-Stock should be sure to make that stock known through our columns by their regular advertisements. This is the only way to extend the information so as to make it known over the whole State.

C Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

No. 68 Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors,

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the gauge to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make, with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500 according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to

T. B. MERRY,
21 Farmer Office.

BAILEY'S PATENT

COMBINED

WASHING AND WRINGING

MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wrist-bands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT

Washing Machine

AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Colby's Patent Improved

CLOTHES WRINGER

This machine is attached to a tub when in operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary.

For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street.

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Oct. 10.

The transactions in Flour and Wheat, since our last report, have been much livelier, and prices are gradually advancing under the influence of the favorable advices from New York and Europe. Among the most important advices is the certainty that there will be some deficiency in the Wheat-crop in England, and that the market was buoyant and prices enhancing. The deficiency in the Wheat-crop of Europe is estimated at not less than one hundred and fifty millions of bushels, of which France is deficient eighty millions. With this great deficiency in Europe, there must continue an active demand for Breadstuffs from foreign countries all through the year, and remunerative prices may therefore be reasonably anticipated. During the past week, the sales of Flour and Wheat have been on a liberal scale, chiefly for export, though considerable amounts of Wheat have been bought by our city Millers. Among the sales during the week may be included a round parcel of 25,000 sacks of choice Wheat, on board ship Franklin Haven, which we noted in our last as having loaded at Vallejo. The Wheat was intended for shipment to England, on account of the owner, Capt. Frisbie, of Napa, but receiving the offer of $1 80, the highest market price here, he sold it to one of our prominent shippers, rather than take the risks of exporting it himself. Choice Wheat commands to-day from $1 75 to $1 80 ₱ 100℔s, although sales have been made as high as $1 85 for some small parcels of very choice for milling. Flour, as will be seen from our quotations, has kept pace with the advance in Wheat.

Barley is looking upwards, owing to a slight speculative movement made during the past week, and some advance on the present low rates may be looked for shortly. Prices remain as quoted in our last report, at from 80 to 85c ₱ 100℔s, though a considerable discrepancy may be observed between those rates and the prices paid for choice brewing Barley, which sells at from 95c to $1.

Oats remain dull; though there have been some sales for consumption and export at current rates, and it is thought that there will probably be a demand shortly for the Australian market.

The ship Herald of the Morning has completed loading for Liverpool, carrying 28,600 sks Wheat. The Franklin Haven, for the same port, will carry some 10,000 sks Wheat in addition to the "Frisbie" lot. The bark Oregon will clear to-day for Sydney, with 3495 qr sks Flour, 9488 scks Wheat, 1000 sks Oats, and 307 sks Barley; the whole valued at over $24,000. The ship Western Star is now loading Breadstuffs for Liverpool, and the Noonday for London. The ship Santa Claus is taking in a load of Wheat for Callao, and will sail thence with Guano for Holland. The bark Glimpse is loading Grain and Flour for Sydney.

The receipts of Produce for the past week have been as follows: Flour, 17,692 qr sks; Wheat, 63,157 sks; Barley, 14,445 sks; Oats, 7,618 sks; Corn, 293 sks; Bran, 1841 sks; Middlings, 51 sks; Mustard Seed, 100 sks; Beans, 754 sks; Onions, 950 sks; Potatoes, 7000 sks; Salt, 2379 sks; Wool, 361 bales; Hay, 604 tuns.

Wheat, ₱ 100℔s—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 75@ 1 80	Eastern .. ₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 50@ 1 80	Domestic ₱100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	80@ 85	Hay .. .. ₱ton	8 00@15 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 12	Buckwheat ₱100℔	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Potatoes..	1 50@ 1 75
Rye..	1 50@ 1 75	do new	..@ ...
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	3 50@ 5 00	Yams, S Island ..	1 00@ 2 50
Flour.......₱bbl—		Turnips, white ..	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	6 00@ 6 50	do yellow.. ..	75@ ..
do superfine	5 00@ 5 50	Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
do fine.. ..	4 00@ 4 20	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra..	5 00@ 5 50	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
do superfine	4 00@ 4 50	Cabbage..	50@ 75
Onions.. ₱sack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. King, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱℔	30@ 50	Cheese, Cala ₱℔	10@ 15
do Eastern ..	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. .. ₱doz	..@ 55		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides .. ..₱℔	..@ 8c
do best quality	..@ 18	Sheep skins, woolen	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Oct. 10.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Oct. 10.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ..₱℔	.....	Okra, Dry.....₱℔	.. ..
Artichokes...₱doz	75@1 50	do Green.. ..	12c
Beans, ...₱℔	6c	Potatoes, ...	c
Beets	3c	do New	3c
Broccoli .. ....₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6c
Cabbage	$1	do Yams (S Isls) ..	c
Cauliflower..	1 00	Pumpkins..	c
Carrots, ...₱℔	1½c	Parsnips.. ₱doz bunches	75c
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	12c	Parsley...	50c
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	50c	Pickles, in jars..each	50@62c
Cucumbers, ...₱doz..	25	Rhubarb.... ....₱℔..	..
Cranberries.. ...₱gall	1 25	Radishes..₱doz bunches	50c
Dried Herbs.. ..₱℔	50c	do yellow . . .	50c
Egg-Plant..	12c	do black, ₱ bunch	12c
Garlics, new	12c	Red Peppers.. .. ₱℔	25c
Green Peas	10c	Summer Squash	4c
Green Beans	c	Squash, Marrowfat......	3c
Green Peppers..	12c	do Hubbard's,.. ...	4c
Green Corn, ears ₱doz	25c	String-Beans..........	8@10c
Lima Beans	12c	Spinage... .. ₱basket	50c
Lettuce.. .. . ₱doz	50c	Salsify.. .. ..₱bunch	8c
Mushrooms, open grd ₱℔	..c	Turnips, ...₱doz	37c
Mushrooms, cultivated ..	50c	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	..c
Onions.. .. . ..₱℔	5c	Tomatoes, fresh .. ₱℔	5c

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. . ₱ ℔	12c	Crab Apples .. .. ₱℔	8c
do cooking.. ..	24	Limes... .. ...₱doz	37c
Pears, cooking	6c	Oranges.. .. ..@	50c
do Louise B de Jer'y ..	10c	Malaga Lemons. $1	00
do Bartlett..........	12c	Pine Apples.. .. each.	$1
do White Doyenne,...	10c	Bananas.. .. .. ..4@	12c
do Vicar of Winkfield	10c	do ₱bunch...2 50@	$5
do Fall Butter,......	10c	Grapes, white,.. ..₱℔	15
do Duchesse d'An'leme	12c	do Sweetwater ..	8c
do Easter Beurre.. ..	..c	do Hamburgh	25c
do Seckel..	15c	do Los Angeles....@	12
Strawberries.. ₱ ℔	12@25c	Yellow Gage...........	..c
Raspberries.........	..@..c	Damsons .. ..@..	c
Gooseberries.. ..	..@..c	Almonds	25c
Currants..	..c	Peanuts..	25c
Blackberries	..c	Filberts..	15c
Lawton Blackberries ..	..c	English Walnuts.... ..	12c
Cherries....	..	Green gages .. .. @	12c
Apricots.........	..c	Pie-melon	3c
Nectarines	..c	Watermelons.. each	12@25
Figs, new..	15c	Cantaloupes..	10@37c
Peaches..	..8@12c		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com.. ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe... ..₱doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back.	..@ ..	Venison.. ..₱℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard..	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz.	..@1 50
Geese..	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each.	1 00@ ..
Chickens	..2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Turkeys.. ..₱℔.	..@ 37	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Hens... .. each.	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	37@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—Sirloin, tenderloin and rib pieces.. ..₱℔	15c	Leg Mutton .. ..₱ ℔	10c
Pork—rib, etc..	15c	Lamb...	15
Veal....	15c	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12c
Veal Cutlets....	15c	Bacon, California.. .₱℔	20c
Corned Beef....	8c	do Oregon..	25c
Smoked Beef...	17c	do imported..	25c
Pork Chops....	12c	Hams, Cal and Oregon ..	25c
Mutton Chops..	12c	do imported.. ..20@	25c
		Tongues... .. ..each	75c
		do smoked..$1 00@	1 25

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a..₱℔	35@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₱℔	20@ 25
do Eastern....	25@ 40	Lard California ..	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala.. ₱doz	..@ 62	do Eastern.. ..	..@ 25
Duck-eggs..	..@ 62	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ ..

The Turf.

The Tehama Races.

The Tehama Jockey Club held their Fall Meeting on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The first day's race was at mile heats, and Oregon John, Come-along-Jim, and Pluck were entered. We are indebted to the Beacon for the annexed report:

The Judges in the stand were Messrs. Benjamin, Galland, and Toomes; Mr. Benjamin, starting judge; timers—Messrs. Jackman and Thomes. All three of the horses were in fine condition, and we anticipated pretty good time. Oregon John had the inside, Pluck second, Come-along-Jim third. After one or two ineffectual attempts at starting, they came up to the score together, the drum was tapped, Oregon John and Pluck led off, while Come-along-Jim flew the track, but was reined into the track before getting to the turn, the recall flag was waved for them to come back, but was unheeded, and they ran round the track under a tight pull. The Judges decided it no heat, and the horses were allowed ten minutes before the next start.

First Heat.—The riders were called up to the start and reinstructed in reference to their duties. Horses were called, Come-along-Jim difficult to start—was brought up to the score and tapped off, Come-along-Jim again flying the track, but was reined in before reaching the turn, and passed Pluck half-way to the quarter pole; Oregon John took the lead, which he kept the whole heat, coming in near a length ahead, winning the heat, Pluck second, Come-along-Jim third. Time 1:55, not very good time, owing to the heaviness of the track.

Second Heat.—Horses were tapped off, Come-along-Jim trailing in the rear by understanding of parties—passed Pluck on the back-stretch, Oregon John taking the lead, which he easily kept, coming in ahead, closely followed by Pluck, winning the heat, race, and purse—Pluck second, Come-along-Jim third. Time, 1:59½.

SUMMARY:

Tehama Course, Tuesday, Oct. 1, 1861.—Jockey Club Purse of $200—free for all horses—mile heats.

Thomas White's b g Oregon John, by Old George, aged, 121 lbs. 1 1

J. R. James' b h Pluck, by Nome-cul. Joe, 3 yrs, 86 lbs.. 2 2

Wm. H. Burgess' b h Come-along-Jim, by American Boy Jun., 5 yrs, 110 lbs. 3 3

Time, 1:55—1:59½.

The second day's race was between Oregon John and Troubador, the conqueror of Rifleman—that is, in some folks' opinion. John had the track.

First Heat—Horses called up. Oregon John a little lame—got a splendid start, and neck and neck passed the quarter pole, when Oregon John took the lead, coming in on the first mile near a length ahead, and keeping the lead the whole of the second mile, coming in a neck ahead of Troubadour, winning the first heat, in 4:03—first mile in 1:58.

Second Heat—Oregon John was very lame, and considerable betting was done by outsiders—Troubadour being the favorite. The horses came up for the start, Troubadour having the advantage, but were not tapped off, and the wind blowing like a thousand fiends let loose from Pandemonium, the riders did not hear the call to come back, and the man with the "call-back" flag did not see the flag waved from the stand, and as Oregon John had recovered the advantage which Troubadour got in the start, it was, by general consent of parties, agreed to let them run, and make it a heat. Oregon John took the lead again on the back-stretch, and kept it, coming in but a very little ahead on the first mile, but after passing the stand opened a gap of half a length, and kept the lead the whole heat, coming in half a length ahead of Troubadour, winning the heat, race and money. Time, 4:03.

SUMMARY:

Wednesday. Oct. 2.—Jockey Club Purse of $300—free for all horses—two-mile heats.

Thomas White's b g Oregon John, ped abv, aged....... 1 1

J. B. James' ch h Troubadour, by Nome-Cult Joe....... 2 2

J. F. Eddy's ch g Old Top.......... dr

Time 4:03—4:03.

Same Day.—Match for $100—three miles.

R. H. Tuorne's bl g Black Hawk 1

S. D. Johns' ch g —— 2

Time 2:06—2:02—2:17=6:25.

Sugar-Beet—Beet-Sugar.

The raising of the Sugar-Beet for stock (dairy-stock especially) and its use or conversion into Sugar and Sirups, we have urged for years. It was tried here some years ago,—the Sugar and Sirups exhibited, and won the Premiums at the State Fair at San Jose; and to the disgrace of all our Fairs, it has never been encouraged since. Had the State Fair Managers have done justice to that interest, we would have had a "Beet-Sugar manufactory" long since in successful operation.

We rejoice at every movement in favor of this important interest, and was pleased to notice a call of Mr. Gordon, the Sugar Manufacturer, for samples of Beet, that he might send them to "France for a trial." This may be well, but we ask in all reason, if we have not scientific men enough in our *own State* to do this work, without "sending to France!" We were in hopes Mr. Gordon had men in his employ qualified for this work; if not we hope such men will be found in California that can give us all the needed information, so that before we might *send to France and get returns*, we could have this matter ready to be presented to our own Legislature, and ask their aid in an enterprise that would save to California in Sugars and Sirups *millions of dollars annually*. We go for Home Products, Home Manufactures, and Home Labor also, so that our own State may prosper by and through her own resources.

◆

Suited to a T—(Tea.)—What kind of Tea do young men prefer? Beau-T—(Beauty.) What is the strongest T? Du-T—(Duty.) What kind of Tea do young coquettes prefer? Beau-He—(Bohea.) What is the favorite Tea of Politicians? "King's Own." What suits the Epicure? "Breakfast Tea." Those who desire to be suited to a T can be sure to find them all at the East India "T" Store, Washington street.

To Correspondents.—"Forest City," "Downieville," and the "Snowy Mountains," next week. "Quartz Mills of the Sierra," also, next week.

The fourth regular series of Lectures in the Medical Department of the University of the Pacific will commence on the first Monday in November next.

◆

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

Seed-Raising in California.

It will be remembered by our readers that last *planting season* quite a discussion was carried on in this Journal upon the relative value, contrasting Seed imported from abroad, and those of our own California growth. The discussion was somewhat pointed, and was entered into with a determination by S. W. Moore, Esq., our largest seed-dealer on California street, and J. B. Saul, Esq., of the firm of Smith & Saul, seed-raisers of Sacramento, and the Editor of this Journal. The result was, "*no lives were lost*"; each combatant claimed the victory, withdrew from the contest as planting season went by, and have laid on their oars till the season returns, and we shall now see who have kept their weapons bright for the new contest. It will be admitted, certainly, that those who do not come forward armed "cap a'pie," yield up the battle as vanquished.

To Mr. Moore, as an Importer of Seed, we shall look for his side of the arguments; to Mr. Saul for his side, and we shall be ready to give and receive from both.

It will be remembered that in our remarks against the injury inflicted upon California in the sale of Seed, the raising Seed of all kinds *promiscuously* had inflicted a very great injury, and that among all the raisers of Seeds we could make honorable mention of Messrs. Smith and Saul of Sacramento, and Mr. D. L. Perkins of Alameda, as the only persons who had given that careful, scientific and just attention to the business that its importance demanded, and to these persons and their efforts we have at all times bestowed a just meed of praise. We now desire to call public attention to the subject of *Seed-raising* and *Seed-planting*,—and true to our professed principles of ever encouraging "Home Productions," we desire to call attention to the collection of *Home-grown Seeds* that have been shown this year at all, or nearly every Fair held in this State by that energetic, hard-working and indefatigable worker, Mr. D. L. Perkins, of the Oakland Seed Gardens.

It is but a simple act of justice to say that the exhibition of samples of his vegetables embracing a numerous list, have in every instance we have seen (and we have examined them carefully) been of good character, and often uncommonly superior, showing conclusively that he has been a careful grower. The collection of Seeds was large, something over a hundred varieties, all plump Seed, well cleaned, and most creditable to him as a grower; we take pleasure in thus speaking of one who commencing first upon a single half acre of ground, has amid all discouragements and losses attending such an enterprise, steadily and faithfully toiled on, and in a modest and unpretending way succeeded most admirably in bringing to a high standard many of the leading Seeds wanting in our market. We therefore hope Mr. Perkins may receive for his long years' labor, a generous and liberal patronage the coming Autumn, for we can cheerfully recommend what we have carefully examined, as we are satisfied what he offers will prove good and useful to our State, as one of its important Home products.

◆

Ho! to Saddle.—Let any one step into the large Harness establishment of Messrs. Main & Winchester, and see the rooms full of Cavalry saddles, they would think that our country was indeed in arms. This firm have all the principal contracts, and the saddles made by them are really fine, and a proof of their finished workmanship. No establishment on our coast can show a finer lot of goods, and of California manufacture too. They have as many men now at work as their extensive rooms will hold.

◆

An Active Intelligent Young Man is Wanted

To take charge of an important business. A capital of two or three thousand dollars will give him the privilege of a business that will yield him a handsome revenue. Undoubted references will be required, and an entire freedom from all other business connections, as he will have almost entire control of a lucrative and increasing business, in which he can be partaker liberally. Energy, activity, and confidence, are the materials required.

Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

Information of the Wool Markets.

We have now completed an extensive correspondence with all the various Wool Markets of importance in the world, and can keep Wool-Growers well posted upon these matters. To these reports we refer our readers; they will find them important.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Sportsmen!

Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1℔ cans.
25 cases in ½℔ cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by

23m JONES & HEWLETT.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

FARM STOCK, &c.

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them. CRYSTAL PALACE Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

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FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially Imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,
HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
v15-14 Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

BEN FISH'S
NEW
LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES
Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,
Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE
....IS....
FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND
Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

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All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

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WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the Full Eastern Value of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

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Better than Preston & Merrill's
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At Less Prices!
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IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

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Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market
Fruits and Vegetables,
in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at
BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.
Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.
Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
St. Louis,
LAPPIDGE.............. COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON FRIDAY,.............. Oct. 11, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

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" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
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One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
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PACKET.
The steamer
PRINCESS,
GEORGE J. CLARK.............. Master
Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on this route as a
Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

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For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to
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SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
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Lubricating Medium
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Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

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THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Vineyards on the Rhine.

THE following letter from our valued correspondent in France will prove of more than usual interest, especially to our Vine-Growers. This very agreeable letter will come home to many of our readers who hail from "Sunny France," and those who have wandered along the poetic valley and Vine-clad crags of the Rhine.

We ask our Vine-Growers in California to mark well the well known facts (well known to those who have traveled in Europe) of our correspondent of the relative value of the Wines made from Grapes grown upon the mountain-side, as compared with those of the valleys; and mark, also, the frauds practiced by those who sell imported Wines. These facts are well attested.

The letters of our correspondent will we know be fully appreciated by our readers. The interest he manifests for California does him honor, and we are happy to inform him that his letters are looked for with much anxiety.

We shall hope to soon have the statistics of some of the most prominent Vineyards on the Rhine, especially those of "Johannisberg" and "Rudesheim." From these our most celebrated "Rhine Wines" are sent over the world, and there can be no doubt but that large quantities of *spurious Wines* bearing these names are sold; Wines, too, that were made in New York, or on the Atlantic coast:

Ems, 27th August, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: There is some time since my last letter, and I must beg your pardon for my long silence, but I have had so many duties to perform since the last month and more, that I really had no time to write.

This morning I left Weisbaden in the omnibus for Biebrich, where I took passage on the steamer for Lahnstein. This is one of the most picturesque parts of the Rhine. On the right-hand side, we left the Grand-Duke of Nassau's summer residence, with its fine and large park, while on the left we admired that soft and charming scenery of which you see so much on the Rhine, and which ever furnishes beauty to the eye, and revery for the soul!

But let us leave revery there! It is all well enough to dream, and the Banks of the Rhine is certainly a dreaming land, but I make it a point, when I have no time, to turn all my faculties into *looking ones!* I beg your pardon for the expression, but it is the best I can make use of to convey the same idea. We passed several small villages right and left; then the famous Vineyard "Marco Brunnen," of which we caught but a glimpse, as it is at the bottom of a hillside, and is hidden from the Rhine by Willow-trees.

Soon after leaving this Vineyard, which, with so many others of the same standing, has the particular privilege and honor of having its Wine imitated, and sold in San Francisco as real Wine at a lower price than it can be bought for here in the cellar, and at wholesale: Soon after leaving this Vineyard then, we came to the Hattenheim. On the hill behind this village, the Grand-Duke has a Vineyard of about a half an acre, or three-quarters, which produces very good Wine. In leaving Hattenheim, behind it about a couple of miles, on the hill-side, we caught a view of the old gateway and a part of the walls of the *Steinberg* Vineyard, one of the Grand-Duke's very best. The inclination of the hill is very great, as seen from the Rhine. The Vineyard, which, before the Revolution of '93, belonged to and was founded by the monks, is fenced in by a stone-wall a foot or eighteen inches thick, and from six to seven feet high. The Wine from this Vineyard was made and kept in the Abbey of Erbach, which is half a mile up higher, in a little valley, and where the Grand-Duke at this moment has a Wine-cellar, which I shall describe in another letter.

Leaving on our right and behind us, Hattenheim, and many Vineyards, producing fine Wines, we continued our course down stream. On the left-hand side we admired the sites of villages on the hills, hill-sides, and in the vales; on the right side, they are more built near the water's edge, the hills and small valleys being reserved for the Vine-culture.

We at last caught sight of the chateau of Johannisberg. Hail! oh, three-times hail! great and noble Vineyard! Pride of our ancestors, our pride, and pride of those to come! The chateau is situated on an elevation which commands the Rhine and its beautiful scenery far up and down. In front of its terrace, and right next to it, is the soil which produces that Wine before whose fine color, delicious bouquet, exquisite taste, you can go down on your knees..........Down further the hillside are the Vines which produce the second Johannisberg quality of Wines, but which, the least of them, can rivalize with the very best Wines of Europe. We left Johannisberg, and while my eyes were still searching for it in the distance, we came to Rüdesheim. Here I saw one of the most curious sights, which brought forth at the same time my astonishment and admiration. Beginning at the very water's edge, and rising so steeply that it can almost be called perpendicular, is the Rüdesheim Mountain, whose rocky sides are actually walled up, to keep the scarce ground and the Vines planted on it from sliding into the Rhine. The walls or grades are from three feet to six, and even ten, feet high, and from ten to one hundred feet long, scarcely, however, attaining the latter length. When one wall ends another commences, a little higher up or a little lower down, and goes on in the same direction, or nearly so. I counted in one place as many as thirty-two grades up the mountain in a line from the foot. Some patches of two feet wide and ten long have a grade or wall varying from six to eight feet high. This will give you an idea that the Wine must be good, and must pay well, for so much trouble and expense. There's no plowing done here!

When will California be made to use her ground so economically? The day is not far, I hope; for she has sturdy and enterprising citizens.

The beautiful and romantic scenery from here to Lahnstein I will leave to a more poetic and able pen to describe; mine is unfit for the task.

Hoping that my letter may find grace in your eyes, I remain, yours, truly,

ARPAD HARASZTHY.

* * *

Mountain Orchards and Vineyards—No. 3.

WE renew from our "Notes of Travel" last Summer our sketches of Mountain Orchards, etc., with facts of the value of Hillside Cultivation.

The season of Fairs has very much hindered our sketches; but we hope, as we now resume, our friends will pardon the delay caused by the Annual Fair Season.

We left our readers at San Juan in No. 2 of our Sketches, and No. 2 of our journal.

We repeat what we have said often before: San Juan, Nevada county, is truly one of the prettiest mountain towns in all California. An excellent spirit is manifest among its citizens for the improvement of their "Homes," and we have not found in all our Interior travel so great a number of beautiful Homes, according to the population, as we have found at San Juan.

Aug. 8th, at 8 A. M., we took leave of our friends at San Juan, and taking our seat outside one of the stages of the California Stage Company, we looked out upon a bright sky and the bright and lofty mountains to which we wended our way. We would here speak of the great advantage to the public of the line of coaches of the California Stage Company, which, under the wise and energetic management of their excellent President, Haworth, has its thousands of coaches and tens of thousands of horses, reaching from Sacramento to Marysville, and to almost every mining region of the Pacific shores. We would commend the sagacity of the California Stage Company in selecting their agents. We were cognizant of the very excellent agent at San Juan, Mr. Ab. Waggoner, whose kind attention to all passengers secures the confidence and respect of the public.

The stage-road from San Juan to Forest City, though mountainous, is truly a fine road. We like the drivers of this company; they must all be good men, else we were in luck in riding several hundred miles this season, in meeting only the good ones.

Four miles from San Juan is the Forest Home, a good Hotel, kept by Mr. Wright; and scattered along this mountain road are some very good houses, with here and there a Mountain House. The variable scenery along these mountains, the water-ditches, with here and there indications that some "prospectors" had been looking for the "oro," and where occasionally they had "struck a lead," marks distinctly what "life is in California"—*a golden mania.* As the stages generally leave before breakfast, the morning ride awakens a good appetite, and as often as we came to a Hotel or dwelling, some one would ask, "Do we breakfast here?" Eight and a half miles from San Juan a new Hotel has been erected by W. H. Worth, Esq.; a good location for a Hotel, on a fine clearing, capable of great improvement by cultivation, and will ere long raise all the Fruits and Vegetables needed for the table. Mr. Worth is a working man, and a truly Worth-y landlord. We wish him great success in his New Home.

"Plum Valley," taking its name from an abundance of the Mountain Plums, is a rural spot, about 15 miles from San Juan, and here the stage changes horses, and the passengers change an empty stomach for a full one. Here is "Plum Valley Hotel," kept by Messrs. Pope & Kloecker. It is also the Post-Office, and is the head-quarters for all gatherings. Plum Valley Hotel can in truth be classed as one of the best Hotels in all our mountain towns, and equal in the qualifications of a good Hotel to any in the State. Here, too, the Marysville stage that leaves at 3 A. M. stops to give its passengers a glorious good warm breakfast! We speak what we know, for in all our travels we have never seen a table at a Hotel in the country so neat, handsome, and so well filled with excellent dishes of Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and with a complete round of fresh Vegetables, and so promptly, too, as at the Plum Valley Hotel; we had also the word of many persons whom we met going and coming, that it was a matter of pleasant anticipations to them to be drawing nigh to the Plum Valley Hotel. Now, the reason for all this is, simply, that the proprietors know their business, superintend like men their own affairs, and secure good, attentive, and polite waiters. They grow their own Fruits and Vegetables, and furnish their own table with the best, fresh and well cooked, so that the hungry and weary traveler is really refreshed. This makes an impression on every traveler, and causes him to remember Plum Valley with pleasure. The abundant supply, the excellence of the cooking, the great variety of excellent fresh Vegetables, the prompt attendance, all surprised us, and we feel called upon to speak of this Hotel as one which reflects the very highest credit upon the proprietors. Travelers will always have the very best here. A large and well managed Garden supplies the table; and an Orchard and Vineyard feed the travelers with the luxuries, such as Cherries, Plums, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Apples, Peaches, and other good Fruits. Another year will make Plum Valley the garden-spot of all this region. No one who may visit this place a year hence in Fruit-time will say we can't raise Fruit in the mountains!

On every side after leaving Plum Valley we have the grandeur of mountain scenery. It is up, up, up! and although it is occasionally down, down, down, also, it only results in a steeper climbing soon after.

One thing we omitted to remark previously: we found a desire on the part of most female passengers to an *outside seat* on the stage; but we learned with surprise from the drivers that this was "tabooed"—"No lady passengers outside," being the *law* issued by President Haworth. We were much surprised at this from one of such known courtesy and attention to the real comfort of his lady patrons of the stage. We had always thought them *entitled* to the "highest seat in the synagogue," until informed otherwise by the drivers.

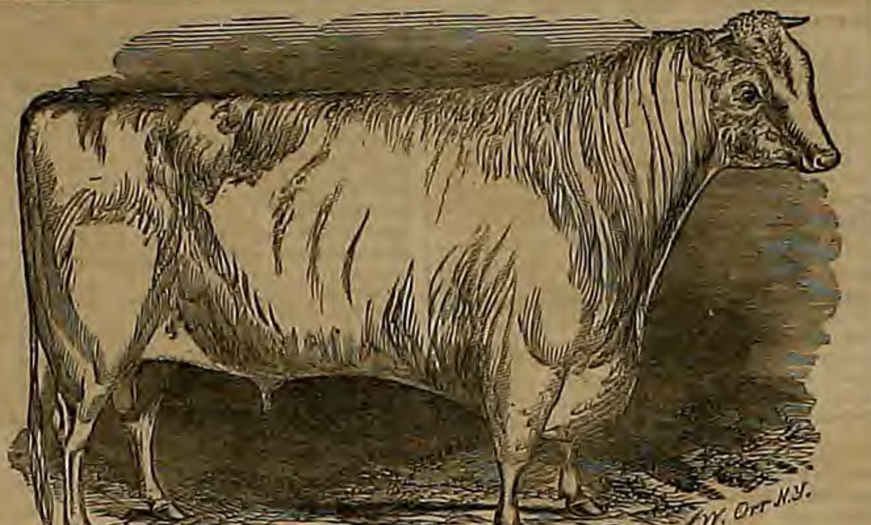
Now, Mr. President, this law *must* be repealed. In England, the first-class seats are on the *outside* of stage-coaches; ladies seldom take passage below-decks; and surely, where the glorious mountain scenery is to be enjoyed, as it ought to be, the excellent stage-coaches of the California Stage Company should not be the stages to *prevent* such a privilege! We are aware that this law was made to prevent casualties by those who might fall from an outside seat; but we think with such most excellent "whips" as the "Georges" and "Johns" that we have met on these routes, there will be no danger. The timid will not ask the privilege; the brave should not have it denied. So, Mr. President, repeal! repeal that law!

From Plum Valley the stage route leads to Wet Ravine, Smith's Flat, Allegany Town, and thence to Forest City. The approach to Allegany Town is precipitous, the town lying in a deep valley or gorge of the mountains. These are mining towns, and on approaching, passengers leave the stage and "foot it" down, or by a short cut to the left pass on down to Forest City. A walk of three-quarters of a mile accomplishes what it requires by several miles of the stage-road to arrive at. The whole scenery in this vicinity is grand. From the mountain above Forest City a fine view is had of "Fremont Peak," with its snow and ice-crowned summit.

Preferring a ramble, we left the stage and walked about a mile over the mountain, and thus had a view of Forest City from the summit, which is high above it. We had supposed from what we had heard of the famous tunnels and their riches, that Forest City would eclipse San Juan. It *did* eclipse it, if a somber and desolate appearance is an eclipse. We were much surprised to find so little signs of improvement; so great a contrast from the bright luxuriant Homes of San Juan! And when we asked why there was so little cultivation, the answer was, "Too much snow!" It is true that snow falls six, eight, and ten, feet deep, sometimes; yet that is no reason why the *earth* should not be cultivated. Even if there are early and late frosts, there are some products that must succeed. We found a great abundance of wild Gooseberries, very large; they were the thorny kind; yet this was an evidence that Gooseberries will grow. If Gooseberries will grow, then Currants, and Raspberries, and Strawberries, will grow; and we are satisfied that in many of the sheltered positions of the mountain-sides, Peaches, Apples, Cherries, Pears, and Plums, can be grown. At least it is worthy the trial. Grapes, also, may be grown here. The soil is deep and rich; we examined it and feel satisfied that success would crown the efforts of the laborer.

Forest City is famed for some of the largest tunnels yet made in the mineral regions. Of these we intend to speak in a separate article.

Downieville being our next place to visit, after a brief stay we took a seat with the driver, anticipating one of the most interesting stage-rides of our lifetime, by a ride from Forest City to Downieville, over one of the best stage-roads in our State, yet at the same time one of the most wild, grand, and precipitous, that is traveled in the United States.


Page Del.
A.W. Orr N.Y.

A DURHAM BULL.

A.W.Orr N.Y.
J.R. Page. Del.

A DURHAM HEIFER AT ONE YEAR OLD.

* * *

Heavy Clips of Wool in Vermont.

WE give below the clips of several Wool-growers of Vermont, and we ask if it does not "pay" to raise good sheep. Our items were from the Vermont Register, and kindly sent us by a friend:

To the Register: I send you per agreement the shearing of my yearlings and two-year-olds, which you are at liberty to publish.

5 yearlings averaged............	11 pounds	8 ounces
Entire lot of yearlings.........	10 "	8 "
5 two-year-olds..................	14 "	1 3-5
Entire lot of two-year olds, consisting of twenty.........	12 "	14 "

E. S. Stowell, Cornwall, June 16, 1861.

More Heavy Fleeces.—Mr. Rollin Birchard of Shoreham, sends us the weights of fleeces taken from ten two-year ewes, all of which have lambs. The aggregate weight is 110¼ pounds, or something more than 11 pounds a fleece. These ewes are from the Robinson and Rich flocks. The wool, though unwashed, is white and free from unnecessary filth. Mr. Burchard also had a two-year-old buck that sheared 17 pounds.

A. H. Sperry, of Cornwall, gives us a statement of the shearing of ten two-year-old ewes that suckle lambs. The wool is of 11½ months growth, and was 103 pounds to ten sheep. The entire flock of 20 averaged 9 pounds 7 ounces. Mr. Sperry's sheep are of the Atwood stock. With the statement Mr. Sperry presented samples of wool which for quality and style are admirable.

Large Fleeces.—We learn that F. D. Douglas, of Shoreham, sheared from five two-year-old ewes 57 pounds 6 ounces of wool, of 11½ months' growth, while the aggregate weight of the same sheep after shearing was but 325½ pounds.

No. 26	sheared	11 lbs. 8 oz.	Wt. of body	61½ lbs.
" 27	"	10 " 4 "	"	67 "
" 28	"	11 " 6 "	"	63½ "
" 29	"	12 " 4 "	"	71½ "
" 30	"	12 " 0 "	"	62 "

The wool, though in its natural state, is clean white and bulky, and has the appearance, to the casual observer, of being well washed. This flock are of the Robinson blood of Merinos. Doubtless other breeders in this section have sheep that will produce an equal amount of wool with the above. We shall be glad to hear from any other flocks.

Mr. Chilion Crane, of Bridport, sends us the weight of ten fleeces taken from yearling ewes, which gives an average of 8 pounds 11 ounces to the fleece, of *washed wool.*

Heavy Fleeces again.—Edgar Sanford, of Cornwall, gives us the weight of fleeces of his two-year-old ewes from which we got the following: Five sheared 71 pounds 14 ounces, being an average of 14 pounds 6 ounces. His entire flock of two-year-olds gave him an average of 12 pounds 11 ounces, and a fraction over.

If our California wool can *equal* this, let them say so. If they can *beat* it, let them say so. Come, wool-growers, where's your figures?

* * *

Another Sugar-Cane Crop.

LAST week we published the statement that quite a large crop of Chinese Sugar-Cane had been raised in Tehama, with the intention of manufacturing it into Sirup. The Knight's Landing News gives the following report of another crop, with particulars in regard to its cultivation:

Mr. Charles St. Louis, whose farm is situated about a mile below town, has cultivated this year about six acres of Chinese Sugar-Cane, which he is now preparing to grind and boil down into Sirup. Mr. St. Louis has for the past three years raised this Cane and manufactured Syrup from it. From him we gather the following information respecting its culture, yield, etc.:

He plants the seed during the month of May, governed in some measure by the progress of the season, in rows about two feet apart, after which he attends to it by plowing, hoeing, etc., in the same manner as the common Corn-crop is attended. It grows on the river bottom-lands very luxuriantly, and will yield an average of two hundred gallons to the acre; Mr. St. Louis has raised it to yield two hundred and fifty gallons per acre, but considers two hundred gallons a low estimate for an average yield. The Sirup he manufactures is a superior article, resembling in taste and appearance the maple-tree Sirup. He is satisfied a good article of Sugar can be made from this Cane, and this year intends trying the experiment by making a sufficiency for his own use. The Sirup is not so easy to granulate as Maple Sirup, but Mr. St. Louis is confident he can make good Sugar from it; when he has tried the experiment, we will give our readers the result, whatever it may be.

We would inform the News, that from the reports we have published from other States, with the improved machinery in use, this Sirup granulates as readily as any, and no difficulty is experienced in making Sugar from it.

* * *

Durham Stock.

WE publish in this number cuts to illustrate Full-blood Durham Stock. The only Stock that will pay keeping now is Blood-Stock: the Durham, Devon, Ayrshire, and some others that will be introduced. We give these illustrations as this is the kind of Stock now advertised by us, of which purchasers can see the Pedigrees by calling on us. We shall illustrate other Stock in future numbers. Common Stock will not pay, as experience has shown. We urged this matter *two years since*, and showed good reasons then why common Stock should be laid aside, and Blood-Stock substituted. Those who neglected that advice, regret it now. And now it is better to give fifty head of common Stock in exchange for one good animal, than hold on until a herd eats itself up.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 59 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Oct. 11, 1861.

X.—J.

Old Spanish Accounts of the Indians of the Ocean Coasts South.

SANTA ROSA ISLAND INDIANS.

THE Metate or Corn-grinder was said to have been made use of by them before the arrival of the Spaniards, in 1770, as I have been assured by several native Californians, also by several old Indians of the Island now living near Santa Ynez Mission and elsewhere in this county. A Californian assured me that he had several times seen the broken metates on the sites of the Santa Rosa Island rancherias. At any rate, the Priests for many years before 1820 often got the Santa Rosa Indians to make metates for the Missions of Santa Ynez, Purissima, Santa Barbara, and elsewhere, from a hard honey-comb basalt or a black rock found on that Island, and which, I am assured by several persons, is there very abundant. On Santa Rosa Island was the Mint of Shell-money.

Near Santa Ynez Mission (three miles off) is the present rancheria locality of Chumas, or Kachumas. Many of the Santa Rosa Indians were brought over to Santa Ynez by the priests. They used commonly themselves to land at the Gaviota Pass, in old times, and come through the pass, via Los Cruces, through to the Santa Ynez Valley. At any rate, an old Santa Rosa Indian tells me his people spoke entirely different from the pure Santa Ynez Indians.

Did not the Yumas of the Colorado make their way up north among the Islands and along the Coast, in the old times? Or did not the Kodiaks, etc., of the north-west, make their way down south among the Islands and along the Coast, ante 1500, as they both have latterly? The Kodiaks are bold sailors, and so are all the North-West Coast tribes, who might easily have crept in their canoes from point to point till reaching Mexico.

The Santa Ynez Mission Indians are very clean and orderly, and not often drunk. They have the usual long black hair and brown iris. The old men get very white-haired, and some of them can read and write.

Names of Rancherias of La Purissima Mission, taken from the Mission Books in 1860.

Lajuchu, Silimastus, Sisolop, Jlaacs or Jlacus, Huasna, Estait, Esmischue, Ausion, Esnispele, Silisne, Sacspili, Estait, Huenejel, Husistaic, Silimi, Suntabo, Alacupusyuen, Espiiluima, Tutachro, Sisolop, Naila, Tutachro, Paxpili or Axpitil, Silino, Lisahuato, Guaslaique, Pacsiol, Sibimi, Huenepel, Ninyuelgual, Lompoc, Nahuey or Nahajuey, Sipuca (two leagues from Santa Rosa Rancho), Stipu, Ialamma, Huasna, Sacsiol, Kachisupal, Salachi, Nocto, Fax, Salachi, Sitolo or Sautatho, Omaxtux.

The Mission was founded 8th December, 1787, by Padre Lasuen, at a place called by the Indians, Algsacupi, but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1812, and removed to its present site, called Amuiu.

Men's Names.

Alacscal, Emujalaniaichet, Alinnjaichet, Chuyahni, Chayahui, Chiquenyat, Aluismai, Sipinizihuit, Saputinuusjet, Sulpanna, Mapulubninoat, Timousma, Moinal, Huexjat, Epispat, Lajilics, Reyajasuit, Soyama.

Names of Rancherias of Santa Ynez Mission, taken from the Mission Books in 1860.

Sotomoenu, Katahuac, Asiuhuil, Situchi, Kulahuasa (San Lucas), Sisuchi, Kuyam or Cuyama, Ionata, Tekep, Kusil or Cascel, Sauchu or the Quemada, Sikitipuc, Temesathi, Tujanisuissilac, Tapanissilac, Ialamne, Chumuchu, Suiesia, Chumuchu, Tahijuas of Ortega, Tinachi, Lompoc, Ionata, Aguama, Sotonoemu on North-East of the College Rancho, Guaislac, Tequepas, Matiliha, Stucu near Aketsum or Kachuma, Ahuamhoue, Geguep, Achillimo, Alizway (Jones' Camp), Souscoc, Talaxano, Nutonto, Cholicus.

Santa Ynez was founded by Padre Esteran Tapis in 1804, the site of which was called Alajulapu.

Men's Names.

Sulpuaichet, Taluijanu, Silimuneyait, Reyajuichet, Matiamhuilahuit, Chanor, Tararviasuit, Inumalit, Colucuiubichit, Tilpajaut, Sumanchet, Sililunachet, Hinnapuchet, Telenahuit, Ajala, Alikissapunt, Cuearpisn, Tyeiijehaut, Huabindut, Emchual, Sumathe.

There were over 150 Indians living in Purissima and Santa Ynez Missions in August, 1856.

The Soap-Stone Utensils of Santa Catalina Island.

The Indians of these parts made pots and many other utensils of the compact Soap-stone which abounds there, and will likely be found of use at some future time. These utensils were well made, and in use during the last forty years among the Coast Missions adjacent. They are still often met with. The Soapstone was likely ground into a powder and used for painting the warriors.

XI.—K.

Miscellaneous.

THE INDIANS OF THE MISSION OF SAN FRANCISCO DOLORES.

For the information as to the following we are under favor to his Reverence, Archbishop Alemany, as well as for several other matters obtained through his kind influence and friendship, and used in the Indianology, for which we here make due acknowledgement and thanks.

Through the kindness of the Archbishop, the Rev. J. Prendergast, the clergyman in charge of the parish books of the Mission Dolores, did us the favor, in June, 1861, through the labors of a Spanish gentleman, of examining and searching out the following list of indigenous names of the tribes, clans, camps, localities, and rancherias, etc., of the aforesaid Mission, as appears in the handwriting of the Missionaries in the first Book of Baptisms, commenced in 1776. This list is a matter of interesting curiosity to the residents of the Bay shores, and has never before been printed:

Names of Rancherias.

Abmoctac, Amutaja, Altanui, Aleytac, Anchin, Aleta, Aramay, Altajumo, Aluenchi, Acuagis, Assunta, Atarpe, Anamás, Acyum, Anamon, Cachanegtac, Caprup, Cazopo, Carascan, Conop, Chutchin, Chagunte, Chapugtac, Chipisclin, Chynau, Chipletac, Chuchictac, Chiputca, Chanigtac, Churmutcé, Chayen, Chupcan, Elarroyde, Flunmuda, Génau, Guloismistac, Gamchines, Guanlen, Huncta, Halchis, Horocroc, Huimen, Itács, Juniamuc, Josquigard, Juchium, Juris, Joquizará, Luidneg, Luianeglua, Lamsim, Livangelva, Livangebra, Libantone, Macsinum, Mitlinó, Malvaitac, Muingpe, Naig, Naique, Napa, Ompivromo, Ousint, Oturbe, Olestura, Otoacte, Petlenum or Petaluma, Pruristac, Puichon, Puycone, Patnetac, Pructaca, Purutea, Proqueu, Quet, Sitlintaj, Suchui, Sohchiam, Siplichiquin, Siscastac, Ssiti, Silintajes, Ssupichum, Sicca, Soisehme, Saturaumo, Saturnuo, Sittintac, Ssichitca, Sagunte, Ssalayme, Sunchaque, Ssipudca, Saraise, Sipanum, Saruntac, Ssogereate, Sadanes, Tussint, Tatquinte, Titmictac, Tupuic, Titlyú, Timita, Timsim, Tubisuste, Timigtac, Torose, Tupuinte, Tuca, Tamalo or Tomales, Talcan, Totola, Urebure, Uturpe, Ussete, Uchium, Véctaca, Vagerpe, Yelamú, Yacmui, Yacomui, Yajumui, Zomiomi, Zucigin.

The following names appear in the aforementioned first Book of Baptisms of this Mission (1776—1784, et sig.), as distinguishing terms used by the early Missionaries for the different tribes of Indians from whose clans, camps, or rancheries, their early neophytes of the Bay shores were Christianized. The early books of the Mission Dolores were commenced by Father Junipero and his biographer, Father Palou, with the assistance of many of the pioneer "Fundadores y Conquistadores" of San Francisco Bay. The exact localities of these rancherias could only be ascertained from the oldest existing Indians of the several tribes:

Aguasajuchium, Apuasto, Aguasto, Carquin (Karquines), Cuchian, Chaclan, Chiguau, Cotejen, Chuscan, Guylpunes, Huchun, Habasto, Junatca, Jarquin, Sanchines, Oljon, Olpen, Olemos, Olmolococ, Quemelentus, Quirogles, Salzon, Sichican, Saucon, Suchigin, Sadan, Uquitinac, Volvon (or Bolbon).

The following appear as the proper names of men and women:

Men's Names.

Chamis, Pilmo, Zaulvo, Cunquisse, Pudiaste, Astacsé, Massea, Luimonde, Cocuich, Emptil, Chimus, Tipante.

Women's Names.

Liloté, Axpin, Soyste, Equéssene, Lascama, Yamissem, Paszem, Gisap, Tojcote, Ubiomis, Eugem, Jazini.

THE INDIANS OF THE GREAT BASIN.

Before the discovery of Washoe Silver, B. F. Prince, who has lived for the last five years with the Indians of Utah Territory, furnishes the New York Tribune with an account of those interesting tribes, of whose habits and customs so little is known. Prince was engaged in geographical and mineral explorations, and was one of the first to discover gold in Carson Valley. Employed in his pursuit, he crossed the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and followed the course of four different rivers, beside the Humboldt, which, like it, terminate in sinks, but which have not yet been marked upon any map of the country. The country is fertile and beautiful, abounding in grass and indigenous fruits; elk, deer, and antelope, and numerous varieties of birds and fish are abundant. Those who have traveled the usual road, along the Humboldt, according to Prince, have formed no adequate conception of the capacity of this country for civilized life. Coal and lead exist in various localities, and an abundance of iron, and some gold and silver. The climate is fine, being pure and bracing, varying like that of California. But it was in the primitive and unperverted natives of these secluded valleys and mountains that Prince felt the deepest interest. The Great Basin is occupied by three tribes: the Piutes, Shoshones, and Utahs, numbering not less than from sixty to seventy-five thousand. These tribes occupy different districts of country, and there is a distinguishing difference between them. The Piutes are somewhat superior to the California Diggers, but yet variable both in physical and intellectual endowments. The Utahs are generally a fine looking people, but as they are in closer contact with Mormons, they are losing much of their primitive manner. The Shoshones (the name signifies light of foot) are thus described by Prince: "This tribe occupy the center and principal part of the Great Basin, and probably number eighty thousand. I have visited them several times, and passed a great portion of three years among them. Thousands of them had never seen a white man until my sojourn with them. They are the most pure and uncorrupted aborigines upon this Continent. They are strong and well proportioned, particularly the warriors, who are selected for their manly bearing and stature. Yet they are not a warlike people. Having a fine country, with plenty of game, roots, fish, and fruit, they have no incentive but for peace, and only practice war for self-protection and to maintain the supremacy of their laws. They are scrupulously clean in their persons, and chaste in their habits. Prostitution and illegitimacy are unknown, and while attachments are commonly formed when young, they are not permitted to marry until eighteen or twenty years old; and so jealous is this nation of the purity of blood, that it is a capital offense to marry any of another nation without special sanction from their council and head chief. They allow of but one wife, and all the females, both old and young, are treated with consideration and respect. And such is their uniform observance of law, that it grows with their growth; so that their youth, from the age of fourteen or fifteen, seem to require no parental restraint, for they become a law to themselves. They inflict no penalties for minor offenses, except loss of character and disfellowship; and though whole families live together, of all ages and both sexes, in the same tent, immorality and crime are of rare occurrence. They have no prisons, no lawyers, nor poorhouses; for whatever one person needs another imparts. Neither have they any prevalent sickness. I saw but one cripple among them all. The men wear leggings made of deer-skins, and all of them, even the children, wear mocassins. The women often dress in skirts made of entrails, dressed and sewed together in a substantial way. These are kept neat and clean, and in winter robes of furs are worn. They do not tattoo themselves. They comb their hair behind their ears, showing phrenological developments equally progressive with any other race of men. They are very ingenious in the manufacture of such articles as they use; and in considering that they have nothing but stone hammers and flint knives, it is truly wonderful to see the exquisite finish and neatness of their implements of war and hunting, as well as their ear-rings and waist-bands, made of an amalgam of silver and lead.

"They are very choice in their horses, and will never ride any but those in the best condition. The horse is the only domestic currency they possess. In the Spring of 1854, I carried to them several kinds of garden-seeds, particularly beans, which they highly appreciated."—[Sacramento Union, Dec. 1857.

COL. MIGUEL CONSTANZA.

This California celebrity is known as the author of a notice of Alta California, published by order of the Viceroy of New Spain, at Mexico, in 1772 or 1774. A few hundred copies only were issued, after which as many as could be seized were destroyed by order of the Government, and it is now exceedingly scarce. One of these copies, however, got to England, and was translated by the celebrated geographer, Alexander Dalrymple, in London, about 1785—1790, a copy of which may be found in a collection of notices on California, by Wm. Rivere, or Rivard.

Constanza was the Engineer officer who accompanied Father Junipero's company from Lower California (in the Summer of 1769) to San Diego. He afterwards made explorations of all the coast countries of our State as far up as the Bay of San Francisco. An account of his services may be found in Father Junipero's Life; his services also in New Spain as a Surveyor, Engineer, Map-maker, etc., in that country, under several Vice-roys, before 1795, are highly applauded by Humboldt in his work on Mexico. This work of Constanza is of great historic value, as he was the *first writer* on the *internal* geography, natural history, and physical features, of Alta California. He seems to have been in these parts about eighteen months, and left for Mexico in 1771. His original manuscript notes, if in existence, must be of great value to California literaires.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

JEAN PAUL says of children:—"The smallest are nearest God, as smallest planets nearest the sun."

Wasps Injuring Bees.

THE California Wasps, familiarly known as "yellow-jackets," are committing dreadful havoc among the bees in the vicinity of Visalia, says the Sun. It adds: They attempt to enter the hives, and when attacked by the sentries on guard, the latter are soon killed, and the wasp, after cutting off the wings and head, bears off the body for home consumption. When they have once gained an entrance into a hive, and fairly commenced destroying it, it seems impossible to save it. The workers offer battle at first, but as they soon ascertain that the wasp is a match for a dozen of them, they decline the combat—whereupon the queen takes it up, and attempts to defend her castle. She soon falls a victim to the invader, and when this occurs, the swarm is ruined for this season; as, owing to the scarcity of honey in July and August, the drones have been all destroyed, and consequently the young queen which may be raised is not fertile—but few of her eggs hatching out, and those that do, producing only a sort of hybrid, which is neither worker nor drone. One gentleman informs us that he has lost sixty swarms, during the last six weeks, from the attacks of this ravenous insect. Last week he commenced "tracking up" the wasps, and in one day he found and destroyed twenty-seven of their nests, but the numbers hovering about the apiary were not perceptibly decreased thereby. We lost two swarms entirely—there being nothing left in the hives but a handful of arms and legs. By watching, we found that the wasps are apparently much hardier than the bees, as they are abroad long before sunrise, and enter and leave the hives freely before the bees, chilled by the night air, are astir. To prevent this burglary, we close the entrance to the hives at night, and leave them shut until sunrise, at which time the bees are moving, and keep so strong a guard at the door that it is impossible for the marauder to effect an entrance. By this simple means, we think the remaining hives are saved, as the wasps have discontinued their attacks. If any of our citizens is aware of any other or better method, they will confer a benefit on the public by making it known.

How to Clear Land of Brush.

OUR pastures are encroached upon by shrubs and trees of inferior growth, making nestling-places for weeds, and shading much land which otherwise would produce grass. We prefer to use the brush-hook and cut up everything, to lay the dry brush over the stubs and burn it. If Sheep are kept on the lot afterwards, they will feed down the young growth which starts from the roots for the most part, and a scythe will keep under the remainder. A correspondent of the Homestead gives his views as follows:

This is often a problem of much importance, and the solution of it is attended in some sections with much difficulty and expense. After cutting and burning the brush piled up in heaps, many think the best and perhaps the only mode of extermination is plowing and thorough tillage. This is an effectual remedy, and where circumstances will admit, a good one. But there are many fields that cannot be treated in this manner. Either the occupant cannot sustain the requisite expense, or impediments to plowing stand in the way.

In many sections there are large quantities of land now comparatively useless, that would, if the brush is destroyed, be valuable for grazing. Last year I tried burning the land over without cutting the brush, and have been so well pleased with the result that I wish to recommend the practice to others, and also draw out the experience and opinions of others. Now is the time, as soon as the ground is dry enough. The fire runs best in the middle of the day. From a single experiment I have come to the conclusion that fire running over the land a few consecutive years will run out the brush, and the land be benefited by the operation, especially if a top-dressing of gypsum or something else be applied afterwards.

Chester Whites.

IT would seem as though this breed of Hogs were becoming very popular in all parts of the country. In 1860 they took the prize over all other kinds at many State Fairs. They originated some years ago in Chester county, Pennsylvania, or rather have been sent out from that county, having been obtained by a very careful breeding of the common white Hog for many years, until a very superior Hog was the result, of good shape, and much larger than the popular little Suffolk, which the Chester somewhat resembles.

An animal of this breed, when old and well fattened, frequently weighs from five to eight hundred pounds. We are glad to see the Chester Whites getting in among our farmers, and we learn that many of the fine Hogs that went to market last winter, and which elicited so much praise, were of the Chester Whites.—[Farmer and Gardener.

This breed of Swine was exhibited by J. D. Patterson at Stockton, and attracted considerable attention. We are glad to know of their introduction into our State. They will prove a valuable breed among us.

CHANGING SEED.—The practice of frequently changing seed is now recognized in many sections as essentially necessary to the production of a first-rate crop. We all know that the practice of procuring seed-potatoes from a distance—say 20 or 25 miles, and from a different kind of soil, has a most marked influence on the product. While the *rationale* of this is not quite obvious, the fact is indisputable. The same result follows also in the management of corn, wheat, pumpkins, beans, and garden-seeds. Even where exchanges are made between farmers in the same neighborhood, and where there is no very marked difference in the geological or mineral characteristics of the soil in the respective localities, the practice is inducive to improvement. Let those who have never tried the experiment do so—on a small scale at first, if they are at all sceptical, and mark the results, both as regards quantity and quality of crop.

A FORTUNE FROM A SHEEP.—In 1805, Mr. Bidwell, a law-student in Stockbridge, Mass., told a poor lad that if he would catch and turn out his horse, he might have it to ride home to keep Thanksgiving. The boy accepted the offer, and the day before Thanksgiving, as he was mounted on the horse ready to start for home, Mr. Bidwell handed him a silver dollar—the first dollar he ever had. Instead of spending it for personal gratification, he bought a sheep with it. From that sheep he had, in 1832, a flock of 1054 sheep, which he sold for $2500. This money he invested in up-town lots in New York city, purchasing ten lots for $252 each, which he sold in two years for $12,500. This was the beginning of the fortune of Nathan Jackson, Esq., distinguished for his generous and munificent donations at various times to Williams College, Massachusetts.

DUTY is the little blue sky over every heart and soul—over every life—large enough for a star to look between the clouds, and for the skylark happiness to rise heavenward through and sing in.

Packing Fruit.

IN no art are we more deficient than that of packing fruit so that it may be carried a long distance without injury. Three-fourths of all our summer fruits sent to market any considerable distance, are more or less injured. Indeed, much that is brought to cities by growers only a few miles distant is scarcely fit for sale. Mr. Kidd, gardener to the Marquis of Breadalbane, who sends fruits and flowers from the garden near Hampton Court, England, to the Highland residence of the Marquis, subject to five hundred miles carriage, is so successful in packing, that he can send fully ripe peaches "without losing a fruit," and bouquets that when received will be as fresh as when first picked. He gives his method of packing fruit as follows:

"I have found no better method in all my experience, which has extended over a period of twenty years, with all kinds of fruit, varying in distances from fifty to five hundred miles. It simply is—box, soft paper, and sweet bran. A box is chosen, in size, according to the quantity to be sent. A layer of bran is put at the bottom; then each bunch of grapes is held by the hand over the center of a sheet of paper; the four corners of the paper are brought up to the stalk and nicely secured; then laid on its side on the box, and so on, until the first layer is finished. Then fill the whole over with bran, and give the box a gentle shake as you proceed. Begin the second layer as the first, and so on, until the box is completed. Thus, with neat hands, the bloom is preserved, and may be sent to any distance; but, with clumsy hands, quite the contrary, and often an entire failure, as the putting in and the taking out of the box are the most important points to be observed. I have, invariably, packed sixty or eighty bunches of grapes, and fifty or sixty dozen of peaches or apricots in one box, and received letters from employers to say that they had arrived as safe as if they had been taken from the trees that morning.

Farm Work and House Work.

WHILE it is true that the farmers are the most independent class of workers in the world, it is also true that they labor more hours and harder than most classes of men. They usually rise before the sun has struck a light, and work until "evening lets her curtain down, and pins it with a star." Not a few voluntarily make slaves of themselves until they employed machinery, which has no acheing bones, no nervous energy to be exhausted, and is never prostrated by fatigue. Even now, vast numbers of farmers work too much; they do so because there is so much to be done—because so many persons shirk the yoke of labor, and seek ignoble ease in kid gloves and silk stockings, and the task of toil falls unequally upon the industrious.

It is a common saying, crystallized into a proverb, that the work of woman is never done. Half the women in the world are household drudges. We are paradoxical creautures. One class of men make dolls of their daughters, and seem to think the chief object of life is to teach them how to make lambs and lions lie down peacefully in the millennium of their worsted work; another class run to the opposite extreme, and, to use the mildest form of speech, permit them to make slaves of themselves.

On Monday the woman must wash, and draw the water from a deep well or distant spring, when a few dollars would put a pump in the house. On Tuesday she must iron, on Wednesday she must churn, on Thursday she must bake, on Friday she must sew, on Saturday she must patch, and on Sunday she must stay at home and take care of the children.

Now, these labors must be performed by somebody, but they can be lightened and abridged so that labor will be a pleasure as well as a duty—so that "toil will evolve happiness, as a flower exhales perfume." Let the ornamental and the useful be united in the education of girls. Let them play on the wash-tub and the piano, thread the meadows and the needle, make beds of flowers as well as beds of feathers.

The above from Field Notes is most excellent and worthy a careful reading by our Farmers.

The Cause of Inefficiency in Agricultural Societies.

WE find the following very true remarks upon the cause of inefficiency and decay in Agricultural Societies in the Minnesota Farmer and Gardener:

"We have often been led to inquire why it is that some Societies are so lifeless, while others are full of activity and laboring for the advancement of the great Agricultural interests of their counties. The blame, in most cases, lays with the officers. Good officers, as a general rule, make good Societies, and *vice versa*. All Societies should be careful and place none but working and practical men at the helm. Let your officers be selected from your best members; men who have shown themselves to be true friends of the Agricultural cause. Farmers, upon you depends everything in making a Society. Give a little attention to the selection of your Society officers, and when good and efficient men manage affairs, the Societies will certainly prosper.

FLAX-COTTON.—The progress made in the production and use of this material is encouraging. The N. Y. Express of Sept. 17, says: If King Cotton is not likely to be dethroned by his uncrowned rival, Flax, he is destined to get a severe poke in the ribs, which will make his seat uneasy. We have seen several specimens of the new commodity to-day, which come nearer to the genuine article than any that have yet fallen under our notice. They are to be seen at the office of Latson & Abbot, No. 149 Water street, where fabrics of the same material are also to be inspected. Flannel, calico, drilling, and thread, have all been made of the new flax fiber, and with a remarkable degree of perfection. New processes for preparing the fiber give great encouragement to those embarked in the business. Mills for the manufacture have already been erected in New York and in New England, and will soon be in operation, not only working the flax by itself into fabrics, but working it in connection with wool and cotton. American ingenuity is about to succeed in a line in which the English and French have hitherto failed.

VITALITY IN HORSES.—Some experiments have recently been made in France by persons skilled in the veterinary art, with a view of ascertaining how long horses may live without food in certain contingencies, as, for example, being shut up in besieged places. The following results have been noted: a horse may live for 25 days without solid food, and merely drink water. He may live seventeen days without eating or drinking. He can live only five days when consuming solid food, without drinking. After taking solid aliment for the space of ten days, but with an insufficient quantity of drink, the stomach is worn out. The above facts show the importance of water in the sustenance of the horse, and the desire the animal must feel to be supplied with it. A horse which had been deprived of water for the space of three days, drank eleven gallons in the space of three minutes.

Curious Trees.

THE uses and virtues of the breadfruit trees are known to be exceedingly important, and yet it grows in Ceylon and is little respected! In Guam it grows to be larger than our apple trees; when ripe it is soft and yellow, and its taste is sweet. When full grown, the Guamans bake it, it having neither seed nor stone, but is a pure substance like bread, and lasts in season eight months of the year.

In some parts of Norway, where vegetation is confined chiefly to moss and litchens, it has been discovered that even those vegetables may, with little trouble be converted into bread more palatable and nourishing than the bread of bark to which the Norwegians have so long been accustomed.

But the greatest of all vegetable phenomena, though not so useful to mankind as the breadfruit, appears to be the Palo de Vaca. This plant produces a glutinous liquid like an animal. It frequently grows upon the sides of a rock and has dry coriaceous leaves. For several months of the year its foliage is not moistened by a single shower of rain, and its branches appear completely dried up; but upon piercing the trunk, particularly at the rising of the sun, there flows a sweet and nourishing yellow juice, having a balsamic perfume, with many of the qualities of milk. In the morning, the natives of the country in which this vegetable fountain grows, visit it with bowls in which they carry home its milk for their children. So that this tree, says Baron Humboldt, seems to present the picture of a shepherd distributing the milk of his flock. The Araguans call it the cow; the Caucaguans, the milk tree. It grows too in the country from Barbuta to the lake Maricabo.

In the interior of Africa is a tree (shea) which furnishes excellent butter. It resembles an American oak, and its fruit is not unlike the Spanish olive. It grows abundantly in Ashantee and in the woods near Kabba. The vegetable butter which its kernel affords, is white, more firm, and in Park's opinion much better than that produced from cows. It has also the advantage of keeping all the year without salt, even in that intensely hot country. The cream-fruit of Sierra Leone affords a similar saccharine fluid—its flower resembles that of the vahea; its fruit that of the voacanga of which the Madagascareenes make bird-lime; and that of urcealca which produces the caoutchou of Sumatra. These trees lessen the consequence of the cow in these longitudes; but in some countries far more civilized, the natives seem to disdain to avail themselves even of that animal itself.

In some regions of America, Africa, and Asia, a liquid is exuded from the palm, which by an easy process is converted into wine. This species of palm is regularly tapped. In Congo it yields plentifully in the night, but not much during the day.

Between Table Bay and Bay False, near the Cape of Good Hope, there grows also amid white sand a shrub, the berries of which make good candles. This plant is well known in the Azores and America, which is called the candleberry-myrtle. Vegetable tallow grows also at Siac and Sumatra; while the bark of the quillai tree of China, has many of the properties of soap.

In Chili there is a shrub called Thurania which affords incense equal to that of Arabia. It exudes in the form of globules or tears, through the pores of the bark. These globules are white and transparent, having a bitter taste, but an aromatic perfume. In that fine country, too, grows a species of wild basil, sixty miles from the sea, which in a soil having no appearance of salt, is covered, in the morning, from spring to winter, with saline globes, which the Chilians use as salt. In Mexico there is a tree the flower of which, before it has expanded, resembles a closed monkey's hand; when unfolded, the open hand. From this circumstance is derived the name of Chiranthodeodron. Not long since, there existed only one specimen of this tree in the known world. It grows, and has flourished for many ages in Toluca, a city of Mexico, where it is esteemed sacred, and whither persons travel from great distances in order to procure its flowers. This was the only tree of its genus, previous to the year 1786, that was known to be in existence. But some botanists having visited Toluca in that year, they took slips and planted them in the royal gardens in Mexico, where one of them took root, and had grown in 1804 to 45 feet. The Tulipot of Ceylon grows to the hight of 100 feet, and its leaf is so large that it will cover from sixteen to twenty men like an umbrella. But the largest leafed plant in the world is the Troolie of Surinam. It extends on the ground, and has been known to attain a width of three feet, and a length of thirty. The natives cover their houses with it, and it is very durable.

Ives says, in his voyage to India, that he saw a Banyan, near Trevan de Parum, able to shelter ten thousand men; and Dr. Frayer alludes to some so large as to shade thirty thousand men and horse singly. On an island in the Nerbudda a few miles from Baroach, grows one, more remarkable than any other in India. Travelers call it "the wonder of the vegetable world," being two thousand feet in circumference. Armies may encamp under its branches. The Hindoos esteem it the symbol of a prolific deity; and British officers frequently in their excursions live many weeks together under this canopy. The Capot is the only tree that can be compared to the Banyan; and Bosman relates, that he saw one on the gold coast of Guinea which was so large that it will shade twenty thousand men, at least.

We may here say a few words relative to the ages of trees. Franklin mentions two cypresses which the Persians believed to be six hundred years old. Forbes says that he smoked his hookha under the very banyan beneath which part of Alexander's cavalry took shelter; and the age of the oaks of Lebanon is said to be at least two thousand years.

CARE OF TOOLS.—The haying season being now fully over, great care should be taken of the tools, so as to prevent rusting, shrinking of wood, etc. The amount of power necessary to move a mowing machine, is materially lessened by the parts being in perfect order; the slightest oxydation on the surface of the knives causes much friction, and calls for an increased amount of force. All parts of the metal work which come in contact, including the bearings, should be thoroughly cleansed and coated with a mixture of tallow and beeswax. The mould-board of plows may be protected by a slight coat of shellack varnish; it dries immediately, and the shellack, not being soluble in water, forms a perfect protection against moisture. The wooden portion may have a coating of shellac varnish, or of boiled linseed oil. All nuts and screws should be cleansed, and then screwed up tightly before oxydation; if left until wanted, this may be impracticable. All nuts and bolts coming in contact with wood, should be supplied with their iron washers, to prevent the bolt heads from sinking into the wood.

MY rule is to deliberately consider, before I commence, whether the thing is practicable. If it be not practicable, I do not attempt it. If it be practicable, I can accomplish it, if I give sufficient pains to it; and having begun, I never stop till the thing is done. To this rule I owe all my success.—[John Hunter.

"E PLURIBUS UNUM."

[We have received (says the Boston Transcript) the following noble, fervid, and patriotic lyric for publication, from its author, Rev. John Pierpont. It proves that the unwearied fire of genius still glows, undimmed by age, in the soul of an honored American poet, whose first production was published half a century ago. Mr. Pierpont is 76 years old, and his poem has the "spirit of '76." As regards mere age, however, time practices on us a deception in regard to him, for his form seems to grow more erect, his gait more vigorous, his mind more vivid and creative, as he advances in years.]

I.

The harp of the minstrel with melody rings,
When the muses have taught him to touch and to tune it;
But though it may have a full octave of strings,
To both maker and minstrel the harp is a unit.
So the power that creates
Our republic of States,
Into harmony brings them at different dates;
And the thirteen or thirty, the Union once done,
Are "E Pluribus Unum"—of many made one.

II.

The science that weighs in her balance the spheres,
And has watched them since first the Chaldean began it,
Now and then, as she counts them and measures their years,
Brings into our system and names a new planet.
Yet the old and new stars—
Venus, Neptune, and Mars,
As they drive round the sun their invisible cars,
Whether faster or slower their races they run,
Are "E Pluribus Unum"—of many made one.

III.

Of that system of spheres should but one fly the track,
Or with others conspire for a general dispersion,
By the great central orb they would all be brought back,
And held, each in her place, by a wholesome coercion.
Should one daughter of light
Be indulged in her flight,
They would all be engulphed by old Chaos and Night;
So must none of our sisters be suffered to run,
For, "E. Pluribum Unum"—we all go if one.

IV.

Let all the demon of discord our melody mar,
Or treason's red hand rend our Union asunder,
Break one string from our harp, or extinguish one star,
The whole system's ablaze with lightning and thunder.
Let the discord be hushed!
Let the traitors be crushed,
Though "Legion" their name, all with victory flushed!
For aye must our *motto* stand, fronting the sun;
"E Pluribus Unum"—*Though many, we're* ONE.

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Result of a Kind Action.

In September, 1805, a poor young mechanic, just arrived from England, was wandering about New York in deep dejection; he was without money, without friends, and without work; and far from his native home, he knew not which way to turn, but passing along Nassau street, an open door encouraged him to enter. The proprietor was a very little man, indeed, perhaps not five feet high, but he had a pleasant countenance and a large heart; for upon being asked by the homeless and penniless stranger if he could not direct him to some respectable person who could board him until he could find employment, and thus obtain the means of payment, the storekeeper, pleased with the expression and demeanor of the eighteen-year old boy, had it in his heart to offer him the desired favor himself; but he had a wife, whom he knew to be a woman of rare worth, for she was prudent, self-denying and humane. He might have known what would be her answer, for he had only to make the proposition in a way to indicate his own views, and it would have met with an instantaneous and cheerful acquiescence, unless from some almost insuperable reason. The young stranger was admitted into the family. But the yellow fever was raging in the city. In less than a week the poor lad was stricken with it, and recovered! although he was at the point of death for several days. During his illness, he was cared for by his host and hostess, with an assiduity and watchfulness which only they know who act from sterling principle and a high humanity. Just a quarter of a century later, this same man was applied to by Major Noah, of pleasant memories, who was then surveyor of the port of New York, to put together a machine in the Custom House, and take models of its various parts. This was done, and the mechanic conceived the idea of constructing a similar article, which should excel any thing of the kind for efficiency in the Old World or the New, and he succeeded. He died in 1833. His son succeeded him in business, and inheriting the inventive genius of his father, combined with rare business tact and indomitable energy, he has made improvement to improvement, until he has made the whole civilized world his debtor. It carries light to every household; hour by hour is lifting the degraded and the fallen; and is aiding in the revolutionizing of all nations which exist by oppression, wrong-doing and injustice. But that machine, what is it? Fifty years ago one might have been purchased entire for a hundred or two dollars; a common dry-goods box might have easily contained all its parts; but now, in its perfected state, it occupies a space of fifteen feet high and forty feet long; it is made of fourteen thousand seven hundred and thirty parts, weighs fifty thousand pounds, and costs thirty thousand dollars. One of its belongings, not named above, is thirty thousand and sixty-three yards of tape. The penniless English lad was Robert Hoe. The good Samaritans of Nassau street were Grant Thorburn and his wife, the latter an angel now; the former "still living" in an honored age, by seven years over four score. The machine is Hoe's ten-cylinder printing-press, as now in operation in the office of the New York World, and the largest ever made.

The first and only newspaper of our childhood was printed on a press which, with the aid of three men, turned out forty or fifty impressions in an hour. When, on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1814, the London Times announced that it was printed by a machine which made eleven hundred impressions in an hour, the whole city was astonished, and the pressmen themselves looked on in mute wonder and admiration; but to-day, through the agencies of Robert Hoe, the English lad of 1805, of the kindly Grant Thorburn and his wife, and Richard M. Hoe, of New York, there are made at the office of the World, in Printing-House Square, twenty-five thousand impressions in sixty minutes. Who can disclaim indebtedness to these four names? The merchant who sips his coffee at breakfast, and reads the latest news up to two or three o'clock in the morning, perhaps forgets to whom he is indebted for that pleasure; and so with the day-laborer, who finds time to glean from his paper, at a cost of one cent, what is going on throughout the habitable globe, ere he sallies forth to his daily toil. Rich and poor, learned and unlearned, all should remember with respect and gratitude the heads and the hearts to which every day makes them renewed debtors, to wit, to Robert Hoe and his son Richard M., to Grant Thorburn and his noble wife.

Reader, remember that kind acts pay; the influence of each for good drifts over the sea of time, and will drift until time shall be no more. Go forth, then, "while the day lasts," and perform as many as you can.—[Hall's Journal.

Old Jake, the Miser; or the Contribution.

"I declare, Ned, it is too bad!" exclaimed young Frederick Williams impetuously, casting aside the Times, he had just then been reading. "Here are boys a plenty in this village who say they are willing, and even anxious, to devote their services to their country, myself included; enough at least for two companies, if we only had the means to fit out with. But most of us are sons of men in limited circumstances, and we are poorly able to contribute any great amount. We can procure means by making our deficiencies known abroad, but then, it would seem a little more whole-hearted to go in at our own expense; what say you, Ned?"

"What say I? why I am with you every time, Fred, for we have the means among us; and we should rightfully have the use of some of the mouldy paper,—and I say, Fred, he who hath the means of lending aid, and withholds in such an hour as this, is most likely a villain, a black-hearted traitor, and I in my soul denounce him, for he is not fit to live in the States which give him the peace and quiet, in which he has prospered!"

"O, you are waxing warm, Ned, in the cause of your flag, but I indorse every word you have uttered, most heartily, for you are right. Look and see what other villages are doing—smaller than our own—encouraging, equipping, and sending out troops, crushing out cowardice, and making men of them, who are suspected of irremediable meanness, and I blush when I reflect on our own backwardness, and, must I say, disregard for this old flag, that has so long floated over our hills and valleys. It seems to me, Ned, that man has sunk low in the scale of humanity, when he becomes indifferent to his flag."

Upon a settee within a dim corner of the reading-room, unobserved by the speakers, reclined an old man. His features were thin and wasted, and his raiment worn and threadbare. He had been listening to the spirited conversation of the ambitious youths, and his sunken eyes would glow with a strange, unnatural light, and his wasted hands clutch nervously at his oaken staff. Poor old man! was a new light dawning o'er his worldly head; a strange and genial warmth bursting in through the long barred windows of his weary soul, melting away the frozen bonds that made his inner-man their slave?

At length he arose, and tottering from his secluded corner, he came and stood before the youthful speakers. Both started, and half arose from their seats, but he waved them back with his wasted hand, as he murmured,

"I wonder that you start, young men. Perhaps you think Old Jake, the miser, is here to reprove, —God forbid! I have been a listener to your conversation, and it has produced the right effect upon this flinty heart. I have the means you require to aid in the preservation of our good flag. They are yours; use them. I have hoarded my gold zealously, until it has crushed out nearly every high aspiration that my manhood knew. Take it —use it as your country requires, and rest assured, old Jake will sleep the sounder in his grave, for his contribution. I have degraded myself by worshipping a God so mean and low as gold; but still, boys, I'm not so low but that I love the old flag, and the Union!"

And they did take it, with a thousand blessings on the head of the aged giver, whose noble example was followed by many others, as bountifully able to bestow as himself. And as the old man stood on the platform, and saw the heroic and self-equipped troops, with banner and music, hopefully and cheerfully bid adieu to friends and home, to give themselves in all their pride and youthful hopes, and offering to their country, his furrowed brow was flushed with pride and a great spiritual delight, and heavy tears rolled down his sunken cheeks, as he felt in his heart—it was more blessed to give than to receive!—[Boston Cultivator.

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Food of Man and Animals.—It is perhaps pretty well proved that about seventy ounces of bread, or twenty of beef, or eighteen of peas or beans, or six of cheese, eaten daily by man, will supply the waste of the body. Of potatoes, to accomplish the same object, it will require nine or ten pounds, and of milk about three quarts. Yet no one would remain in a healthy condition for a long time, if confined to a highly concentrated diet exclusively. Nature has provided for both man and beast a great variety of food, much of which, like potatoes, turnips, &c., may be grown in large quantities, but are not highly nutritious. The stomach is also suited to a varied diet, and where very strong food is used too freely, or rather too exclusively, this organ becomes impaired. Nor is it best to confine men or animals to a diet containing but little nutriment in proportion to its bulk. This gives the stomach too much labor to obtain the sustenance required by the system. This organ requires exercise, and enough of it, but it should not be overworked. The animal system will accommodate itself to circumstances and necessities to a great degree, but we must not ask too much, or make changes too suddenly. The natives of India will consume such immense quantities of rice as to astonish Europeans, but this they are accustomed to from childhood. A horse that has been fed for a number of years on grass, hay, and bran, will exhibit his keeping even in his form, which a time under the hands of the jockey will materially change.

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Ages of the Generals.—Lieutenant General Scott is 75 years old; General Wool is 73; Harney, 65; Mansfield, 60; Totten (head of the Engineer corps), 80; Thayer, (Engineer), 80; Craig (head of the Ordnance Department), 66; Ripley (Ordnance), 70; Sumner, 65; Larned (Paymaster-General), 70; Gibson, Commissary-General, Churchill, Inspector-General, and Thomas, Adjutant-General, are all old men, having ettered the army in the beginning of the present century—Gibson in 1808 and Churchill in 1811. Gen. McClellan is not yet 35; Gen. Fremont is under 48; Gen. Lyon is about 44; Gen. Butler is 43; Gen. Banks is 44, and Gen. McDowell about 40.

An Active Intelligent Young Man is Wanted

To take charge of an important business. A capital of two or three thousand dollars will give him the privilege of a business that will yield him a handsome revenue. Undoubted references will be required, and an entire freedom from all other business connections, as he will have almost entire control of a lucrative and increasing business, in which he can be partaker liberally. Energy, activity, and confidence, are the materials required.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city fo San Francisco. 9

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
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Plows,
Harrows,
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Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
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Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.

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Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manilla Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.

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CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,

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My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

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The Plaza Stable,

DOWNIEVILLE.

RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the

SALE OF FRUITS

For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all

Fruit-Growers,

Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.

A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.

A. H. TODD & CO.

San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO., Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,
NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE, Flower, Field, Fruit, AND TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,

S. W. MOORE, IMPORTER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree, AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,

OF ALL KINDS.

—ALSO—

French Peonies, Hyacinths, Gladiolas, Lilies, Tulips, and other Flowering Plants,

No. 110 California street,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

HOTELS.

PRESTON'S PLACE

Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL.

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged(equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.

Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts,,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive the Springs.

14 6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.

Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................OCT. 18, 1861.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

◆

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. EVERY Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.

7th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these Interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

VALUABLE ASSAYING SCALES.—When in Downieville we called at the Bank of Messrs. Barnes, Reis & Co., to examine the new Scales invented by Messrs. Gammon & Harris, of this firm. These Scales are of remarkable construction, and made by gentlemen more accustomed to the use of the pen than the tools of a workshop; yet their work proves them skillful in both. These Scales are of the most beautiful workmanship, perfect in every part, and so wonderfully exact that they are moved by the 400th part of a grain! The movement is entirely new, the Scales being supported by ivory props, which are dropped from the Scales in weighing, instead of the usual manner of lifting the Scales. The present elegant pair are used in this Banking-House, and are worth $200, and a most highly honorable evidence of skill and genius. This Banking firm and their brothers are owners of the famous Sierra Buttes Mining claim, their quartz-mills being in the peaks of the Sierras back of Sierra City. They cleaned up $30,000 in thirty-nine days. This mine is the richest in California. We visited this mill, and shall give particulars in future numbers.

AGRICULTURAL OFFERINGS.—We appreciated fully the spirit of the excellent lines which appeared in our last issue, by Agnes, with the above title. We have noticed with pain and sorrow how little thought is given to "Author of all our Blessings," at our Annual Fairs. Not a "motto" or "banner" to indicate any sense of gratitude or joy for a bounteous harvest. It will be remembered that at the first *three Fairs* held in our State the Hall was appropriately decorated with suitable inscriptions to testify in a just manner the source "whence all our blessings flow." Now our Fairs are changed. The spirit of gratitude and joy has departed, and in its place reveling, gambling, and drunkenness surrounds the place of gatherings. This is deeply to be deplored. The glory of such seasons has departed. This notice was intended to have accompanied the lines in question, but was omitted.

DR. C. F. WINSLOW.—Our old friend and correspondent Dr. C. F. Winslow, we learn by a brief note from him at Aspinwall, is now engaged on a scientific excursion to Peru, South America, and that after completing his survey we may expect to have a greeting from him once more in our own Eureka State. We shall gladly welcome our old California friend again, and we think he will find many that will gladly welcome him also.

PROSPECTS BRIGHTENING FOR THE FARMER.—The rise of Grain the past few days, even to the value of 24 cents per 100 lbs., will amount to over a million of dollars.

The Secret of getting Good Prices for the Crop.

SOME people seem to think that *some people* have a way of always getting a better price for what they raise than their neighbors, and it is a fact that they do; and the secret lays in growing a *better* product, and preparing it *better* for market,—and when all the particulars are investigated it results like this:

If the crop is Wool, they grow a better class of sheep, pack it better and cleaner, and get a better price.

If the crop is Grain, they raise a better quality, having prepared the land better, sown better seed, harvested it with better machines, cleaned it better, and sent it to market in better bags.

If the crop was Fruit, it was a better character of fruit, picked at the right time, packed better, in better boxes or baskets, and consequently like all such wise labors brought better prices. Such will always be the case. It does not pay to *half do* things; it shows a shiftlessness that will soon bring the grower to the bottom dollar.

We are led to these remarks from everyday observations in the sales of products from different farms, wherein there is a difference of from 25 to 40 per cent realized.

One Grain-grower realizes $1 35 to $1 50 per 100 pounds; another receives $1 60 to $1 75. Each had the same means at command.

One Wool-grower gets 11 to 13 cents per pound; another receives 17 to 20 cents. Both had the same facilities and knowledge at the outset.

One Fruit-grower gets 3 cents per pound for his apples, 4 cents for his peaches, 10 cents for his pears, and 3 cents for his grapes. Another pockets 10 cents for his apples, 12½ cents for his peaches, 20 cents for his pears, and 10 to 20 cents for his grapes.

One market gardener gets 3 cents per pound for his peas, 4 cents for his beans, 1 cent for his squashes, 1 cent for his tomatoes, and other things in like proportion; some productions thrown away. Another gardener receives 6 to 8 cents for his peas, 8 to 10 cents for his beans, 3 to 6 cents for his squashes, 3 cents for his tomatoes; and so every article of his raising commands the highest price, quick sales and ready cash.

Why such a difference? Simply, one man understands his business; loves his occupation because it is a pleasure to labor. He prepares his ground as it should be, in the right season; grows only the best; prepares it for market in a manner to reflect credit upon himself as a grower; and soon these products grown by such parties acquire a name and fame,—for a good article sells itself. Suppose we illustrate this matter to prove our position.

Take that all-important fruit or vegetable the "Tomato," and there is *one* garden that excels all others in our State, that of Bagge Brothers, of Oakland. Their clear, smooth, luscious, cherry red Tomatoes are as tempting as peaches; and their fame as gardeners is well deserved. Every product from their garden is of the very highest character, and always commands ready sale and good prices. Bagge Brothers never crowd an *inferior* article upon the market.

In Fruit there are several growers whose products are select, whose apples, pears, plums, peaches, and grapes are always sold readily to arrive.

Lusk's Strawberries of Oakland were of this class; Rumford's Lawton Blackberries of Fruitvale; Briggs' Peaches from Marysville, Grapes from Smith's Gardens, Grapes from Dr. Streutzel of the Alhambra Valley, and Grapes from L. E. Gould of Santa Clara, and from Mons. Delmas of San Jose. The splendid Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums, from J. Lewelling, of San Lorenzo; the Apples, Pears, and Plums, from B. S. Fox, and D. T. Adams, of San Jose. These are some of the evidences that good products always find a quick market and liberal prices.

We could name the Butter and the Cheese of Steele Brothers, of Olema, and the Dairy Butter of Ramsay, and of Pierce, and others; but these suffice. However much some may say farming "don't pay"—*slovenly farming* we admit "don't pay," but good wise management does pay, and pays well too; of this we shall give examples soon.

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Hop Plantations.

AFTER what was said the last year relative to the success of "Hop growing" in California, we are surprised that so few persons were induced to enter into it.

Hops are one of the products in which California can "beat the world"; our clear dry summers are just the thing to perfect the Hop, retaining the full aroma of the flower and boll, and producing when fully ripened a clear and beautiful cluster of bright bolls. Such has been the success of this plant that our brewers have decided that one pound of California Hops is worth two to three pounds of the imported. Hops raised the present year have been sold at seventy-five cents per pound. We have received the information of a crop grown on one-eighth of an acre in San Jose, by Mr. J. M. Patterson; the product was one hundred and five pounds, yielding over and above all cost of planting, roots, cultivation, etc., *seventy dollars*. This was for the first year after the planting, being at the rate of $560 per acre; and the probability is that another year the crop would be doubled. California can raise Hops for exportation with great profit. Let it be understood, however, that it is not *everybody* that can raise "Hops." Remember the *Honey-Bee speculation*. Don't everybody run mad about "Hops"; they require the right kind of land,—a good preparation of the land, a thorough cultivation, careful staking, together with a knowledge of growing, picking, curing, packing, baling, etc. Every man to his business, and every man *mind well the business in which he is engaged*. So it will be with Hop-raising; those who understand the business and can *work* at it will do well; those that don't better let it alone, unless one wants to have the "ops" as the "Bee-men" did. Those who plant Hop ground should secure their plants early, and have them in early.

Mountain Orchards and Vineyards.—No. 4

DOWNIEVILLE.

Mountain Scenery—Stage Roads—Their Safety—Pleasures of an Outside Seat.

> "You peaks are beautiful, ye Appenines,
> In the soft light of your serenest skies;
> From the broad highland regions, dark with pines,
> Fair as the hills of Paradise, ye rise!"

To every lover of the beautiful, there is a peculiar feeling of pleasure enjoyed when traveling among lofty mountain peaks where the eye can wander from one towering summit to another as they rise higher and higher, with all their changing forms and hues.

How little do the dwellers of our cities who have never visited the Sierra range of mountains, know of the grand or beautiful! One of the most interesting routes in our State for a traveler is found in a trip from Marysville to Downieville, by way of San Juan and Forest City. In this route all the various plans of mining employed in California can be seen,—from the *cradle* up to the *Quartz Mill*. And when at Downieville, with the additional trip to the Sierra Valley, the most complete, the most gigantic, and the richest mills can be seen, of which we shall speak before we have concluded our sketches.

The stage route from Forest City to Downieville, a distance of twelve miles, is still a better road than any previous to it; being a completed hard road like the national macadamised road over the Alleghany mountains. It is really a grand, smooth road, and pleasant to travel. The constant windings of this ascending way (for it is all a continuous ascent till you reach the Mountain House), feeds the sight with its changing scenery, always beautiful. The road being cut out of the sides of the mountains, the stage-coach will often pass along the precipitous way where the traveler can look down from the coach window into the gorges, often almost perpendicular, a distance of five hundred to twenty-five hundred feet; and down, down, down, into the deep dark gorges from one thousand to five thousand feet, or from one-quarter of a mile to a mile steadily down. Those of weak nerves may sometimes feel "top-heavy"—they had better loll back on the "back seat," for all is perfectly safe. The finest coaches, the best trained horses in the world, and the best drivers; and however "skittish" such traveling may seem to some, there is an exhilirating influence about it that inspires.

We noticed several clearings on this route,—some fine valley slopes that had been prosperously cultivated by Frenchmen. The last season in this high-up region the "frost was severe," and the cultivator was "nipped" of his harvest.

Our trip being in the pleasant month for the mountains (August), the weather was delightful; our ride being also from Forest City from 6 P. M., to 9½ P. M.; the scenery at twilight was more than usually beautiful, and all the ascending part of it gave to our vision the glorious golden hues sent from the God of day as he sank beyond the tall pines of the loftiest peaks of the snow-capped mountains. It was at the moment of these his last gleamings upon the very highest peaks, and just as the golden tints were turned into their pale and paler, soft and softer tints, that we arrived at the Summit House, to give a breathing to our noble horses; refresh them with a drink of ice water, and light the coach lamps as guides for the well-trained horses who are accustomed to wheel around these fearful yet grand "winding ways" which now form the descent, into the fairest, most romantic, and really the most picturesque place in all California.

Downieville can be truly classed among the wonders of the Pacific Coast; there is no place like it, none so "hard to reach" in early times, and none that has accomplished more for the grand enterprises of our mountaineers.

Downieville is the "Gate of Paradise" to the wealth that is yet to be revealed from the mountains around it. She is also the great gate to the "Beckwith Pass" that leads on to Washoe, to Virginia City, and to the silver fields whose unbounded wealth will yet load ships with the treasures still hidden in mother earth.

The lamps lighted, and the horses refreshed, away the horses flew; it seemed as if it were impossible for four horses to go with such speed around the steep bends with safety; yet the well-trained horses and the skillful drivers dispels all fear; and the easy, yet rapid descent keeps the mind alive with the wild beauty of the scenery around.

> "He who first met the highlands swelling blue,
> Will love each peak that shows a kindred hue;
> Hail in each crag a friend's familiar face,
> And clasp the mountains in his mind's embrace."

But we must refer to the sober realities of our mountain trip. We omitted to say the Mountain, or Summit House is a very large and spacious hotel, upon the very lofty summit, with stables and yard,—a truly picturesque place, like the eyrie of some great eagle perched in the mightiest tree, overlooking everything, so looked the Summit House to us.

Now it is down, down, down, and round, round, round, and visitors of the Summit House could say as the stage and passengers leave, as they watch them depart, "I see them on their winding way." The route is a grand one, and after an hour and-a-half of continued changing from one grand scene to another, now upon the light side of the mountain, and now upon the dark side, we at a sudden turn came upon one of the once famous mining localities, "Goodyear's Bar." It lies in a gorge of the mountains, an opening of some extent, and capable of great improvement. Already there are several prosperous orchards and gardens from which the owners have realized a handsome sum. We passed on to return again to this spot, of which we shall speak particularly.

Ho for Downieville! this had absorbed our particular thoughts for the time, and so after the horses were watered, a crack of the whip and on to Downieville. One hour more along the same winding and precipitous way with all its exciting scenery we were carried on until at another turn we look down into a deep valley, and there like a myriad of stars clustering in the blue vault above, so lay Downieville, hidden in a great deep dark valley, entirely surrounded by huge mountains, which casting their sombre hues over the valley like a vail, made the lights peeping from the dwellings thus hidden down in the valley, appear like stars from a cloudy sky. We wished at that moment we were a painter, and had the skill of "Vance," that we might have caught a view of Downieville as it met our vision that night, so we might keep the picture forever.

Downieville is one of the pioneer mountain mining towns, and its inhabitants are among the most enterprising and hardy in our State.

We saw the picture of Downieville, then nestling or cradled among the lights that gleamed up from its depths below, and remembering all the strange stories of the manner in which the descent was made in early days, how goods, furniture, etc., was laid upon drags and drawn down by means of trees, brush foremost, down the almost perpendicular descent, and now a fine smooth road cut upon the mountain side. All this is the result of the energy and perseverance of the hardy miners, who opened the way for the civilization and refinement that follows.

We entered Downieville by night, and our first views were consequently of the lights and shades that are cast upon it from the wild surroundings. We made our temporaay home at "Henry's Exchange," a good hotel—the "pioneer" among hotels, and the stage house of the California Stage Company. Mr. Henry is a working man, and ever attentive to the wants of his patrons.

Our first call was upon our old friends Langton & Co., the Pioneer Express of all the mountain region. The name of "Sam Langton" is as familiar in these mountains as that of a "strike," and a "lead," and Sam has made a strike often for his friends, and given many a friend a "lucky lead" by his kind aid and information. We were most kindly welcomed, and enjoyed the attentions and courtesies shown, and was kindly assisted to all the needed information for our mountain trip.

We enjoyed also our visit to his very beautiful home on the mountain-side, where we found a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the Fruits of the season, and a pretty Flower-Garden. We have before said that Sam Langton was one of the earliest, if not the very first, to introduce Trees, Plants, and Flowers, into Downieville, and thus give an impetus to "beautifying homes."

Mr. Langton's residence is about one hundred feet above the Main street of Downieville, upon the mountain-side. We were surprised at the extent and numbers of his collection. A goodly number of acres terraced, and more in preparation, will in a short time make a Garden like those famed beauty-spots to which our correspondent alludes on the "Banks of the Rhine." Mr. Langton is the proprietor of the Mountain Waterworks, which bring a supply of pure cold water from high up above his home, and over all his grounds of many acres, and supplies Downieville with a deluge of the mountain nectar. By the use of water brought from Coyoteville in 8-inch pipes, the city of Downieville needs no Fire-Engines. Fountains are placed at different parts of the city, and with hose-companies they can supply all parts and throw an abundance of water over all the buildings. This is the best Water Company we know of. The pressure from above gives a great power.

Langton's Garden is most creditable to his energy and taste. We noticed back of his residence, high up the mountain, a huge mass of lava-looking rock, with all the appearance of having been thrown up by some convulsion of Nature. We hope no more upheavings will occur there to injure this Garden-spot.

A. T. Langton, the brother, has in embryo a Garden and Orchard upon a steep cliff outside of Downieville. This can be made a prosperous spot, if only properly terraced and cared for. This kind of work needs constant attention; it will not do to neglect what is once begun. We hope Mr. Langton will persevere, and make an example for others to make the "rough places smooth."

We visited Hardy's Ranch, across the river. Here were 200 Apple-trees, 150 Peach-trees, and other Fruits, some Vines, and a number of the Mountain-Plum trees, heavy laden with their handsome fruit. This Plum should be cultivated with us; it is really one of the most beautiful and showy kinds. Mr. H. has a beautiful location, but sickness and other circumstances have prevented his giving the attention he desired, and his crop is not what it otherwise would have been, by reason of neglect.

Mr. H. had some grape-vines, but they had not received much attention, and had produced a heavy crop. This place can be made to produce abundantly.

We noticed four hives of bees at this place, and learned that the first swarm appeared 13th May. One week later a second swarm; at that time the bees in the original hive were making thirteen pounds per week. The first swarm gave another swarm in forty days; and the first and second weeks these gave thirteen pounds of honey per week; then fell off to three pounds, then to half a pound, and none since of any account. A snow-storm was experienced on the 20th, and another on the 28th May. Mr. H. we found a hard-working industrious man, from whom we received attention, and eat some splendid apples grown by him. We hope a better health and fortune may await his labors in future.

Our visits to other Gardens will be continued next week.

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FRUITFUL VINES.—Anthony Gaffaneschè has in his Vineyard, near Sacramento, the Bee says, a variety of Vines brought from the Ionian Isles, which this year—the first of their bearing—have offered him five crops. The first crop is ripe and excellent; the second nearly full-sized, partridge-colored, and eatable; the third half-grown; the fourth as large as peas; and the fifth in bloom. Having lost the label, he does not know the name, but the Grape is very large, in color blue, and is a fine table and raisin-Grape. He has sent to Europe for a few more of the same sort, and when they arrive will ascertain what they are called.

The World's Fair in London, 1862.

WE have been much surprised at the apathy of our people relative to the value and importance of this Exhibition in London, and the good that might have accrued to our State if a just and proper attention had been given to it at an early period, so that California could have been represented in her Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mechanical, Artistic, and Mineral departments.

Had the subject been received as it ought to have been last winter in the Legislature, and proper committees appointed to canvass the State, and make such arrangements and secure such contributions as California could have shown, then it would have been for the credit of our State that a Deputation should have been appointed to have visited London, and there properly presented and explained the capabilities and vast resources of California. But, alas! the golden opportunity has been lost, and a little reflection will convince any candid mind that *California is altogether* TOO LATE to do herself justice. It is now only about *three months* to the period when entries will be refused—barely time to forward the articles, were they ready—but where are the proud products of our soil? Where the splendid specimens of our manufactures? Where the evidences of the genius of our mechanics? and where the rich specimens of our thousand mineral deposits?

Nothing has as yet been prepared, and it is utterly beyond the power of human means to canvass our State, and collect such specimens as would at all represent California in any of the named branches of our important interests.

We are surprised that men whose names have appeared on the circulars sent forth should not have reflected upon this subject in season to have accomplished something for our State; but it would only bring reproach and disgrace to send a meager show, and such only as could by any possibility be made ready in season.

It would have been our greatest pride to have had the pleasure to have heralded the successful dispatching of valuable contributions to the World's Fair of 1862; but we love California and her interests too well to encourage, by word or deed, any plan that would bring reproach upon our State. We are satisfied from our personal knowledge of the manner in which such Fairs are conducted in Europe that any contributions meager, or hastily prepared, or arriving late would be rejected, and all the trouble and cost would be lost; besides, should there be a small collection prepared hastily, does it require the labor, presence, or expense of *three commissioners* to present these interests? The great State of Ohio sends one delegate; Massachusetts sends one; other mighty States send one, and their manufactures and other products are on their way thither.

We speak from a desire to save our State from the mortification she would receive by a rejection of her contributions, for it should be borne in mind that in the great city of London a Fair is not managed as they are conducted here, or at San Jose, Santa Rosa, or Alameda. Nothing can be admitted that is not of the highest merit, and ready there by the time appointed, so that catalogues, perfect in all their details, shall be made by committees qualified for that duty. A *promise* of *list of goods* to be there *probably*, will not suffice—the goods must be there to be entered on the catalogues, and it requires *months* to prepare these catalogues.

We are fully convinced that it is utterly impossible to have a collection prepared that would result to the credit of the State; and, surely, when so much depends upon being justly represented, it were better not to be represented at all than poorly represented. No one in our State can regret this more than ourselves, but we have been convinced from the outset of this movement that we had not the ability to carry out the plan as proposed. Our Legislature last winter rejected the plan, and individuals are not patriotic enough to go to London on their own cost; therefore it must be a struggle for the "post of honor," and in this struggle the work of collection of materials, the most important part of it, was neglected, for surely no person could feel much interest about it unless he was a *Commissioner*, and his interest could only be fully awakened after his appointment, and now it is too late to make the collection.

As the case now stands, the only way to save our State from defeat, will be to pass the thing by, unless some patriotic spirit volunteer to go, as they do every where else, at their own expense, when appointed.

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Lectures before the Mechanics' Institute.

THE excellent course of Lectures now being delivered before the Mechanics' Institute merit a true appreciation of our citizens. Such Lectures accomplish great good; we wish there were Lectures upon scientific subjects *every night in the week*, for there are hundreds and thousands of young men, apprentices, clerks, and business men who have leisure hours in the evenings that are too often thoughtlessly thrown away at our too numerous *imitation* theatres and show places, that would be spent at courses of lectures thus given.

The first Lecture before the Mechanics' Institute was given on Thursday evening of last week, by Rev. T. Starr King, to a large and intelligent audience; his subject, "The Nobleness of the Mechanic Arts," was handled in the speaker's usual masterly style, as was evidenced by repeated outbursts of applause. The Speaker justly rebuked the folly of having the Industrial Interests and Industrial Fairs managed or represented by those who were not of the "Craft," paid a just tribute of praise to the truly educated mechanic, and placing him as a working man with working men in all industrial interest, where they should be, in the front rank.

We would bespeak a more earnest interest for these Lectures by our citizens, and by all our friends from the country who may be in the city when Lectures are delivered. The next Lecture of the course will be delivered on Thursday evening, Oct. 24, by Nathan Porter, Esq.

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DON'T forget to look at our Special Advertisements for the sale of Houses, Land, and all kinds of Stock, which we can offer on the most reasonable terms.

STATE SUMMARY.

MORE than 600 convicts are now confined in the State Prison. They are well clothed, and their general health is excellent.

PETER DONAHUE of San Francisco, recently shipped to Mexico $11,000 worth of new machinery, comprising engines, batteries, amalgamators, etc.

TOBACCO seems to grow well in Tulare county. The Visalia Sun says that a five-acre plantation of tobacco near that town cannot be excelled by any Virginia or Kentucky tobacco field.

TEN thousand boxes of fruit have been preserved this year at Sonoma by M. Nathanson, most of them fruits from M. G. Vallejo's orchards. The fruits preserved are apples, pears, peaches, nectarines and grapes.

A panther, or California lion, was killed at Skelton's ranch, Mariposa, last week. The animal had caught a hog, which he was proceeding to dispose of, when he was set upon by a number of dogs, and forced to take to a tree, from whence he was brought to the ground by the unerring rifle. He weighed 110 pounds.

BRIGADIER GENERAL SUMNER having received orders to report himself immediately to head-quarters, will leave on the steamer of the 21st for the East. Col. Wright, now at Los Angeles, will temporarily fill the vacancy, until relieved by Brigadier-General Denver, and will then go East. Companies of the Second Artillery and Sixth Infantry will accompany General Sumner.

THE weather signs are ominous of the approach of the rainy season, but as yet no rain has fallen in this portion of the State. We have all sorts of weather though—some days very warm, then regular "summer" winds and fogs, rendering thick clothing if not fires necessary for comfort. An occasional southerly wind and the dampness of the air signify that the rain will not be long deferred.

SINCE the withdrawal of some 10,000 men from placer gold mines to fill up the demand for labor in the silver mines of Western Utah, and the taking away of some six or seven thousand more for the army, we hear of almost universal prosperity throughout the placer mines, says the Stockton Independent. About Knight's Ferry, Mokelumne Hill, in the Kern river country, on the Calaveras, and in many other places thought to have been long since exhausted, according to the newspaper reports, times were never more lively, or money more abundant than now.

THE furnaces of the Pioneer Quicksilver Company, near the Geysers, were ready to fire up several days since. A large quantity of ore has been mined and delivered at the furnaces. We may, therefore, hope shortly to announce these mines being vigorously and successfully worked. In addition to the rich deposits of mercury found in the rock in that locality, we are also informed that gold in considerable quantity has been discovered. Some of the croppings from the Pioneer Company's claim, upon being assayed, yielded at the rate of $115 of gold to the ton. So says the Sonoma Journal.

THE refining of sulphur has been commenced as a business in Santa Barbara county. Twenty miles southeast of the town of Santa Barbara, and a few miles from the sea shore, there is a vast bed of native sulphur. Sulphur springs and warm springs are numerous in that vicinity, and the county bears strong marks of volcanic action. About half a dozen men are now at work at the mines, and several tuns have been shipped to this city. The sulphur deposits are so abundant and easy of access in this State that it must soon become an important article of production, and will eventually afford employment to many men.

FROM THE EAST, we have any quantity of sensation dispatches and startling rumors, on which not much reliance can be placed. Fremont has left St. Louis, to advance upon the large rebel army lately at Lexington. The rebels are invading Kentucky, and stirring news may soon be expected from that quarter. On the Potamac, not much is known of intended movements, but of course some important ones are expected soon to occur. The naval expeditions are still actively fitting out at New York, and leaving for some Southern destination, and important news for the cause of the Union is soon expected from them.

OF "Diggers" and Potatoes in Sonoma county, the Santa Rosa Democrat, says: The potato crop is ready for gathering, and we notice that the farmers generally are preparing to secure it. The Digger Indian, always a valuable auxiliary in harvest time, when obtainable, finds in the digging of potatoes an exceedingly congenial employment. The farmers, we observe, give them commendable encouragement, as a considerable number of them are thus employed. Potatoes will, in all probability meet with a ready sale, at remunerative prices, as there will be an unprecedented demand for them for export; this—together with the fact that the farmers heeded, to an extent, in the planting season what then looked like a reasonable warning, not to devote as many acres as usual to potatoes—precludes the glutting of the market. The wholesale prices at San Francisco, as reported, are $1 60 to $1 85 per 100 lbs.

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Official State Vote for Governor.

Counties.	*Stanford.*	*Conness.*	*McConnell.*
Alameda	1,932	511	356
Amador	1,299	1,258	827
Butte	1,732	1,234	1,106
Calaveras	1,980	1,606	1 572
Colusa	348	198	581
Contra Costa	959	298	330
Del Norte	172	64	213
Eldorado	2,775	2,203	1,370
Fresno	54	78	316
Humboldt	402	260	205
Klamath	198	235	301
Lake	92	54	167
Los Angeles	455	198	1,195
Marin	391	205	309
Mariposa	566	587	710
Mendocino	493	278	559
Merced	59	87	209
Mono	350	518	528
Monterey	499	305	235
Napa	767	277	553
Nevada	3,220	1,321	1,779
Placer	2,222	1,463	893
Plumas	658	699	517
Sacramento	3,264	2,830	1,127
San Bernardino	297	261	401
San Diego	122	52	90
San Francisco	10,738	3,178	1,243
San Joaquin	1,837	414	1,588
San Luis Obispo	176	102	200
San Mateo	702	383	100
Santa Barbara	131	436	24
Santa Clara	1,995	371	1,021
Santa Cruz	916	182	387
Shasta	626	1,076	628
Sierra	2, 47	1,200	1,423
Siskiyou	1,162	1,280	717
Solano	1,449	456	689
Sonoma	1,636	379	1,616
Stanislaus	247	231	415
Sutter	558	291	370
Tehama	405	368	507
Trinity	888	777	608
Tulare	153	338	670
Tuolumne	2,025	976	1,066
Yolo	726	367	694
Yuba	2,014	859	1,425
Total	56,036	30,944	32,751

◆

THE CAMELS IN WASHOE.—The Enterprise says that the Camels brought to the Territory some time since, are used in packing salt from the mines. They get along well over sandy ground, but cannot travel among rocks.

The Riding School.

PARENTS may expend thousands of dollars upon the education of their daughters; they may have them ever so much accomplished, be familiar with the French, German, and Italian languages may be proficient on the harp, the guitar and the piano—may draw, paint, and embroider—but what would all this avail, if in the pursuit of these *Health* is undermined and gone; and that in an intense pursuit for an intellectual culture, the great foundation of all, the physical health, has been neglected.

An education of the intellectual powers, to the neglect of the physical, will certainly produce the same sad catastrophe as has been witnessed in the *fall of the Occidental Hotel*, which brought ruin and death—it was a fair outside, but the foundation was not sound; the underpinning and the supports were not able to hold up the upper parts of the building, nor was the cement and mortar of that sound character which insured safety; so those who would cultivate the intellectual without the physical, will find that in a brief time, bone, muscle, sinew, and blood yield to the crushing weight of the "upper story"—the brain, and ruin and death ensue.

To avoid this, a sound and well developed body, made so by physical culture, tends to the security of body and mind; true physical culture gives vigor to the understanding, brilliancy to the intellect, and joy to all the senses.

To insure such a result, one of the best means now on hand is the Riding School of Orrick Johnson, Esq., in his new Rotunda on Montgomery street. This establishment is complete in all its arrangements: fine Horses, easy saddles, dresses at hand, an excellent teacher, and safety in all circumstances; and what is of importance to all, *very moderate charges*. Having examined each of the departments of this fine School, we are authorized to say that where three or four lady-friends can join and make a class, a liberal discount will be made from the usual terms, as the teacher can superintend a class as easy as one pupil.

Teachers of Schools, friends of children of age to learn, and Parents, can secure classes of Ten Lessons to a pupil for $7 50.

We were pleased to know that already during the present month, *twenty* lady scholars have been added to the School.

It is of the greatest moment that girls and women should secure health, and no better or more agreeable plan for pleasure or health than to enjoy the benefits of this excellent School.

Our friends from the country should call on Mr. Johnson, and see his excellent School, and take advantage of the opportunity when in the city to improve their riding. What we say of girls and women, should not prevent youths and men from this excellent accomplishment also. Mr. Johnson has done much and deserves much, and is worthy of a liberal patronage.

◆

Benicia Improving.

BENICIA is surely and steadily "going ahead." We spent a few hours by "moonlight" at Benicia the present week, and was much pleased to see the evidences of real permanancy. Several new buildings, some of brick, others, neat cottage residences, have been erected. Some of the old waste lands are now occupied and improved, and the whole appearance of the streets evidence a decided "better state of things."

In the few hours we were there, we counted *six steamers* land passengers at the wharf; a large number of troops arrived, making merry times. Benicia, too, is the Literary Metropolis, or rather the "Academic" Land, having three Colleges, well known to fame; besides, Benicians are a great reading people, as will be seen by the abundance of newspapers and periodicals scattered daily by that pioneer and veteran-dealer, J.W. Sanborn, from whom everybody should buy, on account of his prompt and regular delivery of his papers, and his kindness and obliging manner to all his patrons.

There are some few gardens at Benicia, and room for hundreds more. The fine gardens of Capt. Walsh and of Judge Hastings are "beauty spots" upon the hill sides. D. N. Hastings, Esq., and several other citizens, have well-cultivated grounds.

It is a pleasant trip to Benicia now, for one can go up at evening, at 4 P.M., returning by Stockton steamer at 10 P. M., a pleasant moonlight trip, giving time for a beautiful promenade over the place. The Hotels are now well patronized. The American has been much improved, having 45 rooms, and now has about 90 guests, Capt. Swain, our most excellent harbor-master and his family are resident at this Hotel. This was always the home of Gen. Wool and suite, when here.

We passed the famous windmill of Mr. Tustin going and coming, one of the finest windmills in our State. Our trip up on the Antelope and down on the Bragdon by moonlight, was a very pleasant one, leaving "pleasant memories."

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Thanks! Thanks!!

THE Editress would return most grateful thanks to Dr. Strentzel, of Alhambra Valley, for a basket of very liberal dimensions, filled with choicest of fruits; a peep beneath the cover revealed—

> "Where Peaches glow with sunny dye,
> Like maiden's cheeks when blushes vie;
> Where with huge Figs the branches bend,
> Where clusters from the Vine distend."

For the delicious figs, the magnificent purple grapes, and the superb "Bartlett Pears," remarkable in size and season, the pomegrantes, quinces, and other abundant supply, our warmest thanks are tendered. May Dame Nature and the fair Goddess Pomona whisper kind words to the trees of Alhambra, and bid them bear abundantly on every return of the season.

◆

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Good Bread.

"If a man ask Bread, will you give him a Stone?"

PROBABLY every *tenth* loaf of Bread that is eaten by humans is fit to eat, and the balance, in part or wholly, indigestible and injurious, producing Dyspepsia and other degrees of suffering.

The cause of so much bad Bread is not wholly the fault of the Miller or the Baker; a goodly portion of the evil, however, can be laid at the door of the Miller, for a poor cook has a better chance of good Bread with good Flour, than with poor Flour.

We are sometimes amused and sometimes vexed at what we see as we travel over the State. Sometimes we find a Miller that would make a good Blacksmith, and a Baker that would make a good Brickmaker, the same as we find Committee-men at Fairs in *their* qualifications, not knowing the first letters of the alphabet of the business they have in hand.

To have good Bread—first-rate Bread: *good Wheat*, well ground, rightly bolted, then placed in the hands of those who understand mixing, kneading, and baking. Then we may expect Bread fit to eat.

It is now one of the good signs of the times that we see the Millers purchasing the *highest quality* of Wheat. This looks well. From such purchasers and such Mills we may look for good Flour; and we think it would be a "feather in the caps" of those Millers who purchase the *best Wheat*, if they should have their purchases made public. By such a step the public would know where to find the *best Flour*. And every Miller that buys poor, smutty Wheat, should be known, also. This would settle the question with the public, *where* the pure Flour was most likely to be found.

In order to try some experiments for ourselves, we secured the sample-bags of the two Mills that contended for the premium at the Alameda county Fair—the Oakland Mills, at Oakland, Blanchard & Plummer, proprietors, and the Clinton Mills, at Brooklyn, L. D. Bostwick & Co., proprietors. These we shall have tried most thoroughly and carefully, and the result shall be given in our columns. We intend, as we have before said, to make several scientific experiments with Flour of the different Mills, and as we have no "ax to grind," we shall experiment for the good of those who desire to know where they can buy Flour that will make "good Bread."

◆

Capturing the Pacific Steamers.

THERE has been more or less said about the privateers of the Jeff Davis Confederacy capturing the Pacific steamers, with their "treasures," from here to New York. It is to be hoped that if they intend doing so, they will make their first effort on the Orizaba, that leaves here on Monday next. This steamer will take one million of dollars, and as Gen. Sumner and Staff, and a good bevy of true and brave officers of our Army are on board, and *ten thousand* good muskets extra, the Orizaba can, under the command of Gen. Sumner, give the *pirates* a warm reception. We really hope that if an attack was ever seriously intended, this steamer may be the one. We should glory in knowing that the California steamer had entered the port of New York, bearing as trophies a *pirate bark* and *pirate crew!* It might, however, happen that the voice of the commander and passengers would order the pirates "aloft," to dance at the end of the "yard-arm," soon after their capture; thus showing the opinions held of traitors by those who hail from the Golden State.

◆

A GOOD SUGGESTION.—The Stockton Independent suggests that next year, Fair Managers shall offer premiums for the best hogshead of Tobacco, the best bale of Cotton, and the best barrel of Sugar, of California product The premiums should be large enough to stimulate competition.

This is what we have urged many a time and oft, and we are glad to have assistance in the good work. This suggestion is also made in good time, when there is ample opportunity for its consideration by our incoming Legislators, who will find it for the good of the State to strengthen the hands of our "Fair Managers."

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Lad Wanted.

A young lad of active habits, one who is a good scholar, can write well, good at figures, and exemplary in all his habits, and can bring the best of recommendations, can hear of a permanent situation by applying at this Office, in the afternoon *only*, from 4 to 5 o'clock. 5

Leicester and Cotswold Rams.

Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams Full-Blood, and in very superior order, three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

Courtesies Received.

WE received complimentary tickets to the course of valuable lectures to be given before the Mechanics' Institute in this city, by several distinguished lecturers, as will be seen by the card we publish.

We have also been favored with complimentary tickets to the Union Festival of the Ladies' Patriotic Fund Society, which is to commence on Monday, 21st Oct., and continue three days, at Platt's Hall. This affair will be one of the most happy reunions of the season, and should be for those who conceived and planned the most popular programme for the year. What would our Soldiers do without the noble aid of the Ladies! God bless them!

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

Mechanics' Lectures
—AT—
PLATT'S NEW MUSIC HALL.

A COURSE OF SEVEN LECTURES WILL BE given on the following-named evenings, at Platt's Music Hall, in this city,
For the Benefit
—OF THE—
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

THE NEXT LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN
Oct. 24—By NATHAN PORTER, Esq., of San Francisco.
To be followed on THURSDAY EVENING of each succeeding week by the following-named persons:
Oct. 31—By B. C. WHITMAN, of Benicia.
Nov. 7—By HENRY F. WILLIAMS, Esq., of San Francisco.
Nov. 14—By ROBERT C. ROGERS, Esq, of San Francisco.
Nov. 21—By Prof. WHITNEY, State Geologist.

Tickets for sale at the principal Book Stores, at the Mechanics' Library, and at the door.
Family Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Ladies - - - - - - $5 00
Single Tickets for Course - - - - - - 3 00
Evening Tickets - - - - - - - - - 50
Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock 6

TO FARMERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.
HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.
RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.
RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.
The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.
Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.
Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

The Best Churn Known
Jebb's Patent Churn!
EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.
TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.
THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.
PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS:
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10
Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory
Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

WHAT I LOVE YOU FOR.

TO D. H——.

I love you not because your voice
Is musical and sweet;
I love you not because your brows
Like heaven's arches meet;
I love you not because your lips
Are like the scented rose,
Which always in the morn of youth
With peerless beauty glows.

I love you not because you dwell
Within a princely home,
The walls of which are all bedecked
With antiquities of Rome!
Nor do I love you most when most
With gems you are arrayed,
For I worship not the things
Which fleeting time can fade.

I love you not because your neck
Is white as driven snow;
I love you not because your hair
So gracefully does flow.
For this I love you in my soul—
Your heart is true and kind;
And I—I love you solely for
The riches of your mind.

E. M. T.

◆

Disobedience to Parents the Origin of Secession.

Were we to look for the *first cause* of all the calamities which must result from this lamentable civil war, this rebellion in our own National household, we should find that it began originally in the Family Circle—in Disobedience to Parents.

The first origin of what is now termed Secession was beheld in the "Prodigal Son." Disliking Parental Control and Home Government, he became a "Seceder," and the *results* of his secession will prove true in some particulars in the present instance. Poverty and Want, Famine and Pestilence, follow in the train of War.

Disobedience to Parents ends oftentimes in open rebellion; and this is Secession. There can be no question that in all communities, even to States and Nations, where there is little or no attention paid to the government of children, there will always be more or less rebellion, secession, and treason, against the powers that be, whether it be the family circle, the little community or neighborhood, or the State. Take the history of all rioters, Sabbath-breakers, and peace-disturbers of all kinds, they are never men who were exemplary as *sons*. They are those who set at naught the laws of the Parent at home *first*, next those of the neighborhood, then the State. As proof of this, read the records of criminals in our jails and prisons, and the dying confessions of criminals who expiate their crimes on the gallows. They confess Disobedience to Parents as their *first crime*. And were we to scrutinize the early career of those who are now leading the Rebels, those who are *prime-movers* in this unholy, fratricidal, and treasonable rebellion against the best Government on earth, we should not find one whose early life was that of a quiet, loving, docile, and obedient son!

Sacred and Profane History in all its records is full of the very proofs of what we assert, that Disobedience to Parental Control is the seed of Rebellion, and the real spirit and essence of Secession. To the present generation of mothers, then, we must appeal, as the only hope of crushing this Hydra-headed monster by infusing into this and all later generations a better and wiser Home Government, so that all children, becoming obedient at home, will be sure to be good citizens, obedient to the Laws and Government under which they live. For it surely depends upon the Mothers in a great degree whether their sons shall be Statesmen and Patriots, or Rebels and Traitors.

◆

"Consider the Lilies of the Field."

Our Savior was sitting on the side of one of the hills near the western shore of the Sea of Galilee. These hills were on the southern border of a broad and fertile meadow, stretching inland for more than a mile. The red and purple lilies were well known there, as Pliny has told us, and they readily suggested, by their colors, the robes which in those days were a part of the insignia of monarchs; whence the fitness of the allusion to the apparel of "Solomon in all his glory." There could have been no flower more appropriately "considered," none more forcibly associated with Solomon and the times of his "glory." It was at once a royal and a sacred flower. It has been wrought upon the molten sea, and carved upon the two noted pillars of the temple porch. It was the favorite in the flower imagery of the Song of Solomon, and how these lilies were blooming upon the plains and fields before them. Their grace and beauty were the more remarkable that they grew so freely. They sprang up upon every field, shedding their fragrance upon every passing breeze, decorating the thorn as well as the olive, indebted to no one's care but God's, to his sunshine and his rains alone, for their existence and their beauty. They had survived the rending apart of the kingdom. They had remained upon the fields, and had been "clothed" and renewed in their weakness, while strong ones had been carried into captivity, or scourged by sword and by pestilence. "Consider the lilies of the fields." In all this, every lily had its duty to perform—its place to fill in the cycles of the Creator's great and various purposes. Every lily-stalk was gifted with its minute channels up which it drew the life-sap God had provided—it opened its petals in due season, and lavishly gave to the passing breeze its grateful incense of fragrance, or it smiled in its beauty under the warm rays of a spring-time sun. There it stood, quietly working out its duty and its history—"toiling not nor spinning"—a never-failing witness to God's condescending care and mysterious providence—a picture of a sublime truth enfolded in its petal, that God's eternal power may be felt and known in a leaf as in a world, and that the footprints of God's loving presence may be very near us, while to find them we are wandering far away.—[Osborn.

◆

The Young Wife.—The marriage of middle age is companionship; the second marriage of maturity, perhaps the reparation of a mistake, perhaps the pallid transcript of a buried joy; but the marriage of the loving young is by the direct blessing of God, and is the realization of the complete ideal of a lovely human life. Let those who have found that pearl hold it fast and keep it safe. Within the doors where love dwells no evil thing should enter; and the loving bride who would be the happy wife must specially guard against her own impatience and despair when the lover is merging into the husband, the flatterer into the friend.

A Modern Arab Feast.

"Hadji," the Eastern correspondent of the Boston Traveler, writes this account of a feast among the Arabs:

It is not to be supposed that the readers of the Traveler are altogether of the sterner sex; I will, therefore, place before its lady readers a few of the dishes and some of the chit-chat of an Arab feast I lately attended.

As my sister and myself were passing through the bazaars the other day, we were accosted by the venerable head of a large household, and almost by force, taken into his house. He did not tell us that a feast was going on, but as soon as we entered the court we knew it by the number of slippers, shoes, and clogs, before the doors of the different chambers. Our crinolined selves with difficulty found room to sit down on entering the principal apartment, and played sad havoc among an army of narghilehes standing before the guests. We were immediately the subject of conversation, carried on in so low a tone that they imagined we could not hear them, and after a while they were so bold as to ask me why I wore a veil which did not hide my face? Then came the coffee, and sherbet, and sweetmeats, the latter in great variety, and the lady who presided was not satisfied until I had tasted of each. And now, having accomplished this ordeal, I examined the gay costume of the ladies and their countenances, too, wondering how they could be happy without books to read, and passing away their existence listening to the soft bubbling of their narghilehes. I can't say their costumes were pretty, for the immense coarse Arab pins confining bunches of flowers on the top and sides of their heads were as conspicuous as the flowers themselves; some of their jackets of dark cloth were sewed with white thread, and the neatness of their appearance was rather interfered with from the fact that their under-skirts were much too short for their outer robes of thinned flowered muslin. Ah! fair Occidental reader, your notions of taste would indeed receive a shock could you behold some of your Oriental sisters, in whose dress there is but too evident an effort to copy Frank style, and as their effort is never successful, their appearance is often ludicrous. I have actually seen a princess from Mount Lebanon, who, after remaining in Beirut awhile, adopted hoops, and this lady called on me once with crinoline in a most dilapidated state, which, instead of giving her robe an expansive and round appearance, the broken steel caused it to project here and there in points and angles. Her stays were also a failure, and the poor lady had made up her robe, from Paris, with imitation-flounces the wrong way. Her head was covered with pearls and diamonds, but the effect of these was spoiled by an admixture of faded French flowers.

As this will serve as a description of the dress of most of the ladies at the feast, I will now turn to the baby. What baby? Why, the little blushing baby, a month old, up there in the corner of the room, in honor of whose birth the feast was given, this being one of the customs of the country. There the little martyr lay in a narrow cradle of fantastic construction, on a hard little pink cushion, its head on a hard frilled pillow—in short, everything done to make it uncomfortable. I say "martyr," because it could move no part of its body but its head, for bands of cloth tightly strained it to the cradle, being wound firmly over the child and around the cradle.

We were after a while summoned to the upper part of the court, where a table was spread with, first, pounded boiled rice sweetened, and a variety of nuts spread over it, green almonds, pistachio-nuts, snobse, nuts called the "berry of the friend," and a transparent pastry twisted into different shapes and colored pink. Afterwards I saw the process of cooking them, which was by pouring the water-like sheets of pastry into boiling zeritch, the latter being cheaper than olive-oil. As it is impossible to give Arab dishes a name, or discover of what they are made, I shall not enter upon the task, but only add that it required no little amiability on the part of the guests to submit to one ceremony considered indispensable by the lady of the house. Souse. So determined was she that each guest should do justice to the fare, that she held in her hands a large wooden spoon, with which she would herself feed each one who did not with sufficient industry diminish the contents of the bowl placed before her. The hospitable lady did not once take a seat, but stood on duty the whole time, and had mercy on none; for although the most vehement protestations were made against her persecutions, with the cry that enough had been eaten, desist she would not, but continued the use of her instrument of cruelty with the most unmerciful persistency, until the countenance of each indicated the greatest distress, and showed that the inner man was rebeling against this unnatural mode of procedure. Unable to endure any longer the persecutions of the wooden spoon, we left much sooner than our Arab friends, and were not sorry when we found ourselves at home.

◆

The fruit struck to the earth before its ripeness, the glowing life and goodly purpose dissolved away in sudden death; the words half spoken, choked upon the lips with clay forever, or, stranger than all, the whole majesty of humanity raised to its fullness at a given moment, centered in one man, and all this perfected blessing permitted to be refused, perverted, crushed, cast aside by those who need it most, the city which is not set on a hill, the candle that giveth light to none that are in the house—these are the heaviest mysteries of this strange world, and it seems to me those which mark its course the most.

Instead of teaching daughters how to squander fortunes, mothers should instruct them in habits of economy, frugality, and self-discipline; it should be their chief study to impress upon their children's minds that the only real happiness of life is constituted by the cultivation of the home affections. Great mansions, many horses, and splendid equipages are not necessary for that.

Show your Ears, Ladies.—An English hairdresser denounces the custom of ladies covering their ears with their hair. He says it is productive of diseases of the ear, preventing the circulation of air essential to its healthy action.

Cheerfulness is the ever-singing cricket of the soul's hearthstone.

A woman is twenty-seven at seventeen; and just twenty-nine when she is forty.

The prettiest bonnet in the world is the cause of infinite uncharitableness. There is a wasp in every rose of it.

An oath from a womans lips is unnatural and incredible. We would as soon expect a bullet from a rosebud.

"You are a fool," said a coxcomb to a clown. "You partly say true," said the clown. "If I hain't a fool, I be very near one."

To Whiten Linen.—Stains occasioned by fruit, iron rust, and similar causes, may be removed by applying to the parts injured a weak solution of the chloride of lime—the cloth having been previously well washed—or of soda, oxalic acid or salts of lemon, in warm water. The parts subjected to this operation should be subsequently well rinsed in soft, clear, warm water, without soap, and be immediately dried in the sun.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad,

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

◆

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Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

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This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

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TUCKER!

LIE UP NEARER, BROTHER.

[THE New England Diadem gives its readers the following beautiful stanzas, which were suggested by hearing read an extract of a letter from Capt. Chase, giving an account of the sickness and death of a brother-in-law, Mr. Brown Owen, who died on his passage to California.]

LIE up nearer, brother, nearer,
For my limbs are growing cold,
And thy presence seemeth dearer,
When thy arms around me fold.
I am dying, brother, dying;
Soon you'll miss me in your berth,
For my form will soon be lying
'Neath the ocean's briny surf.

Hearken to me, brother, hearken,
I have something I would say,
Ere the vail my vision darken,
And I go from hence away.
I am going, surely going,
But my hope in God is strong,
I am willing, brother, knowing
That He doing nothing wrong.

Tell my father when you greet him,
That in death I prayed for him;
Prayed that I one day may meet him
In a world that's free from sin.
Tell my mother (God assist her,
Now that she is growing old),
Tell, her child would glad have kissed her,
When his lips grew pale and cold.

Listen, brother, catch each whisper,
'Tis my wife I'd speak of now;
Tell, oh, tell her, how I missed her,
When the fever burnt my brow;
Tell her, brother (closely listen,
Don't forget a single word),
That in death my eyes did glisten,
With the tears her memory stirred.

Tell her she must kiss my children,
Like the kiss I last impressed;
Hold them, as when last I held them,
Folded closely to my breast;
Give them early to their Maker,
Putting all her trust in God,
And He never will forsake her,
For He said so in His Word.

Oh, my children! Heaven bless them!
They were all my life to me;
Would I could once more caress them,
Ere I sink beneath the sea!
'Twas for them I crossed the ocean,
What my hopes were I'll not tell,
But I've gained an orphan's portion—
Yet He doeth all things well.

Tell my sisters I remember
Every kindly parting word,
And my heart has been kept tender,
As the thoughts their mem'ry stirred;
Tell them I ne'er reached the haven
Where I sought the "precious dust,"
But I've gained a port called Heaven,
Where the gold will never rust.

Urge them to secure an entrance,
For they'll find their brother there;
Faith in Jesus, and repentance
Will secure for each a share—
Hark! I hear my Savior speaking!
'Tis; I know His voice so well.
When I'm gone, oh! don't be weeping—
Brother, here's my LAST FAREWELL.

◆

Mountain Homes.

THE following account of what has been done in improving a rural home up among the tall timber and abrupt hills that surround Grass Valley, is given by the Grass Valley Journal:

A few days since we visited the fruit garden of Marshall, at Grass Valley. It is proper that we should make a notice of what we saw, for the encouragement of others to go and do as Marshall has done.

Three years ago he went upon one of the dryest hills that overlook Grass Valley, and commenced the foundation of a home. The ground was overgrown with young pines, as all the hills about Grass Valley are. It was full of shafts sunk by miners. The timber had been cut down and the best part hauled away for use, leaving the tops and the stumps on the ground. The soil was rocky. Marshall filled up the pits, cleared up the land, removed the rocks, and fenced and planted twenty acres.

We saw tuns of grapes of numerous varieties just reaching perfection; apples, pears, peaches, figs, and almost every sort of fruit, and all of excellent quality. The varieties of the White Muscat flourish on the grounds of Mr. Marshall without protection from the cold in winter. He has twenty-five varieties of grapes, all seeming to do well. A portion of the crop will be made into wine.

When the experiment of cultivating the soil of the hill was about to be made, many laughed at the enterprise and predicted a failure. Let them look at the vines loaded with grapes in the garden of Mr. Marshall, and learn a lesson. He has demonstrated that every red hill in this region is more valuable for cultivation than the best soil has been for gold, and that the great business of California in the future will be wine-growing, as it has been gold-digging in the past, and if any one is so lucky as to test the Muscats of Marshal, he will rejoice at the change, and say, God speed the day.

What is so happily described above, remarks the Stockton Independent, is becoming quite a common sight all through the mountain counties of this State. We could mention over thirty such farms in the county of Calaveras, nearly all of which have been created (if the expression be allowable) from nothing. Places, where four years ago the horrid scars which the early miner had left upon the face of nature, made the primitive desolation doubly repulsive, but now green with the plants, trees, and vines, of every clime, affording the most healthful and profitable homes to families, each year growing more and more attached to the mountains which yield them a living. But for these, the mountain counties would have long since been almost entirely abandoned by the American residents.

◆

Pay Us Through the Mail.

We are often inquired of by our subscribers, "How can we send our dues?" We answer: Send by Mail. Money is always safe in the Mail. We have agents in many important places, but distant subscribers can always send by Mail safely.

Information of the Wool Markets.

We have now completed an extensive correspondence with all the various Wool Markets of importance in the world, and can keep Wool-Growers well posted upon these matters. To these reports we refer our readers; they will find them important.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

O Main. E. H. Winchester.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS

and Importers of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS, COLLARS,

SADDLE-WARE, &C.,

216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,

Corner of Richmond,

SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for

HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,

"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

BEING THE

SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED

Against All Competitors.

R. H. VANCE,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only bestudied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we h ave models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universall commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when no in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to

T. B. MERRY,
21 Farmer Office.

THE CATARACT

Washing Machine

AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

Colby's Patent Improved

CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary

For sale by
T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

BAILEY'S PATENT

COMBINED

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

BY

LONING & FUERSTEIN,

50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street.

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. TODD & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Oct. 17.

OUR Wheat market continues firm. Buyers for export seem to have reached their limit for the present, at $1 90, but lots suitable for Bakers' extra Flour have found sale at $1 97½ and $2.

The price of Flour keeps pace with the advance in Wheat, and good brands of our city mills' extra Flour job at $6 50 to $7 ₱ bbl.

The receipts of Wheat during the past week show a willingness on the part of producers to take advantage of the present rise, and sell at the current rates. In view of the deficiency in the grain crops reported in various parts of Europe, and the consequent necessity of their being supplied with large amounts of Breadstuffs from abroad, taken in connection with the supposed deficiency in our own crop compared with that of last year, we are under the impression that the present remunerative prices of Wheat will be maintained during the remainder of this year.

Our latest Eastern news from the New York and Liverpool markets is encouraging, and confirms previous advices.

By the British ship Nimroud, which arrived on the 11th instant, we have reports of the Australian markets, to the effect that Flour and Wheat were dull, but Oats had materially advanced in price.

Per steamer Orizaba, of yesterday, Valparaiso dates to the 12th of Sept. were received. The market for Flour and Wheat is reported stagnant, and Barley had experienced a rapid decline, with heavy stock and no demand.

Since our last, the ship Franklin Haven sailed for Liverpool with 32,700 sacks of Wheat, and 20 casks of Tallow—valued at $70,000; and the bark Camilla, for Melbourne, with 6816 qr sks Flour, 1397 sks Barley, and 1544 sks Oats—valued at $12,000. The bark Glimpse for Sydney has completed her loading, carrying 1500 hf sks Flour, 6700 sks Oats, 1636 sks Barley, and 1300 sks Chevalier Barley—valued at $15,000. The ship Winged Racer, for Liverpool, is fully laden, carrying about 31,000 sks of Wheat.

The ship Galatea will sail in a few days for the same port (Liverpool), with a cargo comprising about 26,000 sks of Wheat, and 900 sks Barley—valued at over $40,000.

The British bark Isle of France is loading for Sydney, with about 400 tuns of Flour and Wheat. The following vessels have also been chartered within the past few days: the British ship Nimroud, for Sydney, with Oats, etc.; the French bark St. Anne, to load Breadstuffs for France; and the American ship George Peabody, to load with Wheat for Liverpool.

Barley and Oats have been doing better during the past week, the latter grain doubtless owing to the late favorable advices from Australia, but with no improvement to note in price. Choice Barley now commands 90 cents, and a shade above. Corn, Rye, and Buckwheat are also inquired for to some extent. Potatoes are active, prices ranging from $1 65 to $1 87½. There have been large receipts of Beans lately, and the market rather favors the buyer; a considerable amount has been bought on Government account.

The receipts of Produce for the past week have been as follows: Flour, 9900 qr sks; Wheat, 67,298 sks; Barley, 14,430 sks; Oats, 6250 sks; Corn, 1295 sks; Cornmeal, 350 sks; Oatmeal, 59 sks; Bran, 1,878 sks; Middlings, 158 sks; Beans, 2467 sks; Onions, 750 sks; Potatoes, 6352 sks; Salt, 4195 sks; Wool, 408 bales; Hay, 416 tuns.

Wheat, ₱ 100℔—		Cornmeal—	
Califo'a shipping	$1 80@ 1 90	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling..	1 50@ 2 00	Domestic₱100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	85@ 95	Hay .. ..₱ton	8 00@15 50
Oats	1 00@ 1 12	Buckwheat₱100℔	1 50@ 1 75
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Potatoes..	1 50@ 1 75
Rye..	1 50@ 1 75	do new	..@ ..
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	2 50@ 3 50	Yams, S Island ..	1 00@ 2 50
Flour......₱bbl—		Turnips, white ..	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	6 00@ 6 50	do yellow.. ..	75@ ..
do superfine	5 00@ 5 50	Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
do fine.. ..	4 00@ 5 00	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra..	5 00@ 5 50	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
do superfine	4 00@ 4 50	Cabbage..	50@ 75
Onions.. ₱sack	2 00@ 2 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱℔	20@ 50	Cheese, Cala ₱℔	12@ 17
do Eastern ..	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ..₱doz	..@ 60		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides .. ..₱℔	..@ 8c
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, woolon	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow. ₱℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Oct. 17.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ ℔.

VEAL—first quality, 3c@6c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Oct. 17.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱℔	..	Okra, Dry.. .. ..₱℔	..
Artichokes.. ..₱doz	75@1 50	do Green..	12
Beans.. .. .. ..₱℔	6	Potatoes..	..
Beets..	3	do New..	3
Broccoli.. .. ..₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina ..	6
Cabbage..	1 00	do Yams (S Isla) ..	..
Cauliflower..	1 00	Pumpkins..	..
Carrots.. .. ....₱℔	1½	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	75
Celery.. .. ..₱bunch	12	Parsley....	50
Cress.. ..₱doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cucumbers.. .. ₱doz	25	Rhubarb.. .. .. ₱℔	..
Cranberries.. ... ₱gall	1 25	Radishes..₱doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱℔	50	do yellow..	50
Egg-Plant..	12	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics, new.. ..	12	Red-Peppers.. .. ₱℔	25
Green-Peas..	10	Summer Squash.. ..	4
Green-Beans.... ..	..	Squash, Marrowfat..	3
Green-Peppers.. ..	12	do Hubbard's.. ..	4
Green-Corn, ears..₱doz	25	String-Beans.. ..	8@10
Lima Beans..	12	Spinage.... .. ₱basket	50
Lettuce.. .. ..₱doz	50	Salsify.. .. ..₱bunch	8
Mushrooms, open grth ₱℔	..	Turnips.. .. .. ₱doz	37
do cultivated.	50	Tomatoes, in jars.. each	..
Onions.. .. .. ..₱℔	..	Tomatoes, fresh.. ..₱℔	5

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. .. ₱℔	12	Crab Apples.. .. ₱℔	8
do cooking.. ..	4	Limes.... .. ..₱doz	37
Pears, Bartlett.. ..	12	Oranges..	50
Vicar of Winkfield....	15	Malaga Lemons.. ..	..
White Doyenne.. ..	15	Pine Apples.. .. each	1 00
Duchesse d'Angouleme	12	Bananas...	4@12
Easter Beurre.. ..	..	do ₱bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	15	Grapes, white.. ..₱℔	15
Fall Butter..	12	Sweetwater..	8
Louise Bonne de Jersey	10	Hamburgh..	25
cooking..	6	Los Angeles..	12
Strawberries.. ..₱℔	12@25	Yellow Gage... ..	..
Raspberries..	..@..	Damsons..	..
Gooseberries..	..@..	Almonds..	23
Currants..	..	Peanuts..	25
Blackberries..	..	Filberts....	15
Lawton Blackberries ..	..	English Walnuts.... ..	12
Cherries...	..	Green-gages.... ..	12
Apricots....	..	Pie-melon..	3
Nectarines..	..	Watermelons.. ..each	12@25
Figs, new..	15	Cantaloupes..	10@37
Peaches....	8@12		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com..₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back.	..@ ..	Venison.. ..₱℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard..	..@ ..	Quails.. .. ₱doz.	..@1 50
Geese..	..@1 50	Hares.. .. each	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Turkeys.. ..₱℔.	..@ 37	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Hens... .. each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	37@ ..

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..₱℔	35@ 62	Cheese.. .. ₱℔	20@ 25
do Eastern....	25@ 40	Lard, California ..	..@ 25
Eggs, Cals.. ₱doz	..@ 70	do Eastern.. ..	..@ 25
Duck-eggs.. .. "	..@ 70	Honey, in comb ..	25@ 50
Farallon eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar.. ..	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin....₱℔	15	Leg Mutton .. ..₱℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces..	12	Lamb..	15
Pork - rib, etc.. ..	13	Pigs' Tongues.. ..each	12
Veal....	15	Bacon, California.. ₱℔	20
Veal Cutlet.... ..	15	do Oregon..	25
Corned Beef.... ..	8	do imported.... ..	25
Smoked Beef.... ..	17	do imported....	20@25
Pork chops..	12	Tongues.. .. ..each	75
Mutton chops..	12	do smoked....	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon..	25

Which are most Profitable Sheep?

Discussion at the Ohio Agricultural Convention, December, 1860.

MR. TOWNSHEND, of Lorain, said he was not prepared to settle this question. It was not settled in his own mind. My father's flock of sheep were formerly Leicesters, but are now mostly Cotswolds. Of late, however, we are getting back to Leicesters again. Land with us is too high to devote to wool-growing, hence we raise meat and grain for market. Our flock averages about six pounds of wool per head, and this sells at from twenty-five to forty cents per pound—perhaps averages thirty-three. We sell our wethers at from two to three years old, and have received as much as $16 per head for those that would dress forty pounds to the quarter, when it was worth ten cents per pound in New York. Frequently sell from $5 to $10. The wool brings about as much per fleece as fine wool. Leicester sheep make excellent mutton. The Lincolns and Cotswolds are rather large and coarse-fleshed. My opinion is that for northern Ohio the Leicesters are better than any other. Southdowns give fine mutton, but less of it and less wool. No sheep keep well on hay alone, but all sheep pay for shelter and grain in winter.

Chester Palmer, of Geauga county, said he had an experience of twenty-seven years in wool-growing. He commenced with the Spanish Merino sheep, descended from the Wells and Dickinson flock, and goes on the principle of raising the sheep that will give the greatest yield of fine wool to the acre. I selected my first flock of ewes with particular reference to their constitutional vigor, and crossed them with pure Silesian bucks. The result was they yielded me four pounds two ounces per head of clean wool. I raise no other. It is not fair to sell dirt for wool, and then say your sheep averaged so much wool. This year I sheared four hundred sheep, that yielded five pounds, worth fifty cents per pound. Large sheep cannot be herded in such numbers as small ones, without deteriorating in size. His experience with the French Merino sheep has satisfied him that they are not the most profitable sheep. His Spanish and Silesian sheep gave twenty-five per cent more profit than sheep raised from his largest sheep crossed with one of Mr. Bingham's best French Merino bucks. He is decidedly in favor of the fine wool, and of a cross between Silesian and Spanish Merinos.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Clark county, said he had been breeding Spanish Merinos for a number of years, and claims that they have more constitution, will bear more exposure, and flock together better than any other breed. He had flocked the Longwools and the French Merinos with the Spanish, and found the latter always the best. His sixty head average six and three-fourth pounds per head. He sowed rye to pasture his ewes on at the season of lambing, and likes the practice.

Mr. Quinn, of Columbiana. Fine wool with him had proved a failure. Had kept the Spanish and Cotswold breeds, and the latter took on three pounds of flesh to one for the former. They are very quiet, eat and lie down, while the fine wools roam about the fields to see what they can find, and thus work off their food. Gets about twice as much for a Cotswold wether as he can for a Merino, and is not insulted when he takes them to market. At five months old his long wool lambs weigh more than fine wool sheep ever weigh. Mr. Palmer asked if he can keep as many to the acre as of fine wool, to which he replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Palmer thinks he can keep three fine wool sheep where he could but keep one coarse wool.

Mr. Quinn thinks coarse wool is worth more than farmers usually get for it. He usually sells his for forty-five cents. He summed up by expressing the opinion that coarse wool sheep are twice as profitable as the fine.

Mr. Easton, of Huron county, says that those who can make most by raising wool, should grow fine wool sheep. Those who can make most by mutton should raise the coarse wool. This depends partly on nearness to market, and partly on the character of the country. On hilly land, fine wool sheep do best; but he thinks in a level country the coarse wools are preferable.

Dr. Townshend remarked that more fine wool sheep could be kept on an acre, but the difference was not in proportion, to their weight. A wether that weighs two hundred or three hundred pounds, will eat but little more than a small one. The Spanish Merino sheep is very active in its habits, runs about a great deal, and thus requires more food than if it was quiet. The coarse breeds of sheep have good digestion. I think that three coarse wooled sheep will eat about the same as four fine.—[Ohio Farmer.

Broom-Corn.

A few years since, and the first Broom-Corn raised in California was made into brooms, and exhibited at the Sacramento State Fair. This was in 1855. These were by G. W. Armes, and were very beautiful. We then received sample-brooms, sent them with other goods and products to Boston, and had them exhibited there for the benefit of California. These brooms attracted much attention. Since then we have numberless Broom-factories all over the State. In almost every section more or less Broom-Corn is raised, and brooms are made; so much so as to stop the importation. Messrs. Armes & Co. raise all their own stock per contract. Mr. Ward does a large business; and we notice that Mr. R. E. Wood, of Napa, has been very successful in raising Broom-Corn, and will make nearly one thousand dozen the present year. We received a sample of his brooms at our Office. They are most excellent, and "sweep clean." We have tried the "Armes" broom, and the "Ward" broom, also, and they are all a credit to our State. Most truly, we are rejoice at the success of all our Home-Manufactures.

Valuable Breeding-Stock.

THOSE who have valuable Breeding-Stock should be careto make that stock known through our columns by their regula advertisements. This is the only way to extend the informa tion so as to make it known over the whole State.

May We Have Your Aid!

WE wish to place our journal in every county of every State where it can be mailed among the old States of our glorious Union. This will make known the resources of our rich State, and no more acceptable newspaper can be sent abroad than our journal. Now, we ask our friends to aid us in this work. See our new Prospectus, and the reduced prices.

The Turf.

San Jose Races.

FIRST DAY.

THE Fall Racing Meeting of the Santa Clara Jockey Club was inaugurated on Monday with a fine race between the three-year-olds in their Sweepstake, at mile-heats, for $100 each, with $150 added by the proprietors, Messrs. Smith & Williamson.

There was considerable betting as soon as it was authentically announced that Mr. Williamson's colt, the sumptuous Gladiator, had paid forfeit. Lady Belle, being the best known, of course had many friends, while Conflict, an own-brother to the honest Dashaway, was not without admirers. The actual winner of the race, Jack Trimble, was scarcely thought of, and a ranker outsider never won a race. The race was tolerably well contested, Lady Belle winning the first heat in 1:53½, with Conflict close by, and Jack laying up. The second heat was a fine struggle, the bay stallion poking his nose in ahead of the Lady just at the finish, and distancing Conflict in 1:52½. The deciding heat was a very cool trick for Jack, who won in a canter in 1:58¾.

SUMMARY:

SAN JOSE COURSE, Oct. 14th, 1861.—Sweepstakes for 3 year-olds, of $100 each, with $150 added—mile-heats—colts 86℔s, fillies 83℔s.

R. Jourdan's (J. Trimble's) b c Jack Trimble, by Belmont, dam by Limber John........ 3 1 1
E. S. Lathrop's (J. Branham's) ch f Lady Belle, by Belmont, dam by Lance........ 1 2 2
J. Fox's (J. H. Moore's) br c Conflict, by Belmont, out of Dashaway's dam........ 2 dist
W. M. Williamson's br c Gladiator, by Belmont, out of Liz Givens by imp Langford........ pd ft
Time 1:53½—1:52½—1:58¾.

The Paddock.

Cavalry Horses.

DURING the course of the present struggle for Law and Union, we have frequently been asked why cavalry had been dispensed with in the Federal ranks. Our answer is, that we believe there are so few cavalry horses in the Northern States that it would be impossible to thoroughly equip three regiments. For the past fifteen years, in those States, the demand has been entirely for harness-horses, and driving has usurped the place of riding, so that fine saddle-horses are, comparatively, a drug in the Northern markets. The Thoroughbred Horse has fallen into disuse as a sire, and has been supplanted by mongrels, produced by crossing the Normans, Cleaveland Bays, Canadian Ponies, and Flemish Carters, promiscuously together. That they are good animals in their proper spheres, we never did pretend to deny; but that they are without equal in every use and degree, we must be allowed to dispute.

The rebellious States, however, have not been so exclusive in their style of horse-breeding, for they have kept up their stud of Thoroughbreds, and yet, at the same time, bought largely of these Northern-bred Roadsters to test their merits. They are now possessed of many a thousand of the finest saddle-horses in the world—animals fit for the cavalry service, because they have the bone and muscle to go the pace, and the blood to stay the distance. The advantage of their cavalry on all occasions where they meet our troops is apparent, and brave must our infantry be to contend successfully against such odds. We are of the opinion that in five years time no State in our glorious Union will surpass California in the production of horses for the cavalry, if the present systems of breeding are adhered to; and we may, ere long, expect to see the California Chasseurs the pride of the American Army.

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DRY GOODS!

The Best Class!

At Lowest Prices!

The Largest Stock!

And Greatest Variety!

CALL AT

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83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento

P. S.—A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.

24-1m

ANTON ROMAN. FRANK D. CARLTON.

A. ROMAN & CO.,

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We invite the special attention of the Book Trade to our immense stock of

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And to our superior facilities for filling orders and procuring

Home and Foreign Publications,

At the shortest possible notice. Orders filled with promptness and dispatch, and at the

VERY LOWEST RATES.

Our own and publishers Catalogues furnished gratuitously. 23-3m

3000 Sheep For Sale.

We have 3000 fine Ewes, with lamb by French Merino Bucks, for sale at a great bargain, if applied for immediately. Any person wanting from 1200 to 3000, can have a very great bargain by applying at this Office, or addressing Col. WARREN, Editor California Farmer.

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,

....AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

ALSO—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,

Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky. v13-21

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FOR SALE

PURE AND THOROUGHBRED

SAXON RAMS!

From specially imported Stock.

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Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.

EUGENE SHERWOOD,

San Lorenzo Ranch.

23-2m

Flint, Bixby & Co.,

HAVE FULL BLOOD

AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD

MERINO BUCKS

FOR SALE.

Six Miles from SAN JUAN,

Monterey County.

v15-14

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

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LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES

Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,

Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE

....IS....

FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND

Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

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WITHOUT PARTIALITY

To either party, for the sale and purchase of

Horses and Fine Stock,

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All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

5

TO THE

WOOL-GROWERS

OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

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Better than Preston & Merrill's

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At Less Prices!

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Yeast Powder,

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ON COMMISSION.

Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

Orizaba,

..................................COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom street wharf

ON MONDAY,..............................Oct. 21, 1861,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

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California Steam Navigation Company.

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Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
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One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

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Marysville,
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J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

Jan 1.

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This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to

WM. GREEN, Agent,
At Embarcadero; or
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SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

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CLIPPER SHIPS,

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24 6m

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H & L AXLE-GREASE.

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UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

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FOR SAME.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

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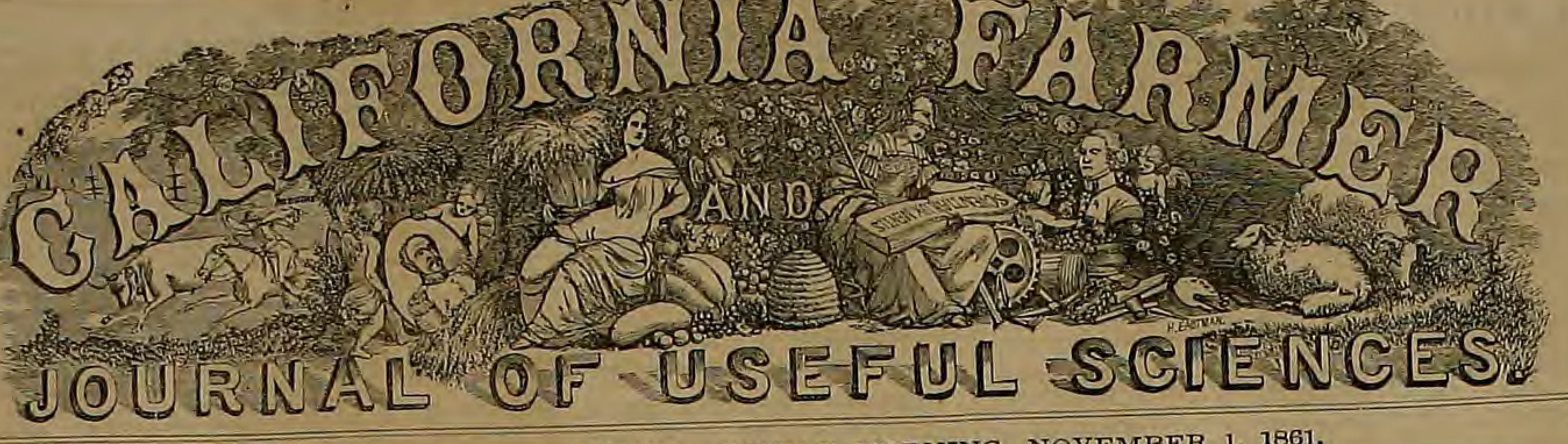

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1861. NUMBER 7.

The California Farmer,

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 186 *Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson*
SAN FRANCISCO.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Mountain Orchards and Vineyards—No. 5.

In our last we were among the young orchards and gardens of Downieville, had been across the river to Mr. Hardy's, and in returning we hastily looked into the old diggings called Slate Castle Ravine, now about abandoned. We believe there is an abundance of gold there if the hydraulic system could be applied, and the hillsides washed down. *There must be rich deposits.*

We found a very interesting spot on our return, at Bailey's Garden. This is one of the early gardens of Downieville, having been cultivated about five years. It is a large orchard containing several hundred trees, all in excellent health, and bearing full, and yielding a fine increase. This orchard is an evidence that fruit can be most successfully grown in the mountains. Apples, plums and peaches were the principal trees; they all bear early. This orchard was irrigated instead of being cultivated. We think the fruit would be richer and better with the latter system. When irrigation is relied on, cultivation is so much neglected that the earth becomes hard, yet by means of the water weeds will grow, and they suck the nourishment from the earth that belongs to the trees. Water produces weeds, cultivation destroys them; irrigation alone makes the fruit cold and tasteless; cultivation gives color and richness to the fruit.

It pays to *grow fruit* in Downieville, and in all the mountain towns, as the cost of hauling fruit from below is equal to a good price. In August and September the price of fruit was for peaches, 25 cents per pound; plums, 37½ to 50 cents; apples, 25 to 37½ cents per pound. A basket of peaches could be had at Sacramento for the same price as one pound at Downieville.

Mr. Bailey, we think, will cultivate more and irrigate less hereafter, as the superiority of this system is evident; he will cultivate grapes also. We saw currants, gooseberries, and strawberries; these all paid well in their season.

Mr. Clark, near Mr. Bailey's, has an orchard of a few trees. If attention could be given to this spot and others on that side of the hill, a great income could be derived. *Fruit* will always pay; vegetables pay well also; tomatoes sell at 12½ to 15 cents per pound; potatoes, squashes, cucumbers, cabbages, all pay big prices.

We made brief calls at the gardens of Mr. Steel, Mr. Lynch, and at Dr. Bryant's. Geo. Schiner has a garden well cultivated; been at work eight years; grows vegetables for the market, and has fruit trees and vines doing well.

The Downieville Garden, by Frank Schitz, was planted in 1856; peaches late, ripen in September, and bring a good price; grows the grape, and will have a good crop, and they pay well.

There is one truly beautiful spot we found called "Jersey Flat," which is the great retreat of several of the business and professional men of Downieville. There is really something very picturesque in this spot; it is one of *the* places in this wonderful town. It lays across the stream beyond the Postoffice, and on the route of the great mountain trail, so that goers out and comers in from the great Sierra Valley pass it. A pretty street all by itself containing eight or ten dwellings, all of pretty style, and all surrounded with pretty gardens, shade trees, vines, etc. In the same street is the Universalist Church, the Rev. Mr. Pond, and the Methodist Church, the Rev. Mr. Urmy, and the Hospital.

On this street, which is straight, are the residences of Dr. Kibbee, Col. Fletcher, Col. Wood, Judge Smith, Mr. J. S. Day, Mr. Clemens, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Hirschfelder, and Judge Taylor. There is the right spirit here to make this street beautiful. Dr. Kibbee has a very fine garden which is filled with the choicest trees, plants and vines, and being a lover of the beautiful he lives in his garden. Each resident has more or less of a garden; a pleasant call at their beautiful places afforded us much true satisfaction.

A call on Judge Taylor gave us unusual pleasure, as in this dignitary of the law we found our old friend the poet Editor, once of the Marysville Herald,—then known as Bob Taylor, the happy humorist, who made everybody joyous with his wit and song, happily surrounded with a lovely and increasing family. Our brother Editor was among his volumes, Coke and Littleton, Chitty on Pleading, etc; but for a little time we bade him put away law books and talk of other important things. Our visit was an hour that we shall long remember, and we trust our old friend will grow and prosper, and be truly a patriarch in that delightful spot. We found several old friends in this beautiful place, and the "pleasant memories" we place in the cabinet of our heart there to shine forever. The dwellers of Quincy Flat have reason to be proud of their favorite spot. One of the finest views we had of Downieville from within the place was from this point; the lofty mountains rising all around, up to the very sky, like great folds of somber drapery, and this little town seemed to swing within its folds, and be suspended there.

The "Italian Gardens" of Downieville are as great a wonder and curiosity as we have in all the Agricultural phenomena of California. They are situated back of Downieville, high up on the steep hillside, where the earth has to be terraced by walls of heavy rocks, from three to eight feet high, according to the place, and from twenty to fifty feet long. These gardens are some three or four hundred feet above the main street of Downieville, and covering some six acres of ground, cultivated with the spade and digger or pronged hoe entirely. The walls are built very strong, and the earth terraced down to meet them, and cultivated finely. The manure from Downieville is brought up in bags or panniers upon the backs of donkeys, and often by men on their shoulders; and heavy rocks brought by handbarrows from a distance to build the walls. The enterprising gardener, Mr. Costa, an Italian, is the owner of this beautiful garden, and by his indefatigable labors has made a little paradise of this spot, turning every nook and corner, every inch of ground to good account; even upon the face of the walls appear strawberry plants, and their luscious fruits which ripen in midwinter by reason of the heat reflected from the stone wall, the roots running between the stones into the rich earth back of the stones. The whole face of the walls being thus covered presents a bouquet of the flowers and fruit of the strawberry and their shining leaves.

We spent considerable time in viewing this interesting spot. Here high up above Downieville it commanded a view of great extent and beauty, and it gave evidence of the great labor that had been bestowed upon the place. From this place the very best fruits and vegetables are taken daily to market in bags and baskets, by donkeys or men, carried down the steep hillside. We saw fruit trees of all kinds, excellent vegetables, and all in a very high state of cultivation; as there was an abundance of water still higher up in the mountains above, they had the means to irrigate and to shower, and thus keep everything fresh and green. This garden was commenced some six or seven years ago, and although thousands of dollars has been expended, it has now become a source of great revenue. We should "guess" by what we saw that it was easy to have an income of at least *a hundred dollars per week, clear income*, above expenses, and this from a little spot once a barren crag, so steep that only the goats could play upon it, but now a beautiful garden yielding an income of *a thousand pounds sterling* per annum. Who says "mountain cultivation don't pay?"

The Italian Gardens of Downieville are the resort of many visitors on a Sunday, to enjoy the "strawberries and cream" and other fruits grown there, and the beautiful view unequaled in all that vicinity; and with such a grand view, we were surprised that many of the [illegible] Downieville had never been this high up [illegible] mountain side. We hope the citizens of Downieville will not longer delay the enjoyment of so delightful a prospect.

There are several other bright spots around Downieville, where a good and wise cultivation has done much to redeem waste ground.

Rev. Mr. Pond has a neat cottage residence, and is beautifying his home. Another spot redeemed is that of Judge Vancliffe, situated upon the edge of the water, and upon what was finished miners' ground, composed of rocky bowlders only. The Judge has leveled off and covered these boulders with good earth, built a neat cottage, planted a garden, and made a pleasant rural retreat indeed, and having all the benefits of a good drainage, of a stone foundation, and a good surface, he is now enabled to make a perfect garden, and by his taste and that of his excellent lady, a little time only, and it will "bud and blossom with the rose." We thought the Judge was a little too fond of playing with the "hydraulic hose," and showering his pet garden. Too much water is as bad as none at all Judge. *Cultivate* a good deal and shower occasionally, is *better* than *shower* a good deal and *cultivate* occasionally.

Downieville is bound to be a good business place always, as it is the gateway to the rich valley beyond, and soon to open a wagon road thither if the citizens are only wise for their own interests.

Downieville has about three thousand inhabitants, and all the materials of wealth if properly improved. A new hotel was being built by Handraw & Co., to be occupied, says report, by mine host of the Exchange. The new hotel is forty by thirty-eight feet, with wing—two-storied; dining room twenty-two by fifty-seven feet; is substantially built by the owners, and all hard finished, costing about $12,000.

The Downey hotel is a large hotel, a pioneer hotel, kept by Mr. Downey. It contains fifty rooms; can lodge sixty persons, and feed sixty at one sitting. It can always feed two hundred persons. We went over this pioneer hotel and can say that the kitchen, pantry and closets, pastry rooms, bake house, and vegetable rooms, will vie for neatness and order with any hotel in the State. We do love order, and as we saw the order throughout, even to the wash-rooms and wood-house. We accord to the Downey Hotel the premium for order, neatness, and cheapness of living; a good bath-house, free to boarders; the water for the hotel brought from the very top of the mountains above,—a great convenience, luxury, and safeguard against fire. We cheerfully commend this hotel to all travelers to Downieville.

Downieville should be aroused to the importance of a wagon road to Sierra Valley; it is of great moment to them, and another year should not pass without that road being secured.

There is still another hotel called Andrews' Hotel, kept by Mr. Andrews, on English restaurant plan, open all night, and food at all times for travelers. Mr. A. is an old pioneer of ten years, and has kept this hotel four years.

Downieville has also good stables, of which Reticker & Morrison is the principal one; a large and fine stable and well provided with extra horses and mules for the mountain trails, and for Washoe. There are several other good stables, so that travelers can always be provided for at short notice; and as the Washoe fever runs high it is proper there should be ample means to accommodate all, and Downieville is one of the best routes for Washoe.

We should not forget to tell our readers that gold is found in Downieville in the streams, under the buildings, and in all the hillsides; gold is everywhere. We saw gold diggers undermining Uncle Sam's Postoffice, which is now supported on props, the miners at work under it. There is river washing and fluming to a very large extent. The waterwheels are as thick on the river as butterflies among the buttercups in the meadows. Gold is everywhere; there is a quartz mill, and the quartz brought from the hillside near by. Wheeler's Mill of eight stamps crushes twelve tuns per day, and pays well. Oh gold, how busy are thy votaries. Gold must be had even if the mountains fall.

Drain Your Lands.

WE are the advocates of all the plans to improve farming-lands that can be devised, and one of the best is "under-drains," and we hope Farmers will give attention to it.

Mr. Cottrell, of Napa (Brown's Valley), has recently made some successful experiments in under-draining. He has made three-quarters of a mile of drains around and across a fifty-acre lot of land that recently was wet till late in the season, and full of coarse weeds. Now it is in fine order, and can be plowed shortly after a rain. Portions of it, formerly weedy and worthless, have yielded a fine crop of Hay. So pleased is he with the experiment, that he will continue it very extensively. Fifteen thousand feet of lumber has thus been used with profit.

Mr. Cottrell adopted the plan of "French on Drainage;" a work Farmers should have.

Prepare for Orchard Planting.

THE Autumn is the time to make Orchards and Vineyards, and the earlier Orchards and Vineyards are planted the better. When so planted, the roots become settled, make new roots, and grow considerably during the Autumn, and are ready for an early start in the Spring. The chance for a Tree or Vine doing well is more than 33⅓ per cent greater when planted in the Autumn, than when delayed till Spring. Let any person prepare the ground and try the experiment. Plant one row in the Autumn, and leave a space for one to be planted in the Spring; take the same kind of Tree or Vine—the same in kind, quality, and size—and they will be so well convinced as always afterwards to plant in the Autumn.

HOW TO MAKE A BARN YARD.—The best way, in my opinion, to form a barnyard for the preservation of manure, without its becoming muddy, where the ground is higher than some of its surrounding parts, is to plow and scrape from the center to the outside, making a gradual descent from the outside to the center. Let the fall be one-half foot in ten, and falling a little more as you near the center. Dig a drain from the center to some suitable place without the yard, where you can construct a vat to put in leaves, sods, muck, etc., that will absorb and retain the liquid from the yard. The bottom and sides may be formed by plank, or may be more substantially built of stone and mortar. The top of the vat should be made so as to guard against rains and surface water as much as possible. The drain should fall considerably, and should be made of plank, eight inches high and one foot wide inside. The head of the drain should be covered over with a strong iron grate. The yard ought to be well paved with cobble stone, and with a little pains you can always have a dry yard. The water from the barns and sheds should never be allowed to run into the yard, but should be carried by good eave-troughs to a large cistern for the purpose of watering stock.—[Rural New Yorker.

Corn and Cob meal for Animals.

A writer in the Louisville (Ky.) Journal—a great corn region—takes issue with the rest of mankind on the long debated question whether corn or cob meal was or was not injurious to animals. A dozen years ago, it was a very common practice with nearly all our principal farmers to have their corn ground on the cob, as food especially for their cattle, sheep, and swine; but of late years the practice has very much diminished from the pretty general belief that it was injurious to the animals. We have never held any decided opinion upon the question, having neither experimented with it ourself nor been convinced by the experiments of others. The writer, whose article is copied below, speaks very confidently on the negative side of the question.

For several years past there has been much said and written, favorably and unfavorably, on grinding corn in the ear as food for stock. I have been both amused and disgusted at the recital of stories told and read by individuals.

I have fed corn and cob meal, more or less, to horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, in various forms, at all seasons of the year, for some six years, and have never seen any evil effects resulting therefrom. But, on the contrary, have found it to be a saving of about one-half of the grain fed in the ordinary way, and more, if properly cooked and care be taken in feeding. I have fattened cattle, hogs, and sheep in half the time I could on whole corn, and frequently in the coldest weather, when whole corn would not more than keep them in living order. When ground fine, I consider it better for stock that meal ground from shelled corn. It lies looser in the animal's stomach, and will not sour, as pure corn meal will. I will give one illustration to suffice for many, showing the fallacy of the danger of feeding corn and cob meal. Five years ago this winter, I put up a poor, old work ox; fed him until spring; he was fat, but as I could not sell him for what I thought he was worth, I summered him over to the next fall, put him up again and fed him as before with corn and cob meal; killed him the beginning of January following. A healthier animal I never saw, and as for fatness, there was not a single half-pound of flesh but what was streaked with fat. He was not a large animal, yet brought me nearly $100 in Mount Gilead market. I will give you his gross and net weight the day he was butchered. His gross weight was only a few pounds over 1800. The meat, after the kidney tallow was taken out, weighed 1000 pounds; the hide weighed 137 pounds; the whole of the tallow, after being well tried out, weighed 220 lbs. So you see that the meat, tallow, and hide weighed 1357 pounds, leaving a waste of only 443 lbs., not quite one-fourth. If Mr. Todd or his neighbors can beat the above, through any other process of feeding, we would like to hear from them. I will close by stating that I have horses in my possession that have been fed more or less on the above kind of food from three to five years, and my neighbors will bear me witness that few horses in the country have performed more hard service.

Making Cheese.

THE process of making cheese in Herkimer Co., N. Y., is admirable for its simplicity and dispatch, as compared with that practiced in Cheshire and other districts in England. The night's milk is placed in the cheese-vat, and kept as cool as possible. After the morning's milk is added, the whole is raised to the proper temperature—either by heating a portion of the morning's milk, or, what is better, by applying steam to the bottom of the tin milk-vat. Sufficient rennet is then added to set the cheese in about forty minutes. When the cheese is set, the coagulated curd is cut into small pieces with a long four-bladed steel knife, which crushes the curd much less than the old-fashioned breakers, and is thus not so liable to press out the butter.

The curd is then "scalded." This is done either by heating a portion of the whey (which should not be heated to the boiling point), and pouring it into the vat till the whole is raised to the desired temperature; or when steam can be applied to the vat, it is heated in this way. The temperature varies somewhat in different dairies, from 102 to 108 degrees.

After the scalding, the curd is allowed to stand in the heated whey about forty minutes, and the whey and curd is then poured on to a cloth placed on a shallow wooden vessel, with a hole in the bottom, which allows the strained whey to run off. The curd is then broken up fine and salted to suit the taste—say a teacupful to each ten or twelve cows. The curd is then placed in the vat and put under the press, where it remains till the next morning.

Those acquainted with the English method of making cheese will see in what respect the two processes differ. The method so imperfectly and inadequately described above, is not half as much labor as the Cheshire or Gloucestershire process. The method of heating the milk by the application of steam to the cheese-vat is a great improvement. Then the method of separating the curd from the whey by straining it through a cloth is much more expeditious. In Cheshire the whey is removed by pressing down a flat-bottomed pan gently on the curd in the cheese-tub and allowing it to fill. When the curd is thus partially freed from the whey, the curd is again gently broken and allowed to settle and separate, and the whey is baled out slowly, the curd being placed on one side of the tub, which is slightly raised, and a board is placed on the curd with heavy weights on top to press out the whey.

The curd is then cut into pieces six or eight inches square, and again pressed with heavier weights.

WALKER VALLEY.—The Silver Age says: The finest crop outside of Washoe and Pleasant Valleys that we have seen this season is at Lobdell's ranch, Walker Valley. The corn appeared to be very thrifty, while the turnips, potatoes, etc., were not only large, but of superior flavor. Two crops of corn can be raised there in one season, and the yield of most vegetables is prodigious.

Road Horses.

THE hard times have had a marked effect upon our most noted roads. The prominent stopping-places that last year were crowded on each fine afternoon with hundreds of pleasure-seekers, and lovers of the Horse, are now silent and neglected, and the "solitary horseman" oftentimes is obliged to cast his eye in all directions, and attentively to listen for a footstep of speed with which he may try the mettle of his horse. Most of the fast teams and single flyers that were wont to give the prominent drives a gay appearance, if not actually disposed of, have been economically turned out to wait a change for the better in the once-filled pockets of their owners. Some of these pets will doubtless be retained, and still lead their life of comparative ease, while by far the greater number will by necessity be brought to the hammer, and commence their downward career. The first will be in the livery-stable, where, for a time, he will be hired only to some favorite friend who is esteemed a good whip, and doubtless formerly owned fine horses himself. Great care is bestowed upon this new addition to the stable; he is skillfully groomed by a picked man, and great scrutiny exercised in the quality and quantity of his food; he is by far too costly a piece of horse-flesh to be neglected, has beauty of form, and all the requisite points that denote speed and endurance—points that, a year or two before, caused him to be so much admired, and almost coveted, as with a slashing gait he whirled his owner past the group of horsemen who habitually lined the piazzas of the hotels on Harlem Lane and the other well-kept roads leading to the Dam and trotting-grounds of Manhattan Island. But he was purchased for his speed, and for that quality an extra price is paid for a drive behind so noted a roadster. Such being the case, both the driver and horse have a reputation at stake, thus the slightest opportunity for a brush must not be neglected, and, of course, each hostelry must be passed at full speed, and ere the excited rider is aware of the fact, miles of the road have been traversed, and the gallant horse stands neglected and panting, turned over, perhaps, without a word of caution or admonition, to the tender mercies of the shed-boy, who knows little, and cares less, about the gallant animals committed to his charge, providing his customary fee, for the hasty sponging out, is promptly paid. Thus begins the livery-stable ordeal of the fine horse, and his downward course is rapid indeed, through the various grades of fast young men, who will not be passed so long as the rack of bones will anywise respond to the lash, till at last failing in this, broken-hearted, broken-winded, and entirely unstrung, the high-mettled road-horse is transformed to a huckster-cart, where he finally yields up his life, and all that is left of his framework disposed of by the offal-contractor to the man who manufactures glue from the remains of the once-petted and much-coveted pride of the road. How many fine horses will commence their livery-stable career during the present Fall? is the question we ask ourselves as we miss some favorite horse from the road, and upon inquiry we learn that circumstances have compelled his owner to forego his accustomed recreation.—[Porter's Spirit.

How to Choose a Farm-Horse.

THE Farmer requires a Horse that can take him to market and around his Farm, on which he can occasionally ride for pleasure, and which he must sometimes use for the plow and harrow.

First to notice is the eye, which should be well examined. Clearness of the eye is a sure indication of goodness; but this is not all—the eyelids, eyebrows, and all other appendages, must be considered—for many Horses whose eyes appear clear and brilliant, go blind at an early age; therefore, be careful to observe whether the part between the eyelids and eyebrows are swollen, for this indicates that the eye will not last.

When the eyes are remarkably flat, sunk within their orbits, it is a bad sign. The iris or circle that surrounds the sight of the eye, should be distinct, and of a pale, variegated, cinnamon-color, for this is a sure sign of a good eye. The eyes of a Horse are never too large.

The head should be of good size, broad between the eyes, large nostrils, red within, for large nostrils betoken good wind.

The feet and legs should be regarded, for a Horse with bad feet is like a house with a weak foundation, and will do little service. The feet should be of a middle size and smooth; the heels should be firm, and not spongy and rotten.

The limbs should be free from blemishes of all kinds, the knees straight, the back sinews strong and well braced, the pastern-joints should be clean and clear of swellings of all kinds, and come near the ground, for such never have the ring-bone. Fleshy legged Horses are generally subject to the grease and other infirmities of that kind, and therefore should not be chosen.

The body should be of good size, the back straight, or nearly so, and have only a small sinking below the withers; the barrel round, and the ribs coming close to the hip-joints. Shoulders should run back, but not too heavy, for a Horse with heavy shoulders seldom moves well; chest and arms large.

A Horse weighing from 1300 to 1400 pounds is large enough for a cart-horse; from 1000 to 1200 is large enough for a Farmer's Horse; from 1000 to 1100 is heavy enough for a carriage-horse.

I should advise every one to get some experimental knowledge of a Horse before purchasing.—[JOHN BRANSON, in Ohio Cultivator.

THERE is a coal mine in Cheshire, England, which is 2504 feet deep. There is a copper mine in Cornwall 2180 feet deep. Engines of several hundred horse-power are required to lift the minerals and pump such mines.

IT is estimated that in this State there are 150,000 sheep. The wool clip of the present year will not fall much short of five millions pounds.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 60 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Oct. 18, 1861.

XI.—K.
Miscellaneous.

THE GEOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Bulletin of July, 1861, contains a condensed report of the lecture of our old friend, Prof. W. P. Blake, on the Geological Arcana of our State, recently delivered under the patronage of the Mercantile Library Association of this city.

The lecturer, after several years' residence in our State, in connection with the Pacific Railroad and other Government surveys in California, has recently returned to this coast after four or five years dissatisfied continuance at the East, only to find his well warmed seat occupied by strangers.

This eminent California *savan* is thoroughly acquainted with the Physical Arcana of our Pacific domain, and is well competent to be one of the instructors of our people; and it is highly desirable that he should be encouraged to devote his entire time to such valuable pursuits. His lecture confirms the hints and suggestions of dynamic changes noted in the Indianology, and is well deserving a place in our papers in connection with the subject.

The Mountain Ranges — Diamonds in the Secret Caverns.

As the anatomist first disposes of the bony system of his subject, so the lecturer first considered the mountains of California. They are naturally separated into five groups—the Sierra Nevada, the Coast Mountains, the Bernardino Mountains, the Peninsula Mountains, and the Mountains of the Great Basin. The Sierra Nevada, extending nearly 600 miles, from the northern boundary to the head of the Tulare Valley, has no well-defined towering summit-line, but two or more parallel ranges of nearly equal altitude, forming a double summit; at the north these summit ranges are usually some twenty miles apart, with elevated valleys between. Magnificent Shasta, at the sources of the Sacramento, is the most prominent peak, rising into the region of perpetual snows, 15,000 to 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. It is an extinct volcano, and appears to belong rather to the Cascade Range than to the Sierra Nevada. Geologically, this chain, whose western face slopes long and gradually to the valley, but on the east slopes abruptly to the Great Basin, consists of granitic and metamorphic rock. The leading crests are a compact gray syenitic granite, flanked on the west by gneiss and slates down to the foot of the slope. These slates are the prevailing rock after descending from the higher parts of the Sierra. They are very ancient Palæozoic sedementary beds, which have been uplifted from the bottom of former seas, and crumpled like so many leaves of a book, till their broad flat surfaces stand on edge, and the hot vapors escaping from below have filled the cracks with quartz and gold. The lecturer paused to correct the absurd opinion that prevails so widely, that the geological character of the country differs totally from that of any other region. Within the past month he had found high up on the slope of the Sierra, the outcrop of *a sand-stone, which is known the world over as characteristic of gold and diamond-bearing regions—a peculiar rock which has been found in the Brazils, in the Urals, in India, and in the Atlantic States, and under the lee of which diamonds are almost invariably found.* The more modern strata of the Sierra have already been identified as of the same age as those of the East—and the conclusion has been reached, that in the Tertiary times the *Pacific and Atlantic Oceans were connected north of the tropic zone.* Many of the Eocene or early Tertiary species of mollusks, found fossil at the southern end of the Sierra Nevada, are identical with those that existed at the same period on the former shores of the Apalachian.

A much more modern system of mountains are the Coast Range or Ranges, for they are not one chief ridge, as formerly supposed, but several, lying parallel with each other, with a series of long parallel valleys between. In our latitude there are three ridges, the western, on which our city is enthroned, the central, or Contra Costa Range, and the eastern, or Diablo Range. There is a similar series at Monterey. The breadth of country occupied by the Coast Ridges and their valleys, varies from 40 to 100 miles. Here and there we find a granitic axis and volcanic rocks, but their principal substance is composed of the tertiary and secondary formations. The strata are disposed in great wave-like flexures, and abound in fossils. They are the very Paradise of Palæontologists. Here the lecturer diverted from his course to read the story that the new-found coal-beds tell of the time when the Sierra Nevada fronted on the Pacific; when there was no Coast Range like a great sea-wall outlying them, when the rivers from the Nevada slope emptied directly into the sea, forming great deltas that supported luxuriant forests now compacted and transmuted into coal; and such he thought probably were the conditions of our region until the period of the Pliocene Tertiary.

The characteristics of the Bernardino Range—the southern rim of the Great Basin—more modern than the Sierras, yet far older than the Coast Ranges, and of the Peninsular Mountains that abut almost at right-angles upon the Bernardino, and lift one perpetual ridge of jagged outlines, until at Cape St. Lucas they sink into the sea, were dispatched more briefly. The mountains of the Great Basin are all in parallelism with the Sierra, as are the Rocky Mountains. To the geologist, they seem only like a succession of folds in the strata—or, as one might say, petrified wrinkles in the earth's hide.

The Coast Shores.

Mr. Blake next called attention to the connection between the direction of the mountain chains and the form and extent of the coast-line. The rocky ranges, lying broadside to the sea, preclude it from cutting harbors into the coast, yet it is remarkable, the absence of those deep precipitous inlets so characteristic of rock-bound coasts in high latitudes. To the fact that there is one notable exception we owe our matchless harbor. The Golden Gate, though not a fiord, is one of the most noteworthy breaks in a coast-range known. *There does not appear to be any dislocation, or sliding, or "fault" of the strata, but the Gate has more the appearance of a fissure widened by the currents.* By the map he clearly showed by what a happy arrangement the Bay of Monterey was formed between the end of one long range and the side of another; and again, at San Luis Obispo, how the Pacific excavates inland between the diverging ranges; how the Islands that lie parallel to the Sierra Inez range of the Bernardino are the peaks of a submerged range, while the Santa Barbara Channel occupies the subaqueous valley; how the seven Farallones, all in one straight line, twenty miles off the Heads, are the crest-points of a range that takes to the water off Monterey. So the bottom of our Pacific sea, off many a mile, is all mountain and valley—not like the Atlantic submarine slope, which falls off gently from the flat shore to the deep-sea soundings.

The Upheavals and Depressions.

To round more perfectly our idea of the hydrography of the coast, Prof. Blake pictured it as it would look lifted 300 above its present level. Then the Farallones would stand out the peaks of a continuous range of mountains, on the eastern side of which would lie the harbor of Monterey. New Islands would appear, the Bay of San Francisco would be drained, and the great rivers be prolonged through it and the Gate seaward. Then he sketched the vision that would be presented if the whole region were sunk 500 feet below its present level. The Pacific would flood the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Tulare valleys. The hills of San Francisco would be submerged. The Golden Gate would be widened two or three miles, with an occasional Island rising here and there. The San José Valley would be flooded, and the waters connecting with those of the Bay of Monterey would leave the Santa Cruz and San Francisco Mountains as Islands lying parallel to the Contra Costa and Diablo Ranges. Los Angeles would go under, and the Gulf of California—Cortez's Vermilion Sea—would push 200 miles further north. *But this, instead of being a fancy sketch, was probably a true picture of California as it existed not long since*—speaking after the manner of geologists. That it was so is shown in many places, but nowhere so distinctly perhaps as at the upper end of the Tulare Valley, where hills of horizontal strata are now strewn with the *teeth of sharks, of ten or twelve different species, all of which are believed to be still living in the adjoining Ocean.* The first recognition of the existence of the mackeral family in the Pacific was by Agassiz, from their teeth [which, we may add, the lecturer collected on these hills eight years ago]. Since then, the fishermen have brought in living specimens.

The Plains and Valleys.

The mountains settled, Prof. Blake next took his audience to the valleys, which he disposed in four groups—the low and broad valleys, whose extent makes plains of them, the elevated mountain valleys, the plateaux of the Great Basin, and the river valleys or cañons. Among the first group is the great valley lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, its area over 16,000 square miles, more than the combined areas of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. We cannot stop to reproduce even "in little," the lecturer's graphic picture of this valley, in which so much of New England might be cradled without cramping; a valley that, except along the courses of the streams, and where its slope up the foot of the hills may be shaded with oaks, is treeless, and even shrubless, its surface in the dry season parched and free from grass, its temperature by day rising often from 100° to 110°, and the mirage constantly deluding the traveler along it.

The Colorado Desert, and its recent Dynamic Changes.

But his sketch of the Colorado Desert, which he included in his first group of valleys, we must not pass without remark. He pronounced it as fine a specimen of the desert as that of Lybia or Sahara. It extends from the base of San Bernardino southwesterly 180 miles, part of its surface being below our boundary-line in Sonora. Its area is some 9000 square miles, and excepting the Colorado, which cuts across its lower end, is without river or lake. It stretches off to the horizon on all sides without one glimpse of vegetation or life. Its surface is ashy and parched; its frame of mountains rise in rugged pinnacles of black rock, bare even of soil. Words are unequal to the task of describing its apparent expanses, the purity of its air, the silence of its night, the brilliancy of the stars that overhang it, the tints of the mountains at daybreak, the looming up of those beyond the horizon, the glare of the midday sun, the violence of its local storms of dust and sand. Parts are entirely destitute even of sand, being smooth, compact, sun-baked clay; other parts are covered with heaps of sand, disposed like snow-drifts in waves of 50 or 80 feet in hight. Near the mountains along the Colorado there is a terrace as flat as a floor, and paved with pebbles of nearly uniform size, of porphyry, jasper, quartz, cornelian, and agate, all rounded by the action of water, and polished till they glisten, by the driving sand. In this respect, again, the porch of our Great Desert is like that which outlies the Lybian Desert. Doubtless the northern part of the Desert is the dry bed of an ancient lake of fresh water, whose beach-lines are strongly marked. Probably, at a comparatively recent period, the waters of the California Gulf covered all the clay surface of the desert. It lies below their level now, and if a channel were cut through the natural embankment of the Colorado, it would doubtless be covered again with water. *It was very probable that the Colorado Desert region was was uplifted within historic times.* Earthquakes occasionally agitate its surface, and in 1852 there were eruptions of mud and hot water in the central parts of the valley.

The Death's Valley and Dead Sea of California.

Next were rehearsed the characteristics of the Great Basin, so named by Fremont, and of the newly-discovered "Death's Valley," east of Owen's Lake, which by the barometrical readings lies at least 377 *feet below the level of the sea*—the bed of a dried-up lake covered with layers of salt from one to three feet in depth, while all the water about it is bitter and nauseating—an American Dead Sea, whereof the sea has died out literally.

The Climate of California.

Then the lecturer came to consider the climate of California; which is distributed in zones that lie parallel, not to the equator, but to the coast, following the trendings of the mountains. To account for it, he described first the climatal characteristics of the land, and then the great currents of the Pacific. California has no *one* climate, but several; as a whole, it nearer approaches that of Spain than of any other portion of Northern Europe. The air over the great valley, being heated by the sun, rushes up along the slope of the Sierra as in a mighty chimney; and to supply this current, air is drawn inland through the breaks in the coast ranges, as through a blower. The Golden Gate, being the broadest depression in the range, and leading directly to the interior, is the great draft-channel for the valley furnace. The air thus drawn in comes to us chilled by contact with the cold waters of the north, and laden with their mists. The fury with which it is drawn inland around the barriers that, both north and south of us, force it to seek the Gate, raises the sand of the ocean-beach, and piles it in wave-like hills over the site of our city. But this beautiful phenomenon we need not describe, as every day, at this season, we see it repeated. The climate of the California Desert is peculiar to itself, and finds no counterpart this side the Deserts of Africa and Asia. Here, as in the Sacramento Valley, the hot air rising between the mountain barriers, sucks in through the San Bernardino Pass another such a gale as is always, of a summer day, rushing through the Golden Gate. The sand that the gale bears along cuts deep grooves in the granite, and polishes its surface. Striking against a vertical granite wall, it wears away the minerals of which it is composed with different speed, according to their varying hardness. The soft feldspar succumbs first, then the quartz, and the garnets last of all. So the projecting masses that face the wind all stand tipped with garnets that point like jeweled fingers to the source of the wind. The hottest place known in the United States is Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado, where the thermometer frequently ranges at 117° in the shade.

Prof. Blake argued the reasons of the bracing effect of the coast climate, which permits so much greater amount of physical and mental exertion without fatigue than any other region known; and queried whether it was not due to the unobstructed "actinic rays" of the sunbeams reaching us through a dry cloudless atmosphere. The abundance of actinic rays he held to account for the unusual brilliancy of the flowers, and to be proved by the general absence of clouds, and the reflection of the parched light-colored soil during the dry season.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Management of Swine.

FRAMLINGTON FARMERS' CLUB.

[THE following address and pleasant discussion upon the management of Swine we copy from our European exchange the Irish Country Gentleman's Newspaper. It will be found to be very interesting, as it contains an abundance of practical truths that can be made available; there will be found information, wit and pleasure that will repay a careful reading. Its length compels us to make two parts of it.]

THE fame of Mr. Stearn's pigs is the chief honor of the pleasant little village of Brandeston; and in undertaking to read a paper before the members of the Framlingham Farmers' Club, on the management of Swine, he determined to perform the task thoroughly, and so surrounded himself with the pigs on which his reputation rests. It must not be supposed that Mr. Stearn's pigs came led with a string tied to their leg, or covered with a net in a dealer's cart. The pigs would scorn such treatment. A short time before the discussion there was a great commotion in the town. A procession of cars, tastefully trimmed with flags, evergreens, and flowers passed through, the horses mounted by postillions in scarlet jackets and blue caps with scarlet tassels. The procession was received with cheers and much popular ovation. The occupants of these triumphant carriages were Mr. Stearn's pigs, come to take their part in the discussion at the Farmers' Club. This was held in the Corn Exchange, at the Crown Hotel; John Pierson, Esq., in the chair. There were nearly a hundred members of the Club and their friends present, many of whom came from a considerable distance. Among the latter was Mr. Sexton, of Cockfield Hall, Essex, Mr. Stearn's rival at the last Agricultural Show.

The Chairman, in opening the subject of the meeting, said the object of this Club had always been the advancement and diffusion of agricultural knowledge; and as their good friend Mr. Stearn had more than once shown pigs equal to any in England, the members of the Club had invited him to come and tell them the practical kind of breed he recommended, in which he had been so successful, and the mode of breeding them, that they might profit by his superior knowledge on the subject. Mr. Stearn, without a moment's hesitation, said that anything he could do to add to the usefulness of this Club, which had been in existence twenty-two years, would give him the greatest pleasure. He was much pleased to see so large an attendance. Mr. Stearn would introduce the subject and allow them to discuss it afterward. They might not all agree with Mr. Stearn, but they all had one object, which was to make pigs profitable. They were all aware that breeding was an important point, but feeding also had an important bearing. He had yet to learn the problem of making pigs, or any other kind of cattle, fat without putting his hand in his pocket; he was informed the pigs at Brandeston cost nothing for feeding, owing to the excellent management of Mr. Stearn. (Cheers and laughter.)

Mr. Stearn: I am called upon this evening to bring forward as a subject the management of Swine. I suppose it includes breeding, rearing, and feeding. I will try to make a few remarks which, perhaps, will be a benefit to some of my neighbors. Now, in bringing this subject forward, I wish it to be understood that I have no secret, but shall be most happy to answer any question put to me to the best of my judgment. This class of the domesticated animals of this country is fast becoming one of the most important in the community. The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are great consumers of the flesh of the pig, in all its varied forms of conversion into meat. The consumption of pork, fresh or salted; of bacon dried or smoked; of hams, etc., is immensely great, and renders the progressive improvement in the breeding and general management of the pigs of great importance to the public; and, in my opinion, the keeping of swine is fast becoming something more than a mere means of disposing of the refuse of the farm, which would otherwise be wasted. I find this class of animals begins to be acknowledged amongst large breeders and graziers, instead of being thought beneath their notice; still, I am often surprised to see what a disgraceful lot of pigs are kept by many farmers, such as I am positive, if kept to any great extent, will ruin any man, for they eat an enormous quantity of food, but will neither grow nor fatten upon it. Our friend Mr. Bond stated at the last meeting, our population had doubled in the last fifty years, and that we want to find some means of producing more meat at the least possible cost to supply it with. Now, I am convinced that in swine alone, if the farmers would pay proper attention to the breeding, rearing, and feeding, there can be double the meat raised at little more than the present cost. I have had experience in the management of pigs a good many years, as many in this room are aware. I exhibited a sow and pigs at the Framlington show as long back as 1847, and gained the prize; they were then considered to be superior to anything that had been seen in this neighborhood, and many said I should never produce another lot so good. But, as Mr. Bond says, "We keep progressing," for at the Framlington show last year I exceeded the former very much in weight at the same age. The same remark was then made again, but the two lots I showed at Birmingham and Smithfield were heavier still at the age; and now, I suppose, I may make up my mind I have got to the furthest in that point, as I have raised between fourteen and fifteen stone, fourteen pounds to the stone, at the age of between five and six months, dead weight; and between eight and nine stone, fourteen pounds to the stone, live weight, at between twelve and thirteen weeks old; and I think I have now, in the breeding of that animal, arrived as nearly at perfection as I could reasonably hope. But it is difficult to know where to stop, for even improvement has a limit, and crossing when carried beyond a certain point will generally end in deterioration. I think, however, to cross occasionally as far distant as possible is beneficial. There is no doubt that we derive our many varieties of the pig from the wild animal of the forest. The wild hog has been found everywhere, or nearly so, throughout the world. The contrast between the coarse denizen of the forest and the many sleek and beautiful specimens of our improved breeds is very manifest, and affords another proof of what may be achieved by the skill and care of the breeder. To give an extended outline of the original species, or of the various breeds and innumerable crosses and varieties of pigs, would occupy too much time, therefore I shall just describe our own Suffolk pig. In pursuing the subject further, I shall endeavor to show the great importance it is to the community at large that the stock of pigs should be duly kept up, and every encouragement and inducement held out to breeders and feeders for that purpose. It is certain that none of our domesticated animals will afford such a large amount of food for human sustenance as the pig, in proportion to the readiness and expense with which it is raised, and the time necessary for raising it. According to all accounts, the numbers now reared are exceedingly great, and yearly increasing; there is no class of animals equally prolific that are of any great value to man. It is this view of the subject that so highly enhances the importance of the breeding, rearing, and feeding, and general management of pigs, and which I will now endeavor to describe as fully and as briefly as possible in accordance with the importance of the subject. I find that the profit or loss of the pig rests on the quality of the stock, and it must be kept in mind for what purpose the animal is intended, whether for bacon or pork; if for bacon flitches, you must choose a large kind; but if for pork, the small kind is most desirable, such as the Suffolk or Leicester, which are very similar animals; and every judicious breeder will have to take into consideration many circumstances in choosing a breed of pigs. The intent and purpose of breeding is profit. To insure the greatest amount of profit, it would be well to consider the position in life of the population resident near one's own locality; his proximity to a good market, and a kind and quality of meat necessary for its supply. Formerly farmers had no means of conveying swine to a favorable market, except the tedious one of driving them, or the expensive one of conveying them in carts. I have named as a matter for consideration the locality of the breeder; this is, however, in reality becoming of little importance, for communication by railway is now become so general throughout the country, and the means of transit so cheap and so easy of accomplishment, that any breeder will ultimately take this into account and the advantages of it. He can send to whatever market is best suited to his purpose. There is a pig called the Improved Black Suffolk, which many prefer to white, thinking they are more hardy; but I have fairly tested the thing of late (which I suppose most present have been eye-witness to), and proved that the white will exceed the black as far as early maturity is concerned, and of course early maturity is where the profit is gained; and I find the better the quality of breed, the more lucrative it becomes, much less food being required. Now, for our White Suffolk breed. In choosing the sow and boar the chief points are—a smallish head, with short snout, wide chaps, the ears rather small and thin, ends sharp, pendulous and pointing a little forward, broad and deep chest, round ribs, long in the body and short in the leg, the haunch or thigh dropped almost to the hock, back broad, straight or slightly curved, shoulders and hams thick, and the neck to rise well behind the ears, small bones in proportion to the flesh, the hair to be long, thin, and silky, tail small and curled. Strict attention to these points in selection cannot fail of perpetuating good stock. Here I must add my surprise how careless breeders are in selecting the boar for their sows; if there happens to be a good animal within a short distance, for the going to which half-a-crown is charged, they will often send double the distance to a thoroughly bad-bred ugly brute for the sake of the gain of a shilling; whilst this apparently paltry gain is so much looked after, improvement is out of the question. But, gentlemen, instead of trying further to explain what the animals ought to be, I shall have great pleasure in showing you a specimen or two; and to show the contrast between a well-bred pig and a bad-bred pig, I have brought one from a neighbor's, about the same age as mine, as a breeding sow, from the opposite side of the road to my farm. You can, therefore, be your own judges, whether I have fixed on the right breed or not, for I do not like preaching without practicing. As to the time for breeding, the sow should be from ten to twelve months old, and the boar from eight to twelve months. I, however, find that very few people will breed them so long, but breed them much earlier, which very often prevents them growing to the proper size, or acquiring sufficient strength for breeding. I think good-sized sows are best for breeding, and more likely to have a good number of pigs. Great care should be taken not to have one with less than twelve paps, for it is observed each pig selects a teat for itself. I consider twelve good pigs to be sufficient for any sow to bring up. The sow I exhibited at Framlingham and Canterbury last summer, has brought up fifty-one pigs in four litter without losing one. As far as my experience goes, the time of gestation averages about 113 days, or sixteen weeks and one day. Two good litters in a year is all we ought to expect. When a sow is in pig, she ought to have liberty and plenty of exercise. The boars kept for stock should be confined in a shed with a roomy yard; if allowed to roam about, you are likely to get wrong in your breed. In managing the sow at the time of farrowing, my practice is as follows: To have a man with her to attend her; for it is absurd to have all the trouble and expense of keeping a sow, then, at the most particular time to leave her alone to take her chance. In my idea, there is not sufficient attention paid to the construction of piggeries; I have seldom seen one which I did not consider too small, except, perhaps, just for fat pigs, which, of course, do not so much signify, for the less a pig put up for fatting moves the better. But the farrowing pen ought to be large, to allow the sow plenty of room, and likewise to admit of rails being placed round the sides, so fixed as to prevent the sow lying on the young ones. These rails should be made to shift according to the size of the sow, I think in hight from ten to twelve inches, having the supports sloping up from the side, instead of straight up from the floor, like a model I have brought with me; then when the sow lies down, there will be no likelihood of her squeezing the pigs, as there is plenty of space left for them to pass between her and the wall, for nine times out of ten that is where the mischief is done, as sows invariably like to lean against something when they lie down. I have recently had a hundred pigs, without losing one from being crushed. Several gentlemen have told me lately that they have lost a great number from that cause; but if they will take my advice with respect to the rails, I feel satisfied they will not have to complain of losing pigs from being lain on again. Each place ought to be, at least, from eight to ten feet square, and the best floor, I consider, is asphalte. No damp or scent can rise from that; I tried boards, bricks, and almost everything in the way of floors; most persons would say boards are best, but I think I can convince you to the contrary. If you will consider, for only one minute, they cannot be healthy; for, if the boards be placed close, of course the moisture will stand, and the boards become saturated; and if a space is left, the refuse litter will go between, so it will become one putrid matter underneath, quite level with the floor, whatever the depth may be; for what passes through will absorb the urine, and is likely to bring on many diseases. But I think it is well, in the cold weather, to lay down a false lattice floor on the asphate, so it can be taken up once a week, and everything swept from under. For two or three weeks, when the pigs are very young, I have the beds attended to and fresh litter every morning, for I find the cleaner the place is kept, the better the pigs thrive. The floor being washed once or twice a week, everything runs off, and the asphalte dries in a very short time. There is another great advantage; it does not take more than two-thirds the straw it requires for any other floor; for the moisture appears to run under the litter without wetting it so much, as it is laid a little on the slope; what is taken from the inside serves as litter for the pounds outside, which ought to be paved in some way to hinder the pigs from rooting. By following this plan the manure is made very regular and good. A tank should be made just outside, to receive the drainage from the pounds; the buildings to be troughed to take off the rain water, to prevent the manure being washed. The pens ought to be so constructed as to be closed up in cold weather, and well-ventilated in warm. At the time of farrowing I allow a very small quantity of litter cut short, and have a hamper placed in the pen, with a little straw at the bottom, and also an old blanket. I put a slip or partition, about two feet and a half high, across the pen to prevent the sow getting to the hamper; as the pigs come forth, put them into it, and cover them up, until the sow has done farrowing, after which I put them to her and let suck. When done, put them back in the hamper, give the sow a little warm milk and bran; and whilst she is eating this, have the bed attended to, by removing all the wet straw, etc. Add a little fresh litter short cut; then when the sow lies down, let the pigs go to her again; by pursuing this plan there is very little danger of losing them, for I believe one-third are lost for want of proper attention. I always give the man sixpence per head for all the pigs he can bring up to a fortnight old. I find this much the cheapest plan, for then there is no fear but he will see to them properly, and attend to them in the first instance, as well in the night as the day. How often do we hear people complain of the sow eating her own young. Therefore, steps ought to be taken to prevent her doing so; for when once a sow does that, she is very little use for breeding purposes. If you allow me, I will explain what I have found to be the cause. In some litters the side teeth are much longer and sharper than in others; when this is the case, and the pigs begin to suck, they bite and scratch the paps, and punish and irritate the sow to such a degree that it brings on inflammation, and the sow becomes mad with rage, she throws some one way and some another. At last she bites them, and if she once draws blood, she will begin to eat them. Now, the way to prevent this: When the pigs are a few hours old, I have them taken away in a hamper, so the sow cannot hear them, and nip those teeth out with a pair of pincers. I should have lost a lot of thirteen some time since, if I had not pursued this plan, for the sow was as near mad as possible; she threw the pigs all over the place, and I had great difficulty in taking them away, for she would not allow any one to approach her. As soon as I had drawn the teeth, and put the pigs back, she was as kind to them as possible, and perfectly docile. I think about eight weeks old is a good time for weaning the pigs, and I like to have them operated upon a short time previous. As far as the feeding of my pigs is concerned, it appears the public know more about it than I do myself. Some say I give them sugared milk; some, when they think my back is turned, put their hands into the troughs and taste the food, and say they are sure it is physic; others have stolen some of the food to have it analyzed. Now, I will try to explain how I feed. I begin to feed the young pigs at five or six days old with warm milk, mixed with a very little fine sharps, and a small quantity of white maize, out of troughs that I will show you presently. For the first few weeks after being weaned, I have the boy feed them very often, but give them very little food at a time, so they will clear the troughs out. In the winter I feed all with warm food, but not in the summer. I give them a great variety of meal, such as wheat, maize, barley, oats, and whatever is most convenient to mix together. I just wet it with cold water, and then scald it with boiling water, and sprinkle it with salt; between meals, I give them whole maize and mangel-wurzel or Swedes cut small; and once or twice a day a little coal, but not too much, as it will be likely to do them harm. I allow them plenty of clean water; and there is one point I am very particular about, not to give them any more food than they will clean up at a time. When pigs are put up fatting, it will be found very beneficial to wash them at least once a week; this is quickly done by experienced hands, and will amply repay any one for the trouble. I also like to have then very often brushed. If you will only try the experiment between this and the common mode of treatment, you will be surprised at the difference. I have no doubt many will say, "What a trouble!" But how can we succeed in anything without trouble? I am certain the cottagers will find their pigs fatten a good deal faster, if they would wash and brush them, and feed them with warm food, instead of giving it to them all like ice. This would be a very easy thing, for most can keep a kettle by the side of the fire all day; they would find themselves well paid for the little extra trouble it might be. Store pigs ought to have their liberty as far as convenient, such as to range in large yards in winter, and the run of a piece of pasture in the summer. They should also be fed two or three times a day. Good bred and well fed store pigs will always consume the refuse from the farm and dairy, when a bad bred one will refuse. I have never known mine refuse anything, in the way of pig food yet, that was offered them, not even the prize animals. In my opinion the generality of pig-troughs are very badly constructed, so as to waste a great deal of the food, and soil it by allowing the pigs to get their fore-feet in. I have tried a great many different sorts, and find those I have brought here to-night to be the best kind I have seen, to prevent both spoiling and soiling; and they are called the light iron Norfolk troughs. They cannot be too flat, according to the size of the pigs, to prevent their getting deformed. Their shape is very often injured through not using a suitable trough. I have a great many sizes, and use them to suit the animal. And now, gentlemen, if any of you would like to see my places and animals at any time, I shall be very happy to show them to you; but I can't say I wish to see you all at one time. I have had as many as sixty or seventy in a day, and this is rather too much of a good thing. (Prolonged cheering.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FRENCH VINTAGE.—The accounts from the wine-producing districts are satisfactory. In many vineyards the vines afford a prospect of an abundant vintage. Should the weather continue to favor their maturity the quality of the wine of this year will be first-rate. Accounts from Nantes state that the progress of the vines to maturity is most satisfactory. Should the present fine weather continue the vintage will commence there from the 10th to the 15th of September. In other districts the owners of vineyards complain that the produce will be diminished from a quarter to a fifth by the excessive heat. A rise has, consequently, taken place in the price of wine.

MELONS are more than usually abundant this year at Marseilles. One small commune, Cavaillon, in the Vaucluse, supplied the Marseilles market with 528,093 red melons, 1,914,776 green melons, and 84,000 water melons. These melons, amounting in number altogether to 5,437,896, were sold on an average at 2fr. 50c. the dozen, representing a round sum of 1,200,000fr. A magnificent revenue, when one considers how small a surface such a crop covers. Some gardeners boast of having already realised 25,000fr. by their melons, and the season is not yet expired.

PATRIOTIC POEM.

[The following beautiful patriotic Poem was read at the Commencement Exercises at Brown University, Providence, R. I., held the first week in September. There is beauty in every line, and a soul-stiring patriotism in every thought. The Poem was by Rev. Dr. Smith of Newton Centre, Mass.]

Fling out the banner on the breeze,
Shake out each starry fold;
Summon the stalwart soldiers forth,
The mighty and the bold;
The bell of freedom from its tower
Its solemn call has tolled.

The sound sweeps wildly o'er the land,
Sweeps o'er the bounding sea;
It echoes from each mountain-top
The anthem of the free;
It snaps the chain which sin has forged;
It sings for liberty.

Marshal the legions for the fight,
The youthful and the brave,
Stand for the noble and the right,
The glorious Union save;
Stand for the cause for which their blood
Our patriot-fathers gave.

Dread not the angry foeman's rage,
Dread not the tempest's crash;
Dread not the billows, though the cliffs
Along the shore they lash;
Dread not the awful thunder's roar,
Nor lightning's piercing flash.

Above the clouds the brilliant sky
Shines in immortal blue;
And light, like Heaven's approving smile,
Streams, in its glory, through;
Be patient, till the strife is o'er;
Have faith to dare and do.

With willing heart Heaven's high behest
Fulfill without alarm;
The foe has planted for our hand
And nursed the conqueror's palm;
And He that bade the sea "Be still,"
The stormy waves will calm.

Then fling the banner to the wind,
The emblem of the free;
Strike the sweet harp-notes that proclaim
The reign of liberty;
And bid the melody rebound
From every trembling key.

And count each star that studs the blue,
Whate'er the past has been,
A wayward wanderer, welcomed back,
To fill its place again;
A loving band of sister-lights,
Just like the old thirteen.

Strike not one jewel from the crest
The loving mother wore,
Re-set the gems upon her breast,
Each where it stood before;
Clasp in the glorious cynosure
The entire dear thirty-four.

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Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The monthly Council meeting was held on Wednesday, May 1st, Earl Powis, President, in the chair. Thirty-seven new members were elected.

Finances.—The Hon. Col. Hood presented the report, from which it appeared that the Secretary's receipts during the past month had been duly examined and found correct. The balance in the hands of the bankers on the 30th April was £3374 15s. 7d.

Journal.—The report of this committee was presented by Mr. Thompson, M. P., the chairman. The Judges of Essays had awarded the prize of £10 to Messrs. W. & H. Raynbird, of Hackwood Park, Basingstoke, for their paper on the Adulteration of Seeds. The essays in classes six and nine for 1860 were not considered worthy of the prize.

Chemical.—Mr. Wren Hoskyns, the chairman of the committee, presented the report, which stated that Professor Voelcker would deliver a lecture on the Manufacture of Cheese, on Wednesday, the 8th May, at twelve o'clock. For this lecture the Professor is preparing two papers, giving the results of the experiments which he has been making on the growth of turnips. The Professor had lately received specimens of a new description of cattle food made from the refuse of the palm nut, and stated to contain 22 per cent of oil. It is now being made of at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, and the Professor hopes to be able to make a detailed analysis of its qualities. This report was adopted. The names of the Earl of Macclesfield and Mr. Humbleston, M. P., were added to the list of the committee.

General, Leeds.—The report of this committee was presented by Lord Walsingham, the chairman, recommending that the time for entries of flax for the Leeds meeting be extended to June 1. Arrangements have been made for procuring a supply of the best hay and forage for the use of the horses in the showyard.

Metropolitan Meeting of 1862.—A deputation, consisting of the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Powis, Lord Walsingham, Sir John Shelly, Bart., M. P., and Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, was appointed to wait on the First Commissioner of her Majesty's Works to confer on the proposed metropolitan meeting.

The President brought forward his motion that it will not be expedient for the Society to hold a dinner in London, in connexion with the show of 1862, which was agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. Thompson, M. P., seconded by the Hon. Colonel Hood, Earl Cathcart was unanimously elected a member of council in the room of Lord Feversham, elected a trustee.

House List.—Agreeable with the by-laws, the Council arranged by ballot an election list, to be recommended by them for adoption at the ensuing general meeting on the 22d inst.

A committee was appointed on the motion of Mr. Fisher Hobbs, seconded by Mr. Thompson, M. P., to re-arrange the districts of England and Wales, where the Society should hold their country meetings.

On the motion of Mr. Brandreth Gibbs, seconded by Mr. Milward, a committee was appointed to consider and recommend what shall be the privileges of the press at the country meetings of the Society—in reference to time of admittance to the yard, and of being furnished with catalogues, and with the awards of the judges.

Mr. Holland, M. P., brought forward his motion, which was seconded by Mr. Fisher Hobbs, that the lecture lately delivered by Professor Simonds, on the Nature and Causes of the Disease known as the Rot of Sheep, should be published in the form of a pamphlet, which was agreed to, the details being referred to the Journal Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

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Broom-Corn.—Mr. R. E. Wood, at Napa, the Reporter states, has raised a fine crop of broom-corn the present year on Cornwell's Addition. Each acre yields 800 pounds of "brush" (i. e., of the upper section of the stalk cut to the proper length for brooms) and 2000 pounds of seed. The brush in its unmanufactured state, readily brings from 6½ to 8 cents a pound, and the seed $20 a tun. It is however the intention of Mr. Wood to work up his stock at home, and he expects from the yield of twelve acres to make 10,000 brooms.

A train of cars recently passed through Rochester, N. Y., bound to Buffalo, to be loaded with Western produce, which was one mile and-a-quarter and thirty rods in length, and was drawn by five locomotives.

Bee Management for August.

With this month, in most sections, the Honey season closes. The Bees continue to expel the drones, and during this period the colonies should be carefully supervised. Those which retain their drones longer than their neighbors, should be marked as suspicious, and an early occasion taken to examine them, to ascertain their condition, so that if found queenless, the proper means may be seasonably used to provide a remedy, by supplying them with a reserve queen, or uniting them with some weak stock known to be sound. Care must also be taken to prevent robbing, to which Bees are much prone at this time. The removal of surplus Honey, or giving additional supplies to such as have insufficient stores for the Winter, should be undertaken only early in the morning or late in the evening, or on some cool day; and should be performed with all possible expedition. Honey-combs must not be placed in exposed situations, nor should the brooding-chamber of movable-comb hives be uncovered for prolonged operations during the hours when Bees are flying briskly. If colonies require to be fed, it should be done only at night, and the feeding-boxes should be removed only in the morning, to avoid attracting Bees by the odor of Honey. The entrances of the hives should likewise be contracted, to enable the Bees the more effectually to defend themselves and their stores in case of attack. All cracks and crevices in old box or basket-hives, through which a Bee might creep, must be closed with soft clay or putty. The greater the number of hives in an apiary, and the more deficient the pasturage, the more diligent must the Bee-keeper be to guard against robbing.

But, in districts where Buckwheat is cultivated, the Bees have usually renewed and abundant pasturage during a part of this month, of which they avail themselves with great eagerness. Where the supply of nectar is ample, and the weather is favorable for gathering, it is well to remove the greater portion of the sealed Honey, to afford the Bees room for storing; and if they can, at the same time, be furnished with empty combs in good condition, they will be greatly aided in their work. Movable-comb hives enable the Bee-keeper to perform this operation with great facility; and if the empty comb be inserted between two full ones, the refilling will proceed still more rapidly. Where buckwheat pasturage can be confidently expected, an increased amount of Honey will be secured, if the queens be confined or removed about three weeks in advance, so as to check the production of brood and consumption of Honey, and also providing an increased number of empty cells. But this process must be cautiously availed of in colonies intended to be wintered, because if the queens are kept in confinement too long, the hives will contain an inadequate number of young and vigorous Bees in the fall. On the other hand, it may be freely used, and with great advantage, in colonies intended to be broke up or united with others.—[American Bee Journal.

◆

Intelligence of the Lark.—A pair of larks had built their nest in a grass-field, where they hatched a brood of young. Very soon after the young were out of their nest, the owner of the field was forced to set the mowers to work, the state of the weather forcing him to cut his grass sooner than usual. As the laborers approached the nest the parent birds seemed to take alarm, and at last the mother laid herself flat upon the ground with outspread wings and tail, while the male bird took one of her young out of the nest, and by dint of pushing and pulling got it on its mother's back. She then flew with her young one over the fields, and soon returned for another. This time the father took his turn to carry one of the offspring, being assisted by the mother in getting it firmly on his back; and in this manner they carried off the whole brood before the mowers had reached their nest.—[Routledge's Ill. Nat. His.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 637 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done.
6

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

Just received, ex ship "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

Being often applied to by acquaintances throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the above card, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15.
24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A fine garden-engine, of capacity to throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office.
5

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

FRUIT
Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
SALE OF FRUITS
For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit
Consignments from any and all
Fruit-Growers,
Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HA-KELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861.
4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers through the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree,
AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS.
—Also—
French Peonies, Hyacinths, Gladiolas, Lilies, Tulips, and other Flowering Plants,
No. 110 California street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A party wanting a few MARES of good quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

HOTELS.

UNION HOUSE!
Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL,
Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged(equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.
HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

123-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. B. COFFIN.
THE VERANDA HOTEL,
Corner Main and Church sts,,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.
DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are now and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive the Springs.
14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 115-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.
20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.
21 R. J. PRESTON.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This new patent churn is now ready to be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................NOV. 1, 1861.

THE "LADIES' DEPARTMENT" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. EVERY Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.

7th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

Wine-Making in Napa.

JOHN Patchett, Esq., of Napa, has been very successful the present year in making Wine, having made between three thousand and four thousand gallons. Mr. Pellet is the Gardener and Wine-Maker, and his system of fermenting through water by means of a siphon is the true one, as it secures the aroma to the Wine. His Wine sells readily at $1 a gallon by the cask, and $1 50 in small quantities, Brandy $5. Mr. Patchett has an excellent Vineyard, a good Wine-cellar, and is yearly making improvements.

A Big Grape-Vine.

AT one of the prettiest Cottage-Homes—a quiet and beautiful retreat, right under the brow of the mountain—at the head of Brown's Valley, Napa, we found a Grape-Vine trained over a frame in the yard. The Grapes hung in great clusters, a beautiful sight, the crop on this one Vine being over one thousand pounds! This was at the residence of Mr. Bassford, a truly beautiful spot, having all the surroundings of a fruitful Orchard and Garden, and beautiful scenery from every point.

A Good Vineyard.

DR. G. B. Crane, of St. Helena, has a very fine young Vineyard of thirty-two acres of California Grapes, and five acres of Foreign Grapes. He adopts the system of close pruning. He cultivates the ground well, keeps all weeds down, and makes his Vineyard speak to his credit. We take pleasure in noticing a well cared-for Vineyard. Others who plant will do well to imitate a good example.

Another Good Vineyard.

MR. Larrimer, near Napa, out in the hollow of one of the pretty little mountains, has a very choice Vineyard, his Vines yielding a very excellent crop of Grapes of very superior quality. There is no mistake but these hillsides and hilltops around Napa will prove to be superior for the Vine.

THE remainder of the course of lectures advertised by the Mechanics' Institute, has been postponed until further notice. Supposed cause, the slim attendance at those delivered.

The City of Napa.

THE city of Napa, with all her fine farms and goodly business men, together with a host of the sturdy yeomanry, hard-working, industrious farmers as is found in any county, with all these means of prosperity, yet it is admitted that it is "hard times" in Napa. Money scarce and business dull; and yet we can perceive, we think, the cause of this depression.

The *great wealth of Napa* is her Wheat crop, and although many suppose that crop is mostly sold, yet we *guess* that there is at this moment in the Public Warehouses, Mills, and Private Granaries, from twelve to fifteen million pounds of Wheat, worth more than a quarter of a million dollars. Now, as all branches of trade and business depends chiefly upon *money* to move the wheels, would not the sale of one-half of this amount make things lively? We only ask for information, and *guess*, for our part, that it would be so, and that Farmers would find a great relief in every department if such results should be accomplished. We visited the Mills and Warehouses, and some of the principal Farms, and are satisfied that Napa, dull as it may be, has plenty of wealth, though some of the experimenting farmers may have been unfortunate in their speculations.

In Sage's Warehouse, there is now about 20,000 sacks Wheat. No Barley or Oats. We examined several parcels, to see if Farmers had improved upon former years in cleaning their grain. One lot raised by D. McLelland, on the Shultye Farm, was a lot of very superior Chile Wheat, finely cleaned, and highly creditable for its excellence. Another lot of extra wheat by Mr. Colman, but badly broken by the cleaning mill. One lot from the "Glassford" Farm very fine Red Australian. This was in part in hemp sacks. (Farmers should always remember that hemp sacks breed rats and mice sure, they should never put Wheat in hemp sacks.) There was one lot by J. Pinkerton of extra Chile Wheat, its excellent condition was highly honorable to him as a grower.

Capt. Phillips' Warehouse has now about 35,000 sacks Wheat. In this Warehouse we found a fine lot of Wheat raised by Mr. Sacket, a truly creditable lot—fair, plump berry, well-cleaned and bright Chile Wheat. Several other parcels of excellent Wheat.

In Lawley's Warehouse we found 20,000 sacks; several parcels very fine.

At Matthew & Clark's we did not obtain particulars; probably about as much as at Mr. Lawley's. Thus, in these four Warehouses we found ninety thousand sacks Wheat, and in private store about two-thirds the quantity, making something like fifteen million pounds, approximating to *seven thousand tons.* Well done, Napa. This, too, after large sales have been already made. This is from known parcels; besides, there are probably many small lots, whose aggregate would make two or three million pounds.

There are two Flouring Mills in Napa. The Napa Mills, by Cornell & Co.; they have three runs of stones, two for Wheat and one for Feed, and turn out fifty-five barrels of flour per day—fifteen hours. They buy the lower priced Wheat, from $1 50 to $1 65, and clean it, and have in store 2000 sacks.

The Vernon Mills have recently been removed so as to be upon the banks of the creek, to secure an excellent *water front*, and thus save a great expense on receiving Wheat and Shipping Flour, which can now be passed directly upon schooners on the stream from the Mill. The Vernon Mills are owned by Messrs. Heald, Cooper & Kesler, all practical working men. Mr. Heald, a millwright; Mr. Cooper, a miller; and Mr. Kesler, the business man, to receive grain and ship flour; thus, by a division of labor, a system complete is effected, which results in great good as well as a pecuniary benefit.

The Vernon Mills buy the very purest and best Wheat only, and having a grand cleaner attached to their mill they are enabled to make the very best of Flour, which has now obtained great favor and commands quick sales at extra rates. The mill has three run stones, two for Wheat, one for feed, and they turn out every twelve hours eighty to ninety barrels of Flour.

This mill has one of the best cleaners in the country, and cleaned last year 20,000 sacks. This year they inform us that the farmers generally have better and cleaner Wheat, yet they are cleaning large quantities for shipping abroad, and double-cleaning quantities for *seed wheat,* for planting. This new cleaner of the Vernon Mills throws off the refuse in three lots: First, the mixed grain—barley, oats, and other grain; second, the smaller grain and broken grain for chicken feed; and third, chaff. The whole apparatus works to a charm. *Every farmer should have his Seed Wheat cleaned at this Mill.*

This mill is large and spacious, and with an excellent engine of five-horse motive power, moves all the machinery well. The foundation of the mill is of stone, four feet deep and two feet thick. Ingham's improved smut mill, their own invented cleaner, and the best gearing causes the mill to move finely, quietly, and well.

The burr mill-stones were once used in the old mill on "Telegraph Hill." The Vernon Mills have some of the finest samples of Wheat we have seen in this State; this made into Flour under their careful supervision, secures to this mill a high reputation for the best Flour.

We saw samples of superb Wheat from Mr. Eggleston's farm; also, a lot of beautiful Seed Wheat, samples of which are at our office.

Some idea may be had of the farming of Napa when we say we found the following crops where we called: One farm 3500 sacks, one 3000, another 1500, several 1000, and many 500 to 1000 each, and the greater part of it fully cleaned and in good sacks, a vast improvement from former years.

Napa has done well and nobly as a producing county.

THE corner stone of the new Dashaway Hall, to be erected on Post street, near Dupont, will be laid with due ceremony on Tuesday, November 5th. In the evening there will be a grand ball, the proceeds of which will go to the building fund.

Goodyear's Bar.

THIS place has been famous in the years past as a mining town, and "great strikes" have been made. Goodyear's is about seven miles from Downieville; quite a picturesque place—a few stores, restaurant, and lodgings; stage stable and lots of mining, carried on, however, mostly now by those gleaners for gold, the Chinese. Cultivation has got a foot hold, to show what can be done here high up in the Sierras. The principal garden here is that of Mr. Clapp, which is some thirty acres, commenced in '56-57. There are between 350 to 400 trees, which were all loaded heavily with fine fruit; some of the trees (apple) had fruit that would realize $50 per tree. A few grape-vines were full of fruit; in fact, all the trees were overladen and propped up. This orchard was too much irrigated and too little cultivated, and vegetables grown among trees, which is injurious to the tree, and the produce is never so good; vegetables raised under trees receive little or no sun, are not ripe, therefore unhealthy. This garden of only thirty acres produced in '60 about $2400 in fruit, as all good fruit brings high prices in the mountains. There is a good smoke-house on this place, where fine bacon-sides and hams are cured. The place is a pretty spot—a neat cottage and buildings, and all the materials for a pleasant home.

Dr. Kenlieff has a garden and some fine fruit trees; a spot which is susceptible of great improvement, and a good income. There were several other spots where by and by good gardens will be made. Higher up on the creek are several gardens and orchards, each and all constantly being improved; we had not time to visit them, which we regretted. These belonged to Messrs. Cooper, Kuders, W. Shine, Geo. Duncan, Campbell, and Mr. Beauchamp. There is a confidence in mountain cultivation, and soon all the miners' cabins will have little gardens, each miner giving an hour or two to his home garden, and enjoying the fruit by his own hands.

The drive and the scenery to and from Goodyear's to Downieville is a grand one—wild, precipitous, and exciting; like goats skipping from crag to crag on the mountain side, so appears the traveling at a distance, as they wind around the steep mountain sides. There is a kind of charm to us in this wild scenery, where the mountains shut out the sun at mid-day—and thus it appears here. Our visit repaid us well for any danger or fatigue experienced. We were greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Clapp for courteous hospitality which made our trip more agreeable. Visitors to Downieville should spend a little time at Goodyear's and vicinity, there is much to be seen.

Freedom of Speech and Freedom of the Press.

THESE are the two great anchors of our liberties, and while we advocate them, we would not for a moment have them abused. Both should be well tempered with a love for Right, for Truth, and Human Progress.

Our journal is *not* a political paper, and we never allow ourselves or our correspondents to present subjects that will infringe upon the rights of others, in feelings or sentiments; yet at the same time we claim to publish an *independent journal,* and above all things else we claim the *right* to plead the cause of our common country. We wish at all times and under all circumstances to be known as a true American citizen, loving and living for that glorious Constitution, and that bright starry flag, the best and brightest that was ever made for or floated over human beings!

Some time since, in our number of August 30th, we published the following words. We felt them to be true then; we feel them to be true now; but it so happened that these words touched a tender spot upon some of our readers. A few have sent us their *compliments* in various forms. We copy one of the epistles; here is the language:

> "I suppose you have a bill against me. * * * If you will send that bill I will settle up, and I wish you to discontinue my paper. * * * I suppose you stand in need of the money to pay to be in company with such an *intelligent audience* as assemble to hear Starr King's Lectures!"

The following is the article alluded to:

> WHO IS RIGHT?—Let any one go upon the stage in front of an audience like the one assembled at Starr King's Lecture, then go before one opposed to the Union, and the question will be decided Who is right? if the intelligent countenance of Men can speak, or the presence of intelligent Women is any proof.

Now we have simply, plainly, and kindly to say: What is there in that paragraph to find fault with? We must judge a cause by those who assemble to sustain it, and we appeal to all candid minds if the figure we made is not a true one? However, in this case we have the pleasure to say: *we received payment for one and a-half year's back dues.* Some good came to us; and we say to all who entertain the same feelings to us because *we speak for our Country, its Constitution, and its Flag,* let them do the same thing, *Pay up! Pay up!* and we should receive considerable means that we have long been waiting for, so that we might do more for our Country, its Constitution, and the Flag! to which we shall cling, and for which we will labor, write, and speak—kindly, firmly, truthfully, but fearlessly—while God gives us life and strength.

All such letters as the one alluded to we shall preserve. They are at the service of all our patrons. The original can be seen at our Office. It would serve no good purpose if we should publish the name and county.

A Large Vineyard.

MESSRS. Sigrist & Brothers, about four miles from Napa, out on the rising ground, have a fine vineyard of sixty acres, yet young, but in a fine growing condition, having made a very excellent growth this year. It is now second year from cuttings. They will plant one hundred acres more. They also intend to build a fine Wine Cellar and Wine Press. Their attention has been abstracted by their herds of cattle which they are now selling, when they will give all their time to vine-growing and wine-making. We wish them much success.

New Cinnabar Mine in Napa County.

THERE has been recently opened an extensive Cinnabar vein in Pope's Valley, Napa county, which promises to be rich. This was discovered by Mr. John Newman, of Pope's Valley. The Cinnabar was discovered by means of the fires which are made to burn off the chaparral. This exposed the outcroppings of the Cinnabar.

A Company has been formed with an incorporated capital of $192,000, being 192 shares of $1000 each. A Board of Directors has been chosen as follows: J. Newman, J. Butler, J. S. Stark, F. P. Gilmore, and J. B. Sharp; Mr. J. Newman is President of the Board. Some ten tuns of the ore has been dug out, and promises well, and samples of picked ore are now being tested, preparatory to an immediate working of the mine on a large scale. Quite an interest is felt in the enterprise. We have samples sent us that appear well.

Napa Pottery.

WE made a visit to the Napa Pottery at Brown's Valley, Napa, the present week, and was pleased to see such a work under so good headway. B. Dennison & Co., are the proprietors. Clay of most excellent quality is found near the factory. This pottery was commenced a year since, and has turned out some very excellent ware; all kinds of ware for the dairy and household use and all kinds for trade. Churns, milk pans, butter pots, bowls, mugs, jugs, pitchers, and the new bean pots. Much of this ware is the glazed or enameled ware, and very fine. This factory has made about $2000 worth the past year from one wheel. They hope to increase their business largely this year. Flower pots are also made. Farmers and Ranchmen should remember and patronize their own "home-ware." Messrs. Dennison & Co., should be careful about *Butter Pots,* it is so difficult to make these that will not leak. Messrs. Gilmore & Blain, Napa, sell this ware.

COMPLETION OF THE OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.—The Overland Telegraph was completed through and announced as ready for business on the 24th October, thus forming a continuous line of wire from San Francisco to New York. The completion of this gigantic enterprise is an event that may well be considered of the greatest importance in our history, and deserving of commemoration. Any great public demonstration on the occasion, however, was repressed by the mournful news, among the first that came through, announcing the death of Col. E. D. Baker (who fell while gallantly leading his troops), which cast a gloom over our community. The papers of Friday morning last, for the first time published dispatches from New York and other Eastern cities, dated the day previous. Congratulations on the completion of the great enterprise were exchanged over the wires between the prominent officials, as well as the officers of the Telegraph Company. Communication has since been somewhat interrupted, owing to the destruction of the line in Missouri by the rebels. But this will soon be remedied, and daily dispatches be received from the East.

RICH GOLD MINES IN OREGON.—Rich gold mines are reported to have been discovered in Oregon. They are in the Nez Perces District, on Salmon river, east of the Cascade Mountains. The Oregon papers publish long accounts, apparently reliable, from those who have visited and worked them, and as well as can be judged, there appears to be no humbug about the matter. The amount of gold taken out, however, in a short time, seems to be almost fabulous, being as high as $25 from a pan of dirt, or anywhere from $50 to $500 a day to the hand, with rockers. These rich mines were first discovered in a small valley by a party of prospectors, who had camped to hunt game. As miners rushed in, rich strikes were made in other places, and the area of the mines is about 50 by 30 miles. The reports from these mines were generally credited in Oregon, and large numbers were on their way to them. There would seem to be no reason why rich placers should not exist in Oregon as well as California, and these reports seem to establish such a fact.

THE PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY BURNED.—We regret to chronicle the destruction of this establishment by fire, which occurred on the 24th. It was located at Black Point, close to the water and near the city, but as it was not accessible to fire-engines, nothing could be done to save it. The fire commenced in the engine-room. It was the property of Messrs. Heyneman, Pick & Co., in prime working order, an expenditure of $10,000 having recently been made upon it, and doing a large and profitable business. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the insurance stated to be $40,000. The proprietors are to commence rebuilding immediately.

TELEGRAPH RATES.—At present the Telegraph Company are charging the following rates for dispatches overland: From San Francisco to St. Louis, for the first words, $5; for each additional word, 45 cents. From San Francisco to New York or Washington, for the first ten words, $6 75; for every additional word, 52 cents. Contrary to all precedent, the new regulations include the date of the dispatch. This should be changed.

THE HARP STOVE.—No stove now manufactured is so generally esteemed as the beautiful "Harp Stove," patented by Barstow, of Providence, R. I., and sold by A. G. Ernest, Stockton, who is agent for the Pacific coast. J. G. Ils, Washington street, in this city, has them for sale. We know their worth, and can bespeak for them a favorable reception—they are the handsomest finished stoves known.

STALLIONS AT AUCTION.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the sale of the valuable stallions BayState Champion and St. Lawrence, which takes place at Fish's Black Hawk Stable, Pine street, near Sansome, on Friday, Nov. 1st, at eleven A. M. They are really fine animals, with good pedigrees, and will no doubt command considerable attention.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Executive Board of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday week, the business under consideration being the printing of the Annual Report, making provision for the payment of the expenses attending the late Exhibition, and matters in general connected with the financial affairs of the Society. It argues to the credit of the Board in a very important particular, that the cash premiums, with the exception of $48, have all been promptly paid, and the diplomas, with the exception of fourteen, have all been delivered. This is an improvement over the time occupied last year, and one which will have its good effect in promoting an increase of exhibitors at the Fair of 1862. The total cost of the grounds and building of the Society has reached the sum of $17,000. The improvements at the Cattle-Grounds and Race-Track have involved an expenditure of about $1500. There is left an indebtedness upon the hands of the Society amounting to about $12,000. The estimated value of the entire property is $32,000. Among the expenditures of the present year is about $2000, being a balance remaining unpaid on the expenses of the Exhibition of 1860. The profits of the Society from the proceeds of the Fair of 1861 amount to nearly $5000. No aid has yet been received from the city or county, although the former has agreed to submit to a vote of the people at the next Special or General Election, a proposition to appropriate one thousand dollars to the benefit of the Society. The county could not appropriate a less sum with any degree of grace. The people of Sacramento have willingly submitted to a direct taxation for the support of the "State" Agricultural Society, and more than reaped an equivalent through the receipt of the vast amount of money required to meet the expenses of the thousands who thronged that city during the late State Fair. With regard to the influence of our Home-Fairs towards the advancement of the interests of this District, we may be permitted to state (and there is no excuse for blindness to the fact) that within the past eighteen months, and since the organization of the Society, the importation of blood-stock into San Joaquin county alone, has exceeded in value the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The benefits otherwise derived are too well and generally recognized any longer to be regarded as a subject of question.—[Stockton Independent.

CALIFORNIA COTTON.—Several experiments in Cotton-growing are reported by the California press, as well as some by the Utah papers. The California Cotton is the best. The Visalia Sun mentions a fine specimen of "Silk-Cotton," raised in Tulare county, in the Kings River and Four Creeks country, from Texas seed. It was grown on sandy soil, containing no alkali, of which there are tens of thousands of acres lying unimproved in the county. The Cotton was planted in May, and the bolls sent were picked in September, but the plant is still in bloom. The stalks are about five feet high, and they cannot sustain the weight of the Cotton. Want of facilities prevents its being irrigated sufficiently early, and even under untoward circumstances the stalks produced an average of 126 bolls each. It requires to be irrigated about four times during the season, including once in September, and will continue to bloom until stopped by the frosts, which in this section hold off until November. The Sun says Tulare county would produce more than enough to supply the demand for home consumption in this State.

CHINESE SUGAR-CANE IN NAPA COUNTY.—The Napa Reporter of the 19th, makes this mention of Sorghum sirup and the cane crop in Napa county: We yesterday tasted a sample of sirup made from the Chinese sugar-cane, by Mr. Teal, of Hot Spring Township. It appeared to us to be fully equal in flavor to the best brands of sirup from the East. Mr. Teal has about twelve acres of cane, and thinks from results thus far, that the yield will be from 160 to 180 gallons to the acre. Several others in this county have planted more or less ground in cane this year, and we shall be pleased to learn what the result is in detail; whether profitable or otherwise. We are inclined to the belief that in a few years we shall be independent of the East for our supply of sirup. A large sum is sent out of the State annually for this article, but if the experimental crop of the present year prove remunerative, we shall undoubtedly be able to keep a corresponding amount of our gold at home.

TREATING SUGAR-CANE AND BEET-ROOT JUICE.—The French papers describe, in glowing terms, a discovery in sugar making lately brought before the Parisians by M. Rosseau. The saccharine juice, when first extracted from plants is colorless, but it has such an affinity for oxygen after leaving the cells of the plant that it very soon becomes dark in color and changed in character by exposure to the atmosphere. To prevent this chemical action—principally due to the albumine of the juice—the sulphate of lime, sulphur and various substances have been used. Rosseau's process consists in removing the albumine in the juice by mixing a very small quantity of sulphate of lime with the juice immediately when extracted, heating it up to 212° in a boiler, when the albumine rises to the surface and is skimmed off. About eight per cent of hydrated protoxyde of iron is now stirred in, and this, it is said, neutralizes all the changeable part of the juice and leaves it colorless. The juice is now simply evaporated to obtain beautiful crystals, without the usual tedious and expensive operations of filtration through animal charcoal, etc.

SAN JOAQUIN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society has elected the following Vice and Honorary Vice-Presidents: San Joaquin, J. Sarles, W. B. West, Vice Presidents. Honorary Vice Presidents, Calaveras, Dr. W. H. Jones and Harris Garcelon; Tuolumne, E. S. Jarvis, George Gardner; Mariposa, Dr. Burkhalter, L. A. Holmes; Tulare, Nathan Baker, Peter Goodhue; Merced, G. W. Halstead, Samuel Scott; Stanislaus, I. D. Morley, S. M. Gallup; Fresno, A. C. Bulloch, Charles Lewis.

SEEDING WITH CLOVER AFTER CORN.—W. J. Pettee, in the Country Countryman says: The writer has been in the habit for several consecutive seasons, immediately after the last hoeing of corn (which has been cultivated as level as practicable), of sowing clover seed, by going between each row one way, and carefully scattering the seeds under the leaves and stalks at the rate of 15 pounds to the acre, and usually with good success. The corn seems to shade the seed sufficiently to protect it from the too powerful heat of the sun, and if the land is in good tilth, a good catch is secured for pasturing or plowing under.

A NEW VEGETABLE.—There has lately been exhibited, at several meetings of the Royal Horticultural Society, a new vegetable, which promises to become a permanent institution among kitchen garden crops. It is a cabbage in the form of Brussels sprouts. The stem is about a foot high, bearing on its summit a good-size hearted cabbage, of the ordinary character; but the stem is covered with small cabbages about the size of a small dessert apple, and these, when cooked, form an excellent dish, partaking of the flavor of a nice summer cabbage, and without the strong Savoy flavor which distinguishes the Brussels sprouts.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Postmaster of Sacramento has received authority to make a contract for carrying the mail by land direct from Sacramento to Napa, and from thence to Petaluma.

The Mountain Messenger brags that mountain potatoes are the best raised in California—never diseased and always mealy.

Silver ore has been discovered in Contra Costa county, near Martinez, and there is thought to be an abundant quantity, of a quality to pay.

A new vein of coal has been recently discovered in Contra Costa county, a few miles from the town of San Pablo. The coal seems to be bituminous.

Wherever received in this State the news of Col. Baker's death excited profound sorrow, and repressed the contemplated rejoicings over the completion of the overland telegraph.

The Sunday law is said to be observed to the letter by every business house in Weaverville. In San Francisco, we should say from our observations, that the law is "more honored in the breach than the observance."

The first wine made in Tulare county was on the ranch of James Persian, and yielded 1200 gallons to the acre; it was pronounced by good judges equal to the best wine raised in California.

The Marysville Appeal and Marysville Democrat, the former a Republican paper, and the latter Union Democratic, have united their destinies. The editorial control of the paper will be under the editors of the Appeal.

The County Surveyor of Contra Costa is engaged in surveying the tracts of tule land lying on the San Joaquin river, in that county. There is a large quantity of this kind of land in Contra Costa which must be of great value, so soon as properly reclaimed.

The weather, says the Marysville Appeal, has been delicious during the present month—neither too hot nor too cold. The singular exemption from rain is a subject of general comment. For twelve years before there has invariably been at least a sprinkle in this valley, during October. About same here.

The Odd Fellows throughout the State are making arrangements to properly commemorate the death of Thomas Wildey, founder of the Order in America, and the first Grand Sire in the Grand Lodge of the United States. His death occurred at Baltimore on the 19th of October.

We see it stated that J. D. Patterson's Emigrant train of six wagons, twenty men and one family, having a drove of 170 rams, and 340 ewes, of French Merino breed, besides 102 head of horses and cattle, is in Plumas county, en route for the Sacramento valley. A portion of the stock has since arrived here.

Col. Wright, now in command of this coast, has received information to the effect that Gen. Mansfield has been ordered here to relieve him. Col. Wright will, upon the arrival of Gen. Mansfield, repair to Oregon. This will relieve the apprehensions of many with regard to Denver's coming here.

The Sportsman's haunt is what the Trinity Journal calls the country between Minersville and Trinity Center, where brown and grizzly bears and deer are plentiful, and elk are seen in droves. One Leach lately killed three bears in one afternoon. They had been slaying his cattle.

The great race between Selaya and Carr, which came off in Alameda county, resulted in the triumph of the latter. The race was 100 yards, Carr having six feet the start, and coming out two feet ahead. Subsequently the Alameda Gazette learns that Selaya, who was beaten in the race had been shot at his ranch by a Mexican, for reasons growing out of the race.

In order to have connection with the railroads now contemplated and in progress in Central California, the Shasta Courier urges the building of one from Oroville to Red Bluff, and thence to Shasta. The distance from Oroville to Red Bluff is sixty-two miles, and from the latter place to Shasta forty miles—total, one hundred and two miles. The entire route is a very favorable one—no hill grading of much difficulty.

A terrific stage accident occurred on the Goodyear Hill road, near Downieville, on 19th Oct. The stage was heavily loaded, and in making a turn in the road, the horses were frightened by some wild animals, and sprang sideways, by which the stage was drawn over the bank and precipitated down the hill about three hundred yards. Three Chinamen were killed, and several Americans badly bruised. Three of the horses were killed.

The boiler of Bassom's steam flouring mill, at San Jose, exploded on Wednesday evening, October 23d. The Mercury says the shock shook the whole city. The building in front of the mill, stored with grain, was blown into complete ruin, and the main building very much damaged. The wreck of the boiler house was scattered in all directions. Several men were in the engine room at the time, yet no one was seriously injured. The guage indicated ninety pounds of steam at the time of the explosion. This was one of the finest flour mills in the State—built at an expense of about $90,000.

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From the East.

The first through-dispatch from the East brought the following news of a fight on the Potomac, and the death of Col. Baker. It is dated Washington, Oct. 21:

Gen. Stone crossed the Potomac this morning with a portion of his command, at Edwards' Ferry, and the other at Harrison's Island. Skirmishing began between the enemy in uncertain numbers and a part of Gen. Stone's command as early as 9 o'clock this morning, and continued with much effect until 5 P. M., when large reinforcements of the enemy appeared upon our right, which was commanded by Col. Baker. The Union forces engaged were about 1800, and were attacked by a force supposed to number from 5000 to 6000; at this juncture Col. Baker fell at the head of his brigade, while gallantly cheering on his men. Immediately before he fell, he dispatched Major Young to Gen. Stone to apprise him of the condition of affairs, and Gen. Stone proceeded in person towards the right to take command, but in the confusion created by the fall of Col. Baker, the right wing sustained repulse with considerable loss. Gen. Stone reports that the right wing retired in good order.

Several small engagements in Missouri resulted in victories for the Federals.

A dispatch dated Washington, Oct. 23, says: The success of the movement of Gen. Stone and Gen. Banks across the Potomac is now established, as the enemy did not make further resistance to it yesterday. All accounts agree that our men conducted themselves nobly in the affair of Monday evening. Col. Baker made his will on Saturday last, and deposited it with Col. Webb, and when he left for the field he said to the latter: "I shall participate in battle in 48 hours. If I fall, I request you to take charge of my body." The funeral was to have taken place in Washington on the 23d inst. Great preparations were making for the obsequies. A dispatch to the N. Y. World says: An impression is being created that Gen. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat as ordered when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young, of Baker's regiment, says there was no possible retreat save by swimming the Potomac. The only flat by which they got over had been sunk. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Gen. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city. The N. Y. World's dispatch states that only the Rhode Island officers stood by their guns at Edwards' Ferry, the men retreating early in the fray.

The California Regiment went into action with 689 officers and men. The drowned are 50, killed 30, prisoners 300, wounded 125—total 505; safe 184.

On or about the 23d Price was in the vicinity of Springfield with all his force; Sigel with a small force of the Federal army was two days' march north of him at Bolivar; Lane was at Osceola, three days north of Sigel; Hunter and McKinstry were approaching Warsaw, about four days behind Lane; and Fremont, with the main army, was about two days from Lane. The general belief among the officers at Warsaw was that Price could not get away, but must fight or surrender.

A detachment of U. S. cavalry broke up a rebel camp at Buffalo Mills, ten miles from Camp Cole Creek, on Tuesday night, killing 17, wounding a large number, taking 19 prisoners, a number of horses, and 32 wagons.

The Latest News.

Dispatches were published by the Bulletin of last evening, dated Quincy, Ill., October 30, from the reporter of the Associated Press, which say: The advance guard of Fremont's army, under Sigel, entered Springfield on Sunday, the 27th. The remaining division was expected on the day following. It is said Price will make a stand at Sarcoxie, having been reinforced by A. S. Johnston. Fremont will push on south as fast as possible, and give battle. Gen. Lane captured a transportation train of the enemy and several prisoners, in Bates county a few days ago. A body of rebels at Dyer's Mills, had surrendered to Gen. J. B. Hudson, of the State Militia, and on giving up their arms they were allowed to return to their homes.

The Richmond papers contain accounts of the battle near Leesburg. They say they had 15 regiments on the ground, but that only part of them were engaged. They claim a decisive victory, with 400 prisoners, 3 pieces of artillery, 2 flags, and several hundred muskets. They admit a loss of 300. There are now over 50,000 rebels at Leesburg.

The great fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe Oct. 30—the Wabash taking the lead at daylight, when a gun was fired as a signal. The Cahawba brought up the rear. The vessels, about 50 in number, formed in a line a few miles down the Road, and went out between the Capes in splendid style. The Baltic, Ocean Express and Vanderbilt, had in tow the Great Republic, Illinois and Golden Eagle. The morning was most beautiful. The scene was the finest ever witnessed on this Continent.

The case of suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by order of the President, in regard to soldiers of the army more particularly, came up in Court at Washington, Oct. 29. Chief Justice Dunlap delivered an opinion, which is, in substance, that he respectfully protests against the right claimed by the President to interrupt proceedings in this case.

At Philadelphia, Oct. 29, the privateersman Thomas Quigley, David Mullows, and Edward Rodorman, were convicted of piracy.

New York, October 30.—The steamer Columbia arrived here from Havana, brings news that things are quite warlike there. A large fleet was fitting out for Mexico. The English Minister had called on the Rebel Commissioners in full uniform, and presented them to the Captain-General of Cuba. The Captain of the pirate Jeff Davis lately arrived at Havana.

Stocks in New York are quoted as follows: Pacific Mail Steamship Co., 95; California 7's, 81¼.

Reliable information from Virginia confirms the story of discontent and murmuring not only in camp, but among all classes, of the management of affairs by the so-called Southern Government, which subjects them to continued sacrifices and privations, and bestows no advantages in return. It is believed that, but for the overawing presence of the Southern army, Eastern Virginia would now be ready to return to loyalty.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, in his speech at Herts, acknowledged that the European monarchies were jealous of the overshadowing power and influence of the United States, and hence he, with, we presume, others of his class, wishes for the dissolution of the Confederacy.

General Wool has about 9000 troops under his command. Colonel Magruder's threat to take Newport News has been treated only with contempt. They are in expectation of startling news from the Southern coast, at Fortress Monroe, in the course of a few weeks.

Secretary Cameron will insist on General Fremont's instant obedience to all the orders of the President and General Scott, which up to this time Gen. Fremont has disobeyed; he would also insist on the promulgation of the President's modification of Gen. Fremont's proclamation, which has not yet been done.

The English Board of Trade returns for August show that the exports to the United States had fallen off during the month of August over a quarter of a million of pounds sterling in value, when compared with those for the month of August, 1860.

Rains in the Western States.—Recent letters from Illinois give us the information that many of the Western States have suffered from heavy rains during the months of September and October. The abundant harvest of grain has, in many instances, been ruined by the rains which have caused it to sprout, and many stalks have actually become green with the growing blades, while potatoes are rotting in the ground.

North Carolinians Seceding from Secessia.—A dispatch from Washington, Oct. 25th says: The Rev. T. W. Conway, Chaplain of the 9th Regiment New York Volunteers, now at Hatteras Inlet, has been sent by General Wool with information to the Government in reference to the loyal people of Hyde county, North Carolina. He brings with him a declaration of independence, adopted by the leading citizens of that county at Hatteras church, in which they declare themselves free and independent of the Southern Confederacy. It is part of Mr. Conway's mission to select arms for these Union men, who only wait for means, arms, and opportunity to strike a death blow to the despotism with which they have been oppressed. The President has promised to use his best efforts to assist them and provide them with weapons. Mr. Conway brings information that these people are actually starving for the want of food and clothing.

Value of Land in the Interior.—Last week, a tract of 320 acres of land located on the Mokelumne Hill road, near the Fifteen Mile House, was sold at private sale for $20 per acre. A year ago this same land could not have been sold for $10 per acre. It is of an excellent quality, producing immense crops of barley, oats, and wheat, and having a good deal of timber upon it. Whilst on this subject, we may remark that it is singular that the reclaimed lands on the lower Sacramento river readily rent from $20 to $30 per acre, and even as high as $36 per acre annually, when there are tens of thousands of acres of precisely the same kind of lands in the western part of this county, fronting on navigable waters, a good title to which may be obtained at less cost than is paid by western settlers on Government land. We are also assured by gentlemen who own farms in the San Joaquin tule region, that the whole cost of reclamation does not equal the expense of fencing and cross-fencing in the upland country. When once properly ditched and drained, they are more valuable than any other lands in the State—producing the heaviest crops of whatever may be sowed or planted. They are almost exempt from the casualty of drought, and were annually overspread with an alluvial wash, which answers all the purposes of a thorough manuring, and guarantees a soil as inexhaustible as the valley of the Nile.—[Stockton Independent.

Rents of Farm Lands in San Joaquin County. Notwithstanding the cheapness of good grain lands in many localities, farms in San Joaquin county are renting readily at $7 to $10 per acre for a single year. Most of them, it is true, are well fenced, and require no outlay beyond the labor of plowing and sowing.

The Commerce of the Country.—Statistics and estimates gathered and made for the Government show conclusively, remarks a New York journal, that the foreign demand for breadstuffs from this country must largely exceed the demand of any previous year. It is susceptible of positive proof that we must receive for our cereals within the present fiscal year, more money from Europe than we have heretofore received for both food and cotton, and that, supposing we shall not this year sell one pound of cotton to Europe, we shall yet have a large balance in our favor, which will be payable in specie. If our imports decrease as rapidly as they have done, or if but the present rate of importations be continued, the excess of specie importations will be so large as to make this country the great depository of the precious metals. It is the commercial convulsions in England and France, and the great marts of Europe that must speedily be felt, that gives such a tone of bitterness to the business men of those places when considering the rebellion now in progress here. It is the universal testimony of our representatives abroad, that the North is deemed by European business men as in fault for the disasters that threaten European commerce and manufactures, and it is universally desired that the South should be permitted to declare its independence, and to have that independence recognized by the North. They seem unable to get rid of the belief that the South were their great consumers, as they estimate the falling off of our imports as due entirely to the discontinuance of trade between the North and South, never comprehending that the decrease is owing almost entirely to the economy being practiced in the free States, and consequent upon the war.

Invincibility of Freedom.—There can hardly be anything in English literature equal to the following burning sentiment, uttered by the lamented Baker in his address at the American Theater, San Francisco, prior to his departure for Washington as Oregon's Senator:

> As for me, I dare not, will not be false to Freedom. Where the feet of my youth were planted, there, by Freedom, my feet shall ever stand. I will walk beneath her banner; I will glory in her strength. I have watched her in history struck down on a hundred chosen fields of battle. I have seen her friends fly from her; her foes gather around her. I have seen her bound to the stake; I have seen them give her ashes to the winds. But when they turned to exult, I have seen her again meet them face to face, resplendent, in complete steel, brandishing in her right hand the flaming sword, red with insufferable light. I take courage. The people gather around her. The Genius of America will at last lead her sons to Freedom.

The clipper Neptune's Car, partly owned in one of the Rebel States, has been duly libelled, and is now in charge of the United States Marshal. She lately arrived from New York with a full freight.

National Loan.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 14th day of November next, at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., in this city, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the Act of July 17, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the note.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing, and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes as aforesaid will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

D. W. CHEESMAN,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., and Subscription Agent.
San Francisco, October 19, 1861. 7

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.

....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

STALLIONS
AT AUCTION!

Friday, Nov. 1st, 1861,
At 11 o'clock, A. M.,
AT BLACK HAWK STABLES, T. A. FISH & CO., PROPRIETORS,
317 Pine street, between Sansome and Montgomery.

We will sell, by order of JOEL MERCHANT, Esq.,
Two Valuable Stallions,
KNOWN AS
BAY STATE CHAMPION,
AND
ST. LAWRENCE.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

Bay State Champion is a beautiful bay, with black points, and without mark, stands fifteen and a quarter hands high, weighs 1164 pounds, and can trot a mile in three minutes to wagon, and for style and action is not surpassed by any horse in the State. Bay State Champion was sired by Old Green Mountain, by Gifford, by Woodbury, by Justin Morgan. He was raised by Silas Hale, Esq., of South Roylston, Massachusetts. His dam, Alice, was by Sherman, by Justin Morgan.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE:

St. Lawrence is a deep bay, with black points, no marks, stands sixteen and a half hands high, weighs 1250 pounds; was five years old the 14th day of last June. He was raised in Toronto, Canada; was sired by St. Lawrence, who trotted his mile in 2:45 at four years of age; he by the old original St. Lawrence, who trotted his mile in 2:28. His sire was out of the full-blood Norman mare, Lady Simpson, both being descendants of Lady Sirry, the dam of Henry Clay, the sire of Cassius M. Clay, who got the celebrated horse George M. Patchen. His dam was sired by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan, he by Justin Morgan.

—ALSO—
One Collier Stallion,
Four years old, weight 1100 pounds.

—ALSO—
One French Canadian Stallion,
Six years old, weight 1000 pounds,

The above Stock will be sold on account of the departure of the owner. The Stock can be seen at FISH'S STABLE, three days previous to sale.

JEROME RICE & CO.,
7 Auctioneers

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

The Best Churn Known

Jebb's Patent Churn!

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.
TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.....EDITRESS

THE WORTH OF HOURS.

BY R. M. MILNES.

Believe not that your inner eye
Can ever in just measure try
The worth of hours as they go by;

For every man's weak self, alas!
Makes him to see them as they pass,
As through a dim or tinted glass.

But if in earnest care you would
Meet out to each its part of good,
Trust rather to your after mood.

Those surely are not fairly spent,
That leave your spirit bowed and bent
In sad unrest and discontent.

And more: though free from seeming harm,
You rest from toil of mind or arm,
Or slow retire from pleasure's charm;

If then a painful sense comes on,
Of something wholly lost and gone,
Vainly enjoyed or vainly done;

Of something from your being's chain
Broke off, nor to be linked again,
By all mere memory can retain;

Upon your heart this truth will rise,
Nothing that altogether dies,
Suffices man's just destinies.

So should we live that every hour
May die, as dies the natural flower,
A self-reviving thing of power.

That every hour and every deed
May hold within itself the seed
Of future good, or future need;

Esteeming sorrow, whose employ
Is to develop, not destroy,
Far better than a barren joy.

* * *

AN INVITATION.

BY J. T. FIELDS.

The warm wide hills are muffled thick with green,
And fluttering swallows fill the air with song.
Come to our cottage home. Lowly it stands,
Set in a vale of flowers, deep fringed with grass.
The sweetbrier (noiseless herald of the place),
Flies with its odor, meeting all who roam
With welcome footsteps to our small abode.
No splendid care lives here—no barren shows—
Only the twitter of a bird goes by.
The bee makes harbor at our perfumed door,
And hums all day his breezy note of joy.
Come, Oh, my friend! and share our festal month,
And while the west wind walks the leafy woods,
While orchard-blooms are white in all the lanes,
And brooks make music in the deep, cool dells,
Enjoy the golden moments as they pass,
And gain new strength for life's unquiet hours.

* * *

[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 6.

William Shakspeare was born at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, in 1564. He received his early education in a free school, and never enjoyed the advantages of College life; neither was he ever well versed in literature. While a mere boy, scarcely eighteen years of age, he married Anne Hathaway, several years older than himself. A story is told of his having participated in deer-stealing, but although some deny it, none seem able to prove him a young man of high moral character; indeed a pure-minded person must grieve to see what mean, debasing sentiments find place in some of Shakspeare's works, even those which contain passages of an exalted character. It is a fine thing to be able to appreciate justly the excellence of such a writer, but it is wrong to bestow indiscriminate praise.

When Shakspeare was about twenty-two years of age, he went to London, and accepted a very humble position in a theater; he subsequently became an actor, and then a writer of dramas. During his dramatic career he acquired some property in the Theater, and he enjoyed the favor of many of the learned and great,—even of Queen Elizabeth and King James I. He excelled in writing both tragedy and comedy; he also wrote admirable sonnets and other poetry. The number of plays written by him is at least thirty-five, among the best of which are Richard II, Merchant of Venice, Hamlet, Macbeth, Henry IV, Richard III, Julius Cæsar, and King Lear. Among the others, some of which are almost equally noted, are The Tempest, Merry Wives of Windsor, Twelfth Night, Measure for Measure, Pericles, Much Ado About Nothing, Love's Labor's Lost, Henry V, Henry VI, Henry VIII, Othello, Coriolanus, Troilus and Cressida, Romeo and Juliet.

The latter part of Shakspeare's life was spent in ease and retirement. Had he written for posterity he would probably have revised his works, but although so superior that the wisest and best of the age do homage to him, very many of them were not even printed during his lifetime. Truth to nature, graphic description, vivid imagination, marked these master-pieces of literature. Shakspeare died in 1616. Mary Merrill.

* * *

Long Dresses.—A day or two since a gentleman in passing along Tremont Row, unintentionally stepped upon a lady's dress which was trailing on the sidewalk. The lady instantly turned, her eyes flashing fire at the gentleman, and spitefully exclaimed, "you impudent puppy!" The gentleman very coolly replied, "Madam, if your dress had not been on the sidewalk which is made for people to walk upon, I should not have stepped on it. I have no apology to make, but would advise you hereafter either to shorten your dress a trifle or adopt some other method to keep it off from the common foot-path." The advice was pertinent. [Boston Cultivator.

A good mother is worth an army of acquaintances, and a true-hearted, noble-minded sister, is more precious than the "dear five hundred friends." The love we experience for domestic blessings, increases our faith, is an infinite goodness, and it is a foretaste of a better world to come. Our homes are the support of the government and the church, and all the associations and organizations that give blessings and vitality to social existence, are herein originated and fostered.

"When will mother be home?" cried a child, bursting into tears. "She will be home after dinner," was the reply. "After dinner! then let us eat dinner now," he returned, growing bright at the overcome difficulty.

Why is it So?—An Exchange says: "Fasten a nail or key to a string, and suspend it from your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail, and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person put his hand upon your shoulder, and the nail becomes in a moment stationary."

The Girl Who Trod on the Bread.

A STORY FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS.

No doubt you have heard of the girl who trod on the bread to keep her shoes from getting soiled. It went hard with her, as every one who is acquainted with her history very well knows.

She was a poor child, but very proud and scornful. Away from home, people cared but little for her. When she was very young, she loved to catch flies and pull off their wings, so that they could creep about like little worms. She would catch grasshoppers, and after sticking needles through them, would lay a large leaf or a piece of paper on them, so that they might try ever so hard but yet could not succeed in getting away.

When she grew up, she became worse, instead of better. But still she was very pretty, and that was her great misfortune.

Her mother said: "When you were a child, you often trod on my dress; and now that you are larger, I fear you will often tread on my heart."

And that is what she really did.

She went out into the city to be a servant for a very wealthy gentleman and his wife. She was treated as one of their own children, and was clothed very handsomely. But her pride spoiled her.

She was a year from home. Then the lady with whom she lived said, "Inger, you have now been from home a year; you can go and make a visit to your parents."

She started off, though it was only to show her father and mother how fine and beautiful she had become since they saw her last. But when Inger came to the village gate, she saw the girls and boys playing at the pond; and as she beheld her mother, who had been off to gather a bundle of wood in the forest, resting herself on a stone by the wayside, she was very much ashamed that a poorly-clad woman, who carried wood, should be her mother. She was so disgusted that she returned to the family where she had been living, without having said a word to her mother.

Six months passed by.

Then the lady again said to her, "You can return home again for a little while to see your aged parents. I will give you a very large loaf of bread which you can take along with you. I know your father and mother will be very glad to see you, and receive a little present."

So Inger put on her best clothes and new shoes. As she went off, she was careful to step where there was no dirt, lest she should soil her beautiful new shoes. But when she came to a place where the path lay through a short piece of wet marshy land, she threw the bread down in the mud, so that she could pass over without getting her shoes soiled. But just as she stepped on the loaf of bread, and was lifting up her other foot, down sank the bread, and she with it, deeper and deeper, until you could see nothing but a black pool of water with bubbles rising to the top of it.

Now, that is the story of the girl who trod on the bread. Where did she go? She went down to the Moor Spirit, who is an aunt of the beautiful Fairies about which so many people sing songs and make pictures. But the only thing that any one knows about the Moor Spirit is, that whenever the fog rises from the meadows in summer-time, it is she who is making beer. Now, Inger sank down into her brewery; but it was not possible for her to stay long there. Every cask smells so badly that it makes people very weak, and so close do they lie together, that there is only one place where you can climb up through them. But it is almost impossible to do that much, on account of the multitudes of frogs and snakes that are swimming about in every direction. Well, it was down into this miserable brewery that Inger sank. She became very cold, and was frightened more and more the deeper she went. But the bread stuck fast to her foot, and drew her down with it.

The Moor Spirit was at home entertaining some friends. You can imagine how glad she was to find as beautiful a girl as Inger coming down into her brewery.

But Inger was not long there. She sank down, down, until she came to another very gloomy-looking house. The first room was very wide, and no matter whether you looked backwards or forwards, you would become very dizzy. Many people were standing there. They were waiting to see what was to be done with them. Great wheels were spinning and weaving nets for their feet, which were to bind them fast like iron chains. When the nets were put on these people, they would become very unhappy. And nothing could quiet them. There was the miser, who was anxious about his money-safe. It was right before him; but it was locked, and he knew that he could never find a key to fit it. Oh! it would be dreadful to tell you all the suffering in this great hall. Inger had to stand as still as a statue. Indeed, she could do nothing else, for the loaf of bread held her fast by the feet.

"This is what I get for wanting to keep my feet clean by treading on a loaf of bread!" said she to herself. "How they stare at me! But I know the reason for it: I have a beautiful face and very handsome clothes!"

But in this she was very much mistaken, though her neck was so stiff that she could hardly see how she looked. She was covered with mud from head to foot. A snake had concealed himself in her hair, and large frogs were sticking between the folds of her dress. When she began to understand her wretched condition she said, "But the others here around me look just as horrible as I." And that seemed to give her a little comfort, for misery loves company.

The greatest trouble that Inger had was her hunger. Couldn't she bend down and break off a piece of the loaf on which she stood? No. Her back was stiff, her arms and hands were stiff, her whole body was like stone. She could turn her eyes a little, and that was all she could do. But the flies crept over her face, and passed backwards and forwards over her eyes. She winked, but she could not scare them away. They could not fly, for their wings had been pulled off. Inger's hunger grew worse and worse. It seemed to her as if all her flesh was dropping away from her body.

"If this is to last much longer, I cannot bear it." So she spoke to herself; but it could not be otherwise, she had to bear it.

There fell a burning tear upon her head, and rolled over her face and down her breast, until it reached the bread. Then there came another tear, and then a shower of them. Who is weeping over Inger? Didn't she have a mother on earth?

The tears of grief which a mother weeps over her child cannot always bring deliverance. They sometimes only burn and make the sorrow greater. Inger's hunger was so great now that she could scarcely endure it any longer. To be so hungry and yet be unable to eat bread that was at her feet! But she trod on it, and that was the cause of all her trouble. At last it appeared to her that she was a thin, hollow reed, so consumed was she by hunger. She could hear all that was said about her on the earth, and many a bad thing did people say of Inger. Her mother wept bitterly, but then she said, "Pride comes before a fall. That was your misfortune, Inger. What grief you have caused your mother!"

Her mother and everybody else on earth knew what sin it was that she had committed—that she had trodden on a loaf of bread—and therefore that she had sank and vanished away. The cow-boy told all about her fate, for he had seen it from the very beginning.

"Oh! what sorrow you have caused me!" said her mother; "but it is no worse than I expected."

"I wish I had never been born!" said Inger to herself. "How much better it would have been for me! But now there is nothing that can help my dear good mother's grief!"

She heard distinctly what the good man and woman who had treated her so well were now saying about her. "She was a bad girl," said they, "for she despised God's gift, and trod on a loaf of bread. Now it will be very difficult for her ever to enter the Gates of Mercy."

"They ought to have trained me better, then!" thought Inger to herself.

She heard people singing a song that had been composed about her. Its title was: "The Proud Girl who Trod on a Loaf of Bread to keep her Shoes Clean." The song was sung in every land on earth.

"How dreadful that so much is said about me, and yet that I must suffer so much, too!" thought she. "Other people should also be punished for their sins. What a martyr I am!"

And she heard mothers telling their children about her, and the little ones were calling her the "Wicked Inger." "She was so proud and so wasteful!" said they; "how she must suffer for her sins!"

Nobody said anything good about her.

But one day, while grief and hunger were consuming her, she heard her name and history told to an innocent little girl. The child broke out into tears at the dreadful story.

"But won't she come up again?" she asked.

And the answer she got was, "Inger can never come to the earth again."

"But if she asks for pardon, won't it be granted to her?"

"But she will not ask for pardon," was the answer.

"Oh! I wish she would!" exclaimed the little girl. "I will give all my dolls, if she will only come on the earth again! How I pity poor Inger!"

These words sank down into Inger's heart. It was the first time that anybody had said "poor Inger!" And to think that it was a little innocent child who spoke so kindly of her, and prayed for her, too!

The unhappy girl would have wept, if she could; but she could not, and was therefore all the more sorrowful.

Upon the earth the years were rolling—below there was no change of time—and Inger heard less and still less said about her. One day she herd some one sighing, "Inger! Inger! how have you grieved me!" It was her mother on her dying-bed.

Sometimes she heard her name mentioned by the lady with whom she had lived long ago. "I wonder," said she, "if I will ever see Inger again? No one seems to know what became of her."

The time seemed long and dreary.

Then Inger heard her name mentioned again, and saw two bright stars shining above her. They were two mild eyes that had closed themselves on earth. It had been many, many years since the little girl had said "poor Inger!" That child had now become an old woman, and the good Lord was about to call her to himself. It was in her dying hour that she remembered the story of Inger, and how she had wept over it. So she said, "Lord! I have often trampled on thy goodness, just as Inger has done, without thinking about it! And I have had proud thoughts, too! But thou didst not let me sink. Therefore, leave me not in this my last hour!"

And as the eyes of the old lady closed to everything around her, they opened upon the future world. As she had thought of Inger just before dying, she now sees her in her deep and gloomy home. As she saw her, she began to weep over her again. Yes, in happiness she was weeping over poor Inger, so much did she pity her. Inger felt the power of it, and just then a ray of light streamed down into the gloomy abyss where she was. It came with greater power than a sunbeam which thaws the snow-man that the boys have made in the garden. And it was much swifter than the snow-flakes that fall on the warm mouth of a child and melt away into drops. It melted Inger's stiff and stone-like body. Just then a little bird flew up to the earth where men live. But it seemed to be in trouble, and flew all about without getting any rest. It became ashamed of itself, and went off into a dark hole in the wall to conceal itself from everybody's eyes. Here it sat and trembled from fear. It could not sing, nor even chatter a little; it had no voice. By and by it looked about and saw some of the beautiful things that were everywhere to be seen. The air was so fresh and mild, the moon shone clear, and the trees and shrubs were blooming forth with lovely flowers. The bird had good thoughts, but it could not sing them out. How it wished to be a cuckoo or nightingale! The good Lord, who hears the silent song of the worm in the path, heard also the inward song of the bird.

Weeks passed by, and the thoughts of the bird became better and better. But it could not sing until it was willing to try its wings by going off to do some good deed.

Christmas-Day was coming on. The good peasant made a stack of hay close beside the old wall, and tied a sheaf of wheat at the top of it, so that all the birds might come there and have a happy Christmas dinner.

When the sun rose on Christmas morning, and shone upon the sheaf of wheat, all the birds in the country flew up around it to have a good meal. From the hole in the wall "chirp! chirp!" was heard. The sounds were a hymn of praise. The bird wanted to do some good, and away it flew from its dark corner. Everybody in heaven knew what bird it was!

The winter was very cold; the waters were all frozen, and the birds had more than they could do to find enough to eat. The little bird flew along the road, and here and there in the sleigh-tracks it found a grain of corn. Before a cottage door it would pick up a crumb or two. But in every case it would eat only a little, but call to all the hungry sparrows and snow-birds to come and get the rest. Wherever it went, in city or in country, when any kind hand would scatter seeds or crumbs from a window, it would take but little for itself, but divide the most with others.

In the course of the winter the bird collected many crumbs, and stored them away for future use. But when he added one more crumb, which made his little treasure just as large as the loaf that Inger had trodden on to keep her shoes clean, its gray wings became white, and spread themselves to fly.

"There is a sea-gull flying over the sea!" said the children who saw the white bird. Now it dipped into the blue waves, and then rose again in the bright sunshine. But nobody could tell how far it went and where it stayed. Some people say its home is in the sun.

An Active Intelligent Young Man is Wanted

To take charge of an important business. A capital of two or three thousand dollars will give him the privilege of a business that will yield him a handsome revenue. Undoubted references will be required, and an entire freedom from all other business connections, as he will have almost entire control of a lucrative and increasing business, in which he can be partaker liberally. Energy, activity, and confidence, are the materials required.

Farms for Sale.

A valuable Farm of about 400 acres of excellent land, well fenced, situated near Petaluma, can be had at a bargain if applied for soon.

ALSO—A valuable Farm with good buildings, an orchard and vineyard, and pleasantly located in the immediate vicinity of Sonoma. Will be exchanged for real estate in the city of San Francisco. 9

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,

ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases them selves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford. The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is *so low*
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

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HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

HOSE

SEWED WITH FOUR SEAMS,

For 15 Cents per Yard,

GUARANTEED TO STAND THE PRESSURE OF ONE HUNDRED FEET FALL AND LAST AS LONG AS THE DUCK, WITHOUT RIPPING.

I am also prepared to sell PATENT-RIGHTS for States, Counties, or Townships, as I hold the documents from the Patent Office at Washington City, with the Seal stamped upon them.

Miners and others interested will please address

BOX No. 353 AT THE MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE,

or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

For those having a disposition to invest a small sum in a safe and profitable business, now is the time. I have made sales to Mr. John Carbold, of North San Juan Township, and to Mr. John T. Allment, of Marysville. From these I have the highest recommendations, and numerous other recommendations relative to the value of this Machine.

S. HOWARD,
Pioneer Hose-Maker.
3-3m

MRS. D. NORCROSS,

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Above Montgomery street........ .*SAN FRANCISCO.*

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

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MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

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BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

EDUCATIONAL.

STOCKTON Female Seminary.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER the charge of Dr. CYRUS COLLINS and Lady, assisted by competent Teachers, will commence on

Wednesday, September 25, 1861,

And continue FIVE MONTHS.

—TERMS:—

For Board and Tuition, in common English Branches, per session	$150
For Tuition in Music, per session	50
For Tuition in Painting or Drawing	25
For Tuition in Ancient or Modern Languages, each	25
Washing per dozen	$1 50
Payable Quarterly in advance.	
For Tuition and Board per annum, in advance	250

☞ Pupils received at any time, and charged until the end of the session.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The first aim of this Institution is thoroughness; and although any plan proposed can only be disciplinary, yet we have chosen that course which will be the most practical, involving those sciences most available in common life. Beginning with fundamental principles, the student is carried by natural and easy graduations, through a course of study, calculated to strengthen and invigorate the mind, and prepare it for healthful action.

Our course of study comprises Two Departments, a Preparatory of two, and an Academic of three years.

THE STUDIES OF THE PREPARATORY COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic (Thompson's Rudiments), Primary Geography, Grammar, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Rhetorical Reading, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, History, Grammar, Penmanship, and Composition.

THE STUDIES OF THE ACADEMIC COURSE.

FIRST YEAR.

Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physical Geography, and Composition.

SECOND YEAR.

Trigonometry, Astronomy, Natural History, Botany, Logic, Intellectual Philosophy, and Composition.

THIRD YEAR.

Political Economy, Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Belles-Lettres, and Composition.

The Ancient and Modern Languages, Music (Instrumental and Vocal), Drawing, Painting, and Ornamental Needlework, optionary through the whole course.

Pupils can omit, with the consent of parents or guardians, any of the above studies, but none will be entitled to the Diploma of Graduation who have not completed the whole course.

All young Ladies from abroad will be expected to board with the Principal.

Classical School FOR BOYS.

We have established a Department for Boys. The course of study the same as in the Female Department. Particular attention paid to those preparing for College.

☞ Terms the same as in the Female Department.
Dr. CYRUS COLLINS, A.B., Principal.
7

SANTA CLARA COLLEGE.

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THIS INstitution will commence on MONDAY, August 20th. The plan of instruction embraces two regular Courses—the Classical and the Commercial, besides a Preparatory Department.

TERMS.

Entrance, to be paid but once	$ 15
Board and Tuition per session	335
Washing and mending of articles washed, per session	45
Stationery, per session	10
Medical attendance and medicines (unless it be preferred to pay the bill in case of sickness), per session	10
Vacations, if spent at the College	35

N. B.—When there are more than two brothers, each one over two pays only half price.

Use of Instruments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, and Drawing, form extra charges. School Books are furnished at store prices. No extra charge for any of the languages. Payments to be made half a session in advance.

For further information apply to the President of Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, Cal., or to Rev. A. Maraschi, S. J., St. Ignatius' Church, Market street, between Fourth and Fifth, San Francisco. 2

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,

A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
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Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 13

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,

Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE OF Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
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HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

FAREWELL, SUMMER.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Sounds are in the earth and ether,
Sobs and murmurs half divine;
Blasts beyond man's puny power
Rock the branches of the pine.
The summer past, what dreams are over!
The incense of the air hath fled:
The carpets of the golden meadows
Are torn by tempests, shred by shred:
The rose hath lost her fragrance;
The lily hangs her head,—
Dead,—dead!

Little Kindnesses.

"'Tis sweet to do something for those that we love,
Though the favor be ever so small."

Brothers, sisters, do you ever try the effect which little acts of kindness produce upon that charmed circle we call home? We love to receive little favors ourselves; and how pleasant the repetition of them makes the circle. To draw up the arm-chair and get the slippers for father, to watch if any little service can be rendered to mother, to help brother or assist sister, how pleasant it makes home!

A little boy has a hard lesson given him at school, and his teacher asks him if he thinks he can get it; for a moment the little fellow hangs down his head, but the next he looks brightly up, "I can get my sister to help me," he says. That is right, sister help little brother, and you are binding a tie around his heart that may save him in many an hour of dark temptation.

"I don't know how to do this sum, but my brother will show me," says another little one.

"Sister, I've dropped a stitch in my knitting; I tried to pick it up, but it has run down, and I can't fix it."

The little girl's face is flushed, and she watches her sister with nervous anxiety while she replaces the "naughty stitch."

"Oh, I'm so glad!" she says, as she receives it again from the hands of her sister all nicely arranged; "you are a good girl, Mary."

"Bring it to me sooner next time, and then it won't get so bad," says the gentle voice of Mary; and the little one bounds away with a light heart to finish her task.

If Mary had not helped her, she would have lost her walk in the garden. Surely it is better to do as Mary did than to say, "Oh, go away, and don't trouble me"; or to scold the little one all the time you are performing the trifling favor.

Little acts of kindness, gentle words, loving smiles, they strew the path of life with flowers; they make the sunshine brighter, and the green earth greener; and *He* who bade us "love one another," looks with favor upon the gentle and kind-hearted, and he pronounced the meek blessed.

* * *

MIASM.—On the wings of the viewless winds in September, the sickliest month of the year, there is wafted an agency of disease and death, so ethereal in its nature, so intangible to mortal sense, so insinuating, so all pervading, that no alembic can detect its presence, no prison-bar or palace-gate can prevent its entrance. It is called "Miasm"; it is an emanation from the surface of the earth wherever there is vegetation, moisture, and heat equal to 80°, and is the fruitful cause of many diseases which ravage whole communities at a time, such as agues, fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, pestilence, and plague. But its laws are known, and its destructive agencies can be averted by avoiding exposure and fatigue in the out-door air for the hours including sunrise and sunset, at which times a hot breakfast and supper should be eaten, by a good fire, in all prairie, flat, water course, and lake and sea-shore situations. If the common people could only be induced to take these simple, easy, practicable, and comprehensible precautions, these diseases would be prevented as epidemics, or arrested in their progress, as certainly as that care can prevent the firing of a town, and that water will put it out. These are the teachings of science, and experiment has demonstrated their truth beyond a cavil. Yet who will take these precautions?—[Hall's Journal.

A WONDERFUL DOG.—At Aldershot camp there is a large spaniel belonging to a serjeant in the Royal Artillery, who has been taught by his master, during tedious days of camp life, to perform tricks that are almost marvelous. The dog is perfect in his drill, marching slow, quick, and at the double, in obedience to the word of command. After he had been put through his paces, his master called him up and asked his opinion of the various regiments on the ground. Were the Plungers the best corps?—no signs of approval. Were the 42nd foot?—silence on the part of the dog. After going over half a dozen names, the master asked, exactly in the same tone as that in which he had put his previous questions, the dog's opinion of the Royal Artillery. He instantly burst out into joyous barking, jumping about and rolling. The serjeant then called for three cheers for the King of Prussia—no sounds; three cheers for the King of Naples—a low growl; three cheers for the Emperor of Austria—silence again; three cheers for the Queen of England—such a volley of resounding barks that echoed again.—[Field.

BEE HARVESTS.—There are for the bee three harvest seasons every year,—spring, summer and autumn. If only one of these yield abundantly, the bees will secure a supply for all of their prospective wants; and so likewise if all three are only moderately good. When they can gather plentifully during two of them, they secure a supply and a surplus; and when all three yield amply there will be a superabundance of stores. As a general rule, destitution or starvation will only occur among bees which are diseased or mismanaged; especially when by improper or excessive pruning in the spring they are constrained to use for comb-building the avails of the early harvest, and the latter ones prove to be meagre.—[American Bee Journal.

DRIED SWEET CORN.—Now is the time to dry sweet corn for winter use; and if dried properly who is there that don't like it. Take the best ears, cut from the cobs, and spread in dishes or tins, and put in the stove oven and beneath the stove. It will dry in a very short time. Don't scald it as some recommend who don't know any better. It is much better without, will dry just as quick.

THE IOWA CROPS.—The wheat crop of Iowa is abundant this season, though scarcely so heavy as last year. It is estimated that the people of Iowa will have a surplus of twenty millions of bushels this season. A gentleman who has traveled some 400 miles through Southern Iowa, describes the crop of wheat as very good, and corn as never having looked better.

THE patriots of the Revolution never uttered a more noble sentiment than Governor Sprague, of Rhode Island, expressed, when he said—"Wealth is useless, unless it promotes the public welfare, and life itself is but a bauble, unless it ministers to the honor and glory of our country."

ABE'S LATEST.—"We must rush the Ship of State along now," said the President excitedly. "Why so?" inquired the calm and dignified Chase. "Because," said Abraham, winking his eye, "since I got that noble dispatch from Prince Gortschakoff, I feel obliged to Rush-her."

IT is thought a dangerous thing to board a man-of-war, but we have known, says Prentice, fifty soldiers, each a man-of-war, boarded by a single landlord—but he was a host.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.
Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.
☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.
DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.
JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.
Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.
19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!
With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.
It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.
IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,
Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.
It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
$150 PIANOS, $150,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.
Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.
Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.
All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value), are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.
This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.
With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.
This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.
This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.
This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.
Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to T. B. MERRY,
21 Farmer Office.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

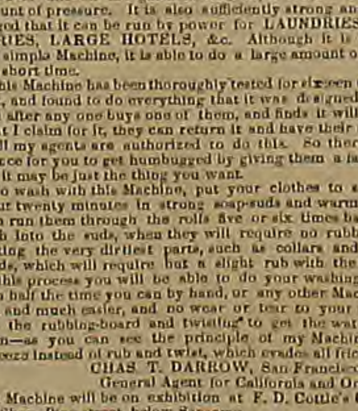
It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.
A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.
WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.
☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. SAN FRANCISCO.

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.
1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.
It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.
I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary.
For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.



Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with
TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,
And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through
NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.
However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.
CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco,
General Agent for California and Oregon.
A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.
Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street.

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

(Corrected weekly, by A. H. TODD & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.) Oct. 31.

SINCE our last report, our Wheat market experienced a slight depression, and prices for export have declined to $1 75@$1 80, being a reduction from previous rates of from five to ten cents ⅌ 100 ℔s. The withdrawal of one of the leading shippers from the market was the only cause assigned for this depression and consequent decline in prices. The remaining shippers have arbitrarily fixed their limits at the prices above quoted, and notwithstanding the favorable advices lately received per Pony Express and Trans-continental Telegraph from the New York and European Grain Markets, stubbornly refuse to advance beyond those figures in their purchases of Wheat for export. Our city millers have continued to buy such parcels of Wheat suitable for Baker's extra Flour, that arrived during this period, at the highest rates obtainable previous to the depression.

The receipts of Wheat have fallen off considerably during the past week, holders preferring to bide their time until prices advance to such figures as may suit their views. Shippers will have to advance to obtain the Wheat. The advices per Pony Express, show that in the New York market, "Breadstuffs are in active request for export at full prices, and Wheat had advanced two cents to four cents per bushel." The Foreign news received at New York, fully confirms previous accounts of the deficiency in the present harvest in France, it being represented as "the very worst which that country had suffered for a long time." It is estimated that France will require to import ten millions hectolitres (equal to fifteen millions bushels), of foreign Wheat, previous to the next harvest. The prices of Wheat and Flour in the French markets continue to advance materially. American samples continued in good demand, and California Wheat was in good favor. It is also pretty generally conceded that the war "at home" must have the effect to raise the prices of breadstuffs, and that we shall consequently experience an increased demand for our Grain crops of this and the next year, so as to meet the call which will be made upon us to supply Breadstuffs to meet an increased consumption in our own State, as well as what will be required for export. California Farmers can grow Wheat for a year or two in full confidence of receiving remunerative prices.

Barley is also reported active in the New York market, and has advanced 3@5 cents ⅌ bushel. Hides and Wool, two more of our staples, are reported active, with a material advance in prices.

Our market has during the past fortnight, notwithstanding the decline in Wheat above noted, been steady, with a good trade existing both for home and abroad sufficient to consume all our receipts.

Barley is growing in favor at improved prices; quite a large amount having been bought on speculation.

Oats are in request, but there is no material change to note in prices.

Indian Corn of the new crop, has come in freely during the past few days, and prices have declined a little. Much of the new Corn is soft, owing to its being shelled when too green, which injures its sale materially.

Potatoes, owing to the large receipts lately, are dull of sale, at prices ranging according to quality at from $1 00 to $1 50.

Onions are becoming scarce, and sell at higher figures.

Buckwheat and Rye are in demand at good prices.

The following vessels have cleared since our last report: Ship Herald of the Morning, for Liverpool, with 28,546 sacks wheat, 90 casks tallow, 500 flasks quicksilver, 506 logs rosewood, and 50 bags silver ore—cargo valued at $25,713; ship Winged Racer, for Liverpool, with 30,244 sacks wheat, 95 packages silver ore, and 3 cases books—valued at $66,667; ship Noonday, for London, with 5000 qr-sacks flour, 24,027 sacks wheat, 103 bales wool, 103 casks tallow, 356 logs rosewood, 2 casks furs, and 1 engine—valued at $65,045; ship Western Star, for Liverpool, with 1500 hf-sacks flour, 25,679 sacks wheat, 38 casks tallow, and 374 casks silver ore—valued at $61,898; and the bark Isle of France, for Sydney, with 7175 qr-sacks flour, 3289 sacks wheat, 1630 sacks oats, 6000 feet lumber, and 40 bbls salmon—valued at $18,500.

The ship Winged Racer, for Liverpool, while beating down the Bay on the 28th inst., struck on a sunken rock near Alcatraz Island. She made water rapidly, and was towed as soon as possible to North Point Dock, where a steam pump was set to work upon her. She was afterwards discharged at Vallejo street wharf. Both vessel and freight were fully insured. About one-half of her cargo of Grain was damaged, and will be sold at public auction to-day. The ship will be repaired in a few days, and re-loaded.

The following vessels have been chartered: ship Nabob, to load Breadstuffs for Cork and orders; ship Avon, to load Grain for Sydney, and the David Crockett for New York.

The receipts of produce for the past fortnight have been as follows: Flour, 22,893 qr-sacks; Wheat, 102,631 sacks; Barley, 23,758 sacks; Oats, 9,977 sacks; Corn, 1875 sacks; Cornmeal, 180 sacks; Bran, 5210 sacks; Middlings, 338 sacks; Beans, 3028 sacks; Onions, 1100 sacks; Potatoes, 19,114 sacks; salt, 3850 sacks; Wool, 727 bales; Hay, 1295 tons.

Wheat ⅌ 100℔—		Cornmeal—	
Calif'a shipping	$1 75@ 1 80	Eastern ⅌bbl	5 00@ 5 50
do milling	1 50@ 2 00	Domestic ⅌100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley	85@ 95	Hay ⅌ton	10 00@15 00
Oats	1 00@ 1 12	Buckwheat ⅌100℔	1 75@ 2 00
Corn	1 12@ 1 25	Potatoes	1 00@ 1 50
Rye	1 75@ 2 00	do new	..@ ..
Beans old	2 00@ 4 00	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do new	2 50@ 3 50	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Flour ⅌bbl—		Turnips, white	75@ ..
Domestic, extra	6 50@ 7 00	do yellow	75@ ..
do superfine	5 00@ 5 50	Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
do fine	4 00@ 5 00	Beets	75@ 1 00
Oregon, extra	5 00@ 5 50	Carrots	75@ 1 00
do superfine	4 00@ 4 50	Cabbage	50@ 75
Onions ⅌sack	2 50@ 3 00	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Squash ⅌ton	10 00@15 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cal'a ⅌℔	30@ 50	Cheese, Cal'a ⅌℔	12@ 17
do Eastern	20@ 37	Farallon-eggs ⅌doz	..@ ..
Eggs ⅌doz	..@ 60		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ⅌℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides ⅌℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ⅌℔	5@ 6	Goat skins each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Nov. 1.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ⅌ ℔.

VEAL—first quality, 3c@6c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 3c@8c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

May We Have Your Aid?

WE wish to place our journal in every county of every State where it can be mailed among the old States of our glorious Union. This will make known the resources of our rich State, and no more acceptable newspaper can be sent abroad than our journal. Now, we ask our friends to aid us in this work. See our new Prospectus, and the reduced prices.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Nov. 1.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ⅌℔	..	Okra, Dry ⅌℔	..
Artichokes ⅌doz	75@1 50	do Green	12
Beans ⅌℔	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ⅌doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isl'd)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	..
Carrots ⅌℔	1½	Parsnips ⅌doz bunches	75
Celery ⅌bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ⅌doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars each	50@62
Cucumbers ⅌doz	25	Rhubarb ⅌℔	..
Cranberries ⅌gall	1 25	Radishes ⅌doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs ⅌℔	50	do yellow	50
Egg Plant	12	do black, ⅌ bunch	12
Garlics new	12	Red-Peppers ⅌℔	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green Corn, ears ⅌doz	25	String-Beans	8@10
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ⅌basket	50
Lettuce ⅌doz	50	Salsify ⅌bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ⅌℔	..	Turnips ⅌doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	..
Onions ⅌℔	..	Tomatoes, fresh ⅌℔	5

FRUIT.

Apples ⅌℔	12	Crab Apples ⅌℔	8
do cooking	4	Limes ⅌doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	12	Oranges	50
Vicar of Winkfield	15	Malaga Lemons	..
White Doyenne	15	Pine Apples each	1 00
Duchesse d'Angouleme	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ⅌bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	15	Grapes, white ⅌℔	15
Fall Butter	12	Sweetwater	8
Louise Bonne de Jersey	10	Hamburgh	25
cooking	6	Los Angeles	12
Strawberries ⅌℔	12@25	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	12
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	12@25
Figs, new	15	Canteloupes	10@37
Peaches	8@12		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a ⅌℔	35@ 62	Cheese ⅌℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala ⅌doz	..@ 70	do Eastern	..@ 25
Duck-eggs	..@ 70	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ⅌℔	15	Leg Mutton ⅌℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork-rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ⅌℔	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, com ⅌pair	50@ 75	Snipe ⅌doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison ⅌℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails ⅌doz.	..@1 50
Geese	..@1 50	Hares each	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys ⅌℔	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ⅌pair	37@ ..

Wool at the East.

THE N. Y. Monthly Wool Circular, for October, says throughout the interior and West, as well as in the Eastern markets, the previous activity in the lower and medium grades of Wool has rapidly increased, and during the last half of the month has extended to the finer qualities, which, though not much required for immediate use, have nevertheless been sought after by manufacturers and dealers, many of whom have had sufficient confidence in the future to go forward and lay in supplies at the prevailing low prices. This course has created a brisk competition, and at the present writing, from the best information we can gather, almost the entire clip has passed out of the growers' hands, or is held by them at prices quite up to the ruling market rates.

Low and medium Wools are still worth quite as much as fine, and while the demand for army-goods continues, are likely to maintain this relative value; as, however, there are now some evidences of returning vitality in general business, we think fine Wools will before long assume their proportionate and natural position in the scale of prices. The advance within the past fortnight has been more rapid than the present necessities of the trade would seem to justify, but when buyers decide to invest their means in Wool, the upward course of the article is regulated solely by the degree of competition. It is now moving with an impetus that may within a few weeks carry it to the point which, in the regular course of supply and demand, it would have been months in attaining.

Nearly all the mills in the country are at the present moment, and will be for the next two or three months, running to their full capacity on blue-goods for the army and navy, and at the expiration of their contracts, the stock of low and medium Wools will probably be quite exhausted, notwithstanding large quantities of foreign Wools may in the meantime be brought into the market. Dealers in Woolens will by that time greatly need an assortment of new styles, and we may then look for a brisk trade in fine fleeces adapted to Spring cassimeres.

Pulled Wools, of qualities most desired, have advanced quite as much as fleece, and the markets are thoroughly gleaned.

California Wools have been eagerly taken at greatly advanced rates, and some invoices sold to arrive at very remunerative prices; the Wools being admirably adapted to the present wants of consumers.

English Wool Market.

JOHN L. BOWES & BRO.'s Monthly Wool Circular, dated Liverpool, 31st August, says:

Under the influence of fine weather, which has insured us an average grain harvest, combined with a cheap and easy money market, the Wool trade now shows less depression than it has done for some time past, and, although consumption is yet materially restricted, there is more tone, and in many cases prices are the turn dearer.

During the past month 150 bags United States fine fleeces have been sold at 17d. and 20½d. per lb. The excessive wastiness of the Wool, and the fault of stuffing the dirt locks into the middle of the fleeces—thus forcing a man to buy what he does not require—are the only reasons why this Wool does not meet with, in Europe, the extended competition which the character of the Wool intrinsically merits. If clean washed and honestly packed, there is no reason why a portion of the United States clip should not become a regular article of import to this country to exchange for other Wools of which we may have a superabundance.

RAW-HIDE—TO USE.—Here is what a writer in an Eastern paper says on the above: How few persons know the value of Rawhide. It seems almost strange to see them sell all of their "deacon" skins for the small sum of thirty or forty cents. Take a strip of well-tanned rawhide an inch wide, and a horse can hardly break it by pulling back—two of them he cannot break any way. Cut into narrow strips and shave the hair off with a sharp knife, to use for bag-strings; the strings will out-last two sets of bags. Farmers know how perplexing it is to lend bags and have them returned minus strings. It will out-last hoop iron (common) in any shape, and is stronger. It is good to wrap around a broken thill—better than iron. Two sets of rawhide halters will last a man's life-time—(if he don't live too long.) In some places the Spaniards use rawhide log-chains to work cattle with, cut into narrow strips and twisted together hawser fashion. It can be tanned so it will be soft and pliable like harness leather. Save a cow and "deacon pelt" and try it.

A RAT-PROOF CORN HOUSE.—A correspondent of the Ohio Cultivator gives the following directions how to build one: Get stone pillars for the foundation, one foot square, and to stand thirty inches high, and for the top a piece of sheet iron eight inches wider than the top of the stone, and paint it to prevent rusting. Then build your house the size to suit you. Mine is twenty-four by twenty-six feet; the door at the end, and a bin on each side to within four feet of the back end, which is for wheat and oats, is divided by partitions. The wheat and oat bins hold 400 bushels each, corn bins 500, and there is room enough left, in which I have a work-bench and fanning mill. The floor should be as high as the bottom of a wagon bed, which is easy for unloading, and if the ground is rising in front of the building, it is easy to back to the door.

Information of the Wool Markets.

We have now completed an extensive correspondence with all the various Wool Markets of importance in the world, and can keep Wool-Growers well posted upon these matters. To these reports we refer our readers; they will find them important.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Another Herd of Noble-Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Lad Wanted.

A young lad of active habits, one who is a good scholar, can write well, good at figures, and exemplary in all his habits, and can bring the best of recommendations, can hear of a permanent situation by applying at this Office, in the afternoon *only*, from 4 to 5 o'clock. 5

Leicester and Cotswold Rams.

Six very splendid Leicester and Cotswold Rams Full-Blood, and in very superior order, three of each, for sale at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

A Grand Chance for a Homestead

A valuable tract of very rich land, comprising 300 acres, situated in one of the most delightful valleys in our State, upon which there are 2000 Fruit-trees in bearing, a neat House and small buildings, and a Young Nursery, to continue the Orchards and Vineyard. A fine large stream of water runs through the grounds continually. The whole is under fence of the best kind. The Fruit the present year will bring $2000. This Ranch will be sold a great bargain for Cash. Title Perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENTS LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

FARM STOCK, &c.

RAMS!
FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially Imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Monterey Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,
HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
v15-14 Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

ALSO—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

BEN FISH'S
NEW
LIVERY AND SALES-STABLES
Sansome street, corner of Pine.

B. F. FISH,
Late Proprietor of the Black-Hawk Stables,

Is pleased to inform all his former patrons and the public, that he is now ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage.

NEW STABLE.
....IS....
FIRE-PROOF, ROOMY, LIGHT, AND
Entirely Free from any Dampness,

Combining all the modern improvements; and comprising fifty-single and five large box-stalls. He can with confidence recommend it to the Town and Country, being kept for

LIVERY AND SALE ONLY

Mr. Fish will give his

PERSONAL SUPERVISION,
WITHOUT PARTIALITY

To either party, for the sale and purchase of

Horses and Fine Stock,

And trusts by strict attention and integrity to share the public patronage.

All horses left on Livery will receive the best care and attention.

The best pasturage furnished at all times at moderate rates. The Terms will be at all times favorable.

5 B. F. FISH, Proprietor.

TO THE
WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

Better than Preston & Merrill's
—AND—
At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all Jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Golden Gate,
F. R. BABY........COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON FRIDAY,........Nov. 1, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
7 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company,
ARRANGEMENT FOR
1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

SONOMA AND SANTA ROSA
PACKET.

The steamer

PRINCESS,
GEORGE J. CLARK........Master

Having just been thoroughly repaired, is now placed on this route as a

Regular Packet!

Leaving the Embarcadero of Sonoma (for the Summer months) at 9 o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS; and Pacific Wharf, San Francisco, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock, P. M., connecting with Stages leaving immediately for Santa Rosa, Healdsburg, etc.

This is the only route by which passengers can leave San Francisco and arrive at Santa Rosa and Healdsburg the same afternoon.

Passengers can leave Healdsburg and Santa Rosa in the morning, and arrive in San Francisco in time to connect with the Sacramento steamer of the same day.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board; to
WM. GREEN, Agent,
At Embarcadero; or
E. K. DODGE, Agent,
530 Davis street, 2d door from Pacific Wharf,
6 San Francisco.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE
HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.
List of Agents.

[OUR SUBSCRIBERS can send money BY MAIL safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

WELLS, FARGO & CO., *at all their Offices in this State.*
POSTMASTERS, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
J. W. SULLIVAN, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Letter Number VI.

We have again the pleasure to lay before our readers another very interesting Letter from our regular correspondent in France.

The singular, yet original, Wine-Press will interest and amuse. We would in this connection call the attention of Vintners to the excellent Wine-Presses on wheels offered for sale by Mons. Delmas, of San José. It is a very large Press, and will crush and make from the Grapes 12,000 gallons a day.

We hope if the mechanical eyes of our readers will only *improve* upon the Wine-Press so well described, it is probable that California can invent a Machine that *cannot be beaten.*

The Letters of our valued correspondent will be read with interest:

Monpellier—One of the Wine-Presses.

Montpellier, 13 Sept. 1861.

Editor Farmer: Every person knows that Monpellier is in the South of France; some few know that it was anciently famed for its Brandy; and many know that it now produces very bad Brandy. This afternoon, walking through the streets to see what was worthy of notice, I was attracted by the shouts of joy coming from a number of little children who seemed to be in the highest glee. As I love children very much, I directed myself that way, to see what made them so merry. I soon knew the cause of their joy: there was in the street a Wine-Press, and the workmen who were pressing had let some of the children put their hands into the tub and dip out as much as their little palms could hold. While the men strained every nerve to press out the juice, the children danced round them with that glee and light-heartedness which they only can feel in the happy innocence of youth!

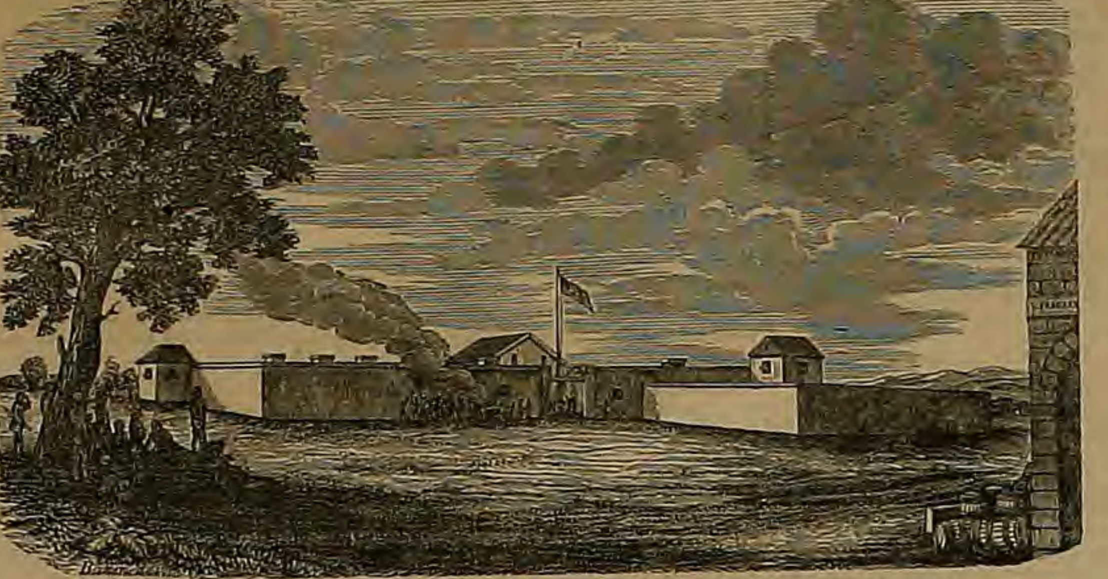
My attention was attracted to the Press, which really seems to be the most original invented. It consisted in a beam, resting on axle-trees, supported by four wheels of equal size, being about three feet in diameter. The length of the axle-trees was, it may be, a little less than in an ordinary wagon. The beam, which was solidly fixed to the axle-trees, was twelve feet long, eighteen inches wide, and twelve inches thick.

Perpendicular to this beam, and firmly placed upon it, eight feet apart, were two wooden screws, eight or nine inches in diameter, and about seven feet in hight above the beam. Between these two screws, on the beam, there is a platform or flat trough, about four feet square. Parallel to the first beam, and of the same dimensions, there is a second one, which slides up and down the screws by means of holes pierced in it. To this beam, underneath, is attached a second platform of the same dimensions as the first. It is between these two platforms that the matter to be pressed is placed.

Upon the screws, above the upper beam, is the knot of each screw. They are about two feet long and one wide. On top and near each end of the knots is placed a strong spike. It is between this spike and the screw that the end of a long spoke of some ten or more feet is placed, and with which the knot is forced to turn either downwards or upwards. It is only an application of the common lever, which every schoolboy knows, the point to be moved being between the resting-point and the moving force. The lower platform or trough is but two inches deep, which is quite sufficient for the small amount of matter pressed, as the Wine immediately runs off into tubs. To prevent the stems and residue matter from falling while being pressed, they coil four or five times around the heap a large rope, which is firmly tightened. It takes five men to work this instrument; they first turn the knot of one screw, then that of the other, until the Wine ceases to run. Their work here ceases, and they proceed to the next place, themselves pulling their Press.

Such was the curious Machine. I give you a description of it, not as a model, but as a curious thing which interested me, and which might interest you. By means of this, small proprietors of Vineyards need not go to the expense of having a press, and all inhabitants of towns are able, in buying a few pounds of Grapes, to make their own Wine. The Machine is rather primitive, but the idea is good, and above all very practicable.

Yours truly, Arpad Haraszthy.



SUTTER'S FORT IN 1848 AND 1849, WHEN GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED.

Sutter's Fort in 1849.

We present in this number the cut of this memorable fort, once formidable, and a proud and happy home, abounding with generous deeds from the proprietor, whose gates stood open to receive the stranger, to feed the hungry, and shelter the wayfarer.

Sutter's Fort no longer exists but in history; the walls are broken down, not a vestige remains save the main building, and that dilapidated; the ownership has passed into other hands, and its marks and bounds are lost, save where rank weeds grow luxuriantly on the old foundation. He who once stood at the portal-gate to welcome all, now lies ill; "hope long deferred made his heart sick;" and now as the sad news comes of tardy justice, he turns his mind back o'er the past—

And scenes long past, of joy and pain,
Come wildering o'er his aged brain.

And should kind Providence spare his life, that he may yet find some reward for past suffering, how will the old pioneer feel when he visits that Fort, once so dear to him; and should he ask where is my once happy home? history will write:

He tore away some *weeds*, 'tis true,
But all the *flowers* were ravished too.

And memory shall sicken as the scenes are reviewed; but troops of gathering friends will *now* come, as fortune smiles, and they shall gather thickly, and with

The power of words, and soothing sounds, appease
The raging pain, and lessen the disease.

The above were the words we uttered some years since; how much more appropriate now? The desolation of the Fort is greater, the site nearly obliterated, and the venerable pioneer through whose instrumentality, Sutter's Fort and Sutter's mill-race, the world was made mad for gold, and the current of population from all parts of the world sent hither—now, the good old man is showing his age; his locks are whitening, and yet where is the just reward for what he has really done for thousands, when his purse was full, and what he has been indirectly instrumental in doing by his settlement. For years he has suffered by the law's delays, and his heart rent by hope deferred. It cannot be long ere he will be missed from his home; but for all the thousands he has fed and clothed in his prosperous days, he will assuredly be rewarded by Him who never allows a good deed to go unrewarded.

◆

"No Money About the House."

There is probably no one class of citizens in our State so completely "flat broke," as it regards Money, as are the "Cultivators of the Soil;" and yet they are at the same time the most "Independent" and the most "Wealthy."

A person unacquainted with the singular and unwise management of the great majority of Farmers, would suppose they were all as poor as a "Church-mouse;" and no doubt there are many that are *really* poor by reason of misfortunes, and some also (from a shiftless management) deserve to be poor, because they abuse their blessings.

There are hundreds of Farmers that are ever speaking of "hard times," of "low prices of Grain," of the "ruin of the Farmers," that there is "no money," etc.; and it is a notorious fact *they do not have money*, but run in debt for every necessary of life, go miserably dressed, themselves and children in many cases wanting the comforts of life; the wife, even, never touching a dime of money, suffering for many needed and deserved comforts, and yet "No Money in the House!"

We have even seen their daughters going barefoot; and yet with all these "signs of poverty," the same Farmer would have 500, 1000, 1500, perhaps 2000, bags of Wheat in the Granary, "waiting a rise," while his family and himself wanted the comforts and necessaries of life. The wife, too, who has toiled all the season, often beyond her strength, hoping "harvest-time" would bring comfort and ease; alas! poor woman! the "Grain is not sold," and you and the storekeeper must wait, children go barefoot, the smile leaving your brow, and probably some creditor, tired of waiting, will, Shylock-like, strip the Farm and Homestead, and leave you all to the cold pity of an unfeeling world. And this because of that shiftless, miserable, wicked, plan of holding on to the crop, which should always be sold to pay the debts incurred while maturing it.

If our Farmers would adopt the *Cash System*, and buy and sell only for cash, they would find that in a little time joy would be in the household, and their own joy would prove to them that they had discovered Aladdin's Lamp.

◆

The Mission Woolen-Mill.

The Woolen-Mill at the Mission is now on the high road to prosperity, if we can judge by the immense amount of work done, all of which must pay well.

At the present time there are employed in the Factory itself one hundred and sixty men. These are divided into the First and Second Watches. The Mill runs night and day, and therefore it requires eighty men each. In addition to this, the Mill keeps sixty of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines at work constantly. These are at San Quentin, worked by the convicts. These Machines require one hundred men, sixty to the Machines, and forty as pressers and finishers.

We learn also that the Wheeler & Wilson Machine works very admirably upon the thick Woolen cloth, of which large quantities are being made up. The sewers upon these Machines had hardly conceived it possible that the Machine could work so easily upon the heavy cloth; but there is no difficulty at all in doing excellent work with ease. So much satisfaction is given, that twenty more of these Machines are ordered, making eighty Wheeler & Wilsons in this one place.

This Mill also employs from fourteen to twenty-eight men, averaging about twenty to twenty-five, at work at the Wool-House, sorting, picking, and preparing the Wool for the Factory. Thus it is seen that there are two hundred and eighty men in constant employment.

The amount of Wool now used daily is 4000lbs, or equal to nearly 1,500,000lbs a year—nearly *one-third* of our whole crop.

Here is an example of what can be done by the energy of one ruling spirit. The proprietor being a glorious good Working-Man, he oversees all the works, and keeps the wheels and spindles going merrily.

This Woolen Mill is an honor to our State, for when our troops were being mustered, we had the means to manufacture our own Wool into cloth, and then make the cloth into uniforms for our soldiers, and thus make a great saving of time and expense, instead of sending abroad for the same.

The Mission Woolen-Mill is now manufacturing as fine goods of the kind as are made in any country. The Blankets are splendid, the Shawls are equal to the English or Scotch, and the Tweeds and Flannels as good as are needed.

This is the way to build up a State; and if our citizens and Merchants will but give their countenance and support to our own "Home-Made Goods," we shall soon be a prosperous State.

◆

No Records of the Farm or Farming.

One of the most valuabe aids to a Farmer in his plans and labors will be found in a *Record Book*, wherein he shall put down the labors of every day, keeping a correct account of the farming operations in all the details. How important it is that a Farmer should record the time he commenced plowing, time of seeding his land, quantity of seed planted, time of harvesting his crops. To these should be added the number of men and teams employed, the expense also, so that he can be able to tell exactly the cost of all the products of his farm. A Record also should be kept of the cash received and cash paid out. If Farmers would only keep an account of the way the money goes, we think upon a review of one year's expenditure they would curtail largely the next year.

We do not believe one Farmer in twenty ever keep an account of the receipts and expenditures of the farm, or of the family expenses either, both of which are of great importance as showing the way to a "better time coming."

◆

A Splendid Clip of Wool.

Yes! Who can beat this? We give the following enormous clip of Wool from the "Brannan Ranch," on the Sacramento. This is from the flocks known and managed by A. L. Bingham, Esq., the well-known sheep-breeder from Vermont, whose skill and care in raising sheep, and in producing the right kind of sheep for wool is unsurpassed in our State, as these facts verify.

Nicolaus, Nov. 1, 1861.

Editor Farmer: I noticed in a late number of your Journal a detailed acccount of the weight of a few selected fleeces from several Spanish flocks of sheep in Vermont, which I am personally acquainted with. Perhaps it would not be improper for me, in comparing French fleeces with Spanish, to give you the weight of a few selected from my flock, which I imported in 1859 to this coast, seven bucks and five ewes, the ewes having raised lambs this last spring:

BUCKS.

No. 1.	25½	pounds.	Aggregate weight of carcass of Bucks 138½ lbs, one year's growth wool.
" 2.	27	"	
" 3.	29½	"	
" 4.	24	"	
" 5.	26	"	
" 6.	28¾	"	
" 7.	24¾	"	

EWES.

No. 1.	22¼	pounds.	Weight of body of Ewes, 76 lbs, one year's growth wool. All, both Ewes and Bucks, three years old.
" 2.	23½	"	
" 3.	25	"	
" 4.	23¼	"	
" 5.	22	"	

Making an averaged weight of fleece of the Bucks 26 pounds 9 ounces, and the Ewes 23 pounds 3 ounces per head. Who can beat it?

I will give you an account of my half and three-quarter bloods soon.

Yours respectfully, A. L. Bingham.

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Prevention of Mildew in Grapes.

The experimenting on the mildew in Grapes published in this Journal last Spring, was tried by Mr. Pellet at his vineyard with complete success. Mr. P. gathered the fine dust on the road by the cart load, that had been ground to a fine powder, and then sifting it so as to take out any loose pebbles, he put it in bags and carted it into the vineyard, and leaving the bags at a proper distance, took a dredging box (such as is used in families, only large enough to hold two quarts) made on purpose, filled it with dust, and then passing to and fro along the rows of vines; with one hand move away the vines so as to come at the grapes, and then sifted the dust upon them freely. The result was, the dust absorbed the fungus or mildew, and it pealed off, leaving the grape uninjured, and thus saved the crop. Mr. P. says it worked to a charm, for he left some rows undusted, to see the effect, and they were utterly destroyed.

The dusting process is done early in the morning when the dew is on the vines and grapes. A man can dust an acre easily in three hours. Mr. Pellet has charge of Mr. Patchett's vineyard at Napa, of which we spoke last week.

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Grasshoppers Love Grape-Vines.

O. W. Craig, of Sonoma, had a vineyard of 13,000 California and 9000 foreign grapes. They were all doing finely and gave great promise, but unhappily the grasshoppers came July 1st, and reveled in the vineyard, and spent the summer there, not leaving it till October 1st, utterly taking off all the living part of it, and destroying it for this season. The grasshopper has been very destructive in many parts of the State this season. We would recommend that all land that has been infested with the grasshopper this year should have repeated plowings, so as to break up the deposits of their eggs. It should be borne in mind, however, that the egg will only be deposited in very dry land, so that the eggs would probably be laid upon some ground high and dry; yet every spot they have visited should be plowed this winter; this would break up and eradicate them by destroying their progeny.

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Plant Early! Plant Early!

We have always advocated planting early; and as the rains are near at hand, it is important that our Farmers should be preparing for early planting.

Seed Planting is one of the most important duties of the Farmer, and the kind of seeds is important too. One of the great drawbacks to the success of the grower is procuring *cheap seeds. Never buy any but the best*, and always go to head-quarters.

We can refer our readers the present year to the large warehouse of S. W. Moore, Esq., on California-street, who has been in the business since 1850. He is now opening all kinds of seeds for the farm, garden, and orchard, and we call their attention to this house with pleasure as the head-quarters for seeds.

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Importation of Butter.

By the record of the arrivals from New York it will be seen that there are large importations of Butter by clippers and by every steamer, and the rise in prices here will always flood our market from abroad. Why is it that the dairymen of California are not preparing to stop this large importation by increasing our "home supply." There is no reason in the world why California should not produce Butter enough for "home use," and enough also for the outfit of all our steamers, and packet ships, and coast trade. Let farmers raise green crops, and soil their dairy stock; let them improve their dairy stock by the Durham and Devon, the Ayrshire and other fine breeds; then thirty cows will produce more milk, and make more butter than one hundred now produce at many of our dairy farms.

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Napa Wheat, Etc.

In our report the last week we had not (as we then said) received the report of Messrs. Matthews & Clark; it has since been kindly furnished, and is as follows:

Wheat,	780	tons.
Barley,	110	"
Oats,	24	"
Corn,	14	"
Rye,	4	"
Total,	928	tons.

Supposing each bag of grain to weigh 100 pounds—wheat generally is 105 and 110 pounds—the total would be about the amount we stated last week, 20,000 bags, as Barley, Oats, and Rye, are not of equal weight. We return thanks to gentlemen of various warehouses for their kindness in sending their schedules, and will always be glad to receive from any source.

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The Grain Crop of 1861.

There has been much speculation in regard to the Grain Crop of 1861, some believing the crop will fall short of that of 1860, by twenty to thirty-three per cent. The Wheat crop of the present year is much larger than such persons can believe, and it will not fall short of '60 more than twelve and a half per cent, if it does any at all.

Many persons seems to think also that the bulk of the crop has passed from the producers hands, yet, while we know that many farmers have sold early in order to relieve themselves from debt, there are many of our largest farmers *hold their grain*, and intend to do so until Spring, believing they will realize two and a half cents per pound.

We are always glad to know that the *producer* realizes the highest rates, for when this is the case, the country receives the benefit; but when it falls into the hands of mere speculators, it seems to do no one any good, and our State is rarely benefited thereby.

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Raising Broom-Corn Profitable to the Farmer. When at Napa, the past week, we called at the Broom Factory of Mr. R. E. Wood, at Napa, and found Mr. Wood and son busy in making brooms. We gathered the following items of important information: They raise their own corn upon a strip of land along the margin of the creek, land not valuable, but the result has proved for them over 800 pounds corn to the acre, worth seven-and-a-half to eight cents per pound, and one ton seed worth twenty dollars per ton for feed. They estimate the net profit, after all expense of raising and harvesting the corn, will be about sixty dollars per acre, or equal to *thirty sacks of wheat per acre, at two dollars per one hundred pounds*. This is the *net profit*. Who says, does farming pay?

Large Crop of Artichokes.—Mr. J. F. Brown, above St. Helena, informed us when there that he raised twelve bushels of fine Artichokes (pink-eyes) upon a strip twenty-four feet long by four feet wide, and in addition the gophers and squirrels consumed a large quantity besides. This we call a large yield.

Stable Brooms.—Our Broom-makers are now making strong and heavy Corn-Brooms for Stables, and also fine hazel-brush, with handles like a common Broom; an excellent article for barns and all out-buildings.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 61 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Nov. 1, 1861.

XI.—K.

Miscellaneous.

The Wonderful Country of the Volcanic Upheavals East of the Sierra Nevada—The Remnants of the Half-Civilized Indians Thereof.

The San Francisco Evening Bulletin correspondence of July, 1861, dating from Irving's Creek, Mono county, contains the following memoranda of the Indians of the Coso country and the vicinity of Owens' Lake, which country is an extension westward of the colonies and settlements of the 1540 Pueblo clans of New Mexico, and doubtless cognates and *afiliés* of those of the river San Juan and Colorado Chiquito, a hundred miles east of the Coso districts. As described by the correspondent, their *morale* is a counterpart of the Zuni and Moqui Indians, who live directly south-east of them.

This account of the correspondent of the Bulletin is of great interest and historic value as connected with the remnants of the Pueblo Indians of De Mezas and Coronado's explorations of 1537-1542; they also may be remnants of the Christian Indians who were partially conquered and civilized by the Franciscan Friars of New Mexico between 1570 and 1670. The meager chronicles of New Mexico are conspicuous of one great fact ante 1700, to wit: the furious revolt of the Indians of the Missionary settlements, scattered over a great district of country east and west, and doubtless gradually absorbing all the populations of the Pueblo Indian settlements from the Valley of the Rio Grande del Norte to the eastern bases of the Sierra Nevada and the confines of the Colorado Valley.

Since that period the history of these singular Indians has been lost to the literary world, and it is only since 1840 that facts have been accumulating from American travelers and European *litteraires*, to prove the truth of the accounts of the first Spanish explorers under Coronado and others. The few proofs collected in this matter have been immensely added to since the advent of the Golden Epoch of 1848, and every day develops new facts of great historic and scientific value. For the most of these we are indebted to the writers of the California press of the last ten years, who have diligently searched out the hidden secrets of the strange lands of the Pacific Indiads. When the "madness which rules the hour" has passed, and the country settles down under a firm and solid government of progress and power, California will then begin to shine forth as the fountain-head of Literature, Art, and Science, to the nations of the world, and the Kings of the East and the West come to worship in her temples and to sit in the congregations of her wisdom. We are but the pioneers and workers of the nations of the posterity, and therein we must content ourselves.

The correspondent of the Bulletin is mistaken in accrediting the civilization of these Indians to the Jesuits—a very common error in American writers. The Jesuits had *no Missions in any part of New Mexico, Alta California, or Texas*; none north of the Gila or Lower California. The Franciscan Friars occupied all the Missions of Texas, New Mexico, and Alta California, to the exclusion of other orders of the Roman Catholic Church. It is a very remarkable fact, capable of copious proof, that the Missionary Friars of this Church adopted nearly the same plans in Christianizing and civilizing the Indians of Spanish America as the old Monks of Western Europe adopted in subduing the English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, and other Gentile nations of the Eastern Hemisphere between the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

It is highly desirable that all intelligent observers settled in the Silver districts of the Eastern Confines of California and adjacent New Mexico should make notes of all facts relating to the Indiada of those parts, and particularly as to their historical traditions in social life, and of the recent changes in the earth's surface of their country from volcanic and earthquake phenomena. It seems to us apparent that wonderful earth-revolutions have occurred in these Eastern Confines between 1550 and 1750, which have not been within the compass of the notice of the European races. Before these Indians are absorbed by the white man, vocabularies and grammars of his language should be made, and his intellectual *status* exploited. The collection of such material is highly creditable to explorers and discoverers, and of the greatest practical value to literary and scientific men; above all, this redounds greatly to the honor and glory of our adopted State of California. For all her sons must remember in prosperity and adversity this mother of multiplicitous and overflowing love; that we must crown her brows with a halo of filial tributes; that every day may extend among men the beneficence of her maternal counsels, and that the reign of her empire will be the greatest and wisest and the most enduring in the history of all human empires.

Here then follows the notations of "our own correspondent;" it were a pity not to be fuller and detailed on other points open to his observation:

The Owens' Lake Country.

There are two bodies of water bearing the name of Owen or Owens' Lake—a fact that has led to some confusion as to the relative position of the Coso mines. One of these is known as the Big and the other as the Little Lake. The former is 16 miles long and 8 wide; the latter, lying 25 miles further south, is but one mile long and half a mile wide. The two are separated by a series of low hills, and have no connection with each other. The water of the Big lake is alkaline and unfit for use. From the flatness of the shores it is supposed to occupy a shallow basin. It contains no fish, but, like Mono, generates near its banks multitudes of larvæ, which, becoming winged, float on the water and finally drift ashore, when they are fed upon by the wild-fowl and the Indians. The lake is surrounded by an alkali beach, outside of which is a belt of coarse grass, with a barren sage-plain beyond, sloping gently from the foot of the mountains, some three or four miles distant.

To the east of the Owen Range the country is literally a desert, and, withal, so broken as to render travel over it very toilsome. Yet there are mines there, and it is said, evidences of their having been worked at a former day. One of the company mentioned had penetrated this region some distance, coming across reservoirs, and other remains, evidently the work of civilized men, probably the Jesuits, who are known to have extended their labors far among the wild tribes in that direction. Trails, as of pack-animals, were also met with, being deeply worn but long since disused, and clearly not produced by Indians. Indeed, it is noticeable that, as compared with California, very few trails are to be seen on this side of the mountains; a circumstance attributable, no doubt, to the small number of Indians and wild animals found here.

What adds to the difficulty of finding water, is a practice the Indians have of covering up or filling in the springs, in order to drive the game to particular spots, where they are prepared to take it. Yet by following what few trails there are, parties are sure to arrive at water. The grass in this region is poor and coarse, and in many places so incrusted with saline efflorescence as to break as if frozen. Here the cabbage-cactus, so called from its shape, growing 15 or 20 feet high, first begins to show itself; a stunted kind being seen about Esmeralda. These abortions of the vegetable world, the progeny of heat and drought, when attaining this monstrous size, may be regarded as a sign of extreme aridity.

An Indian Paradise—Manners and Customs of the Natives.

Having given up my intended trip to Coso (a word which signifies fire in their language), I struck across Owens' Valley to the west side, and passed up along the foot of the mountains to this point. The valley at the point where I crossed it is about 17 miles wide. It is, for the most part, a mere heath—producing nothing but the wild sage and greasewood, with some little bunch-grass. The river here is small, and winding through a grassy bottom of no great extent, with its willow-fringed banks strongly resembling the Carson near Genoa. With the exception of the willow and some diminutive cotton-wood, there is no timber in the valley.

Skirting the foot of the Sierra Nevada, from the point where I struck, thence to Mono Lake is a beautiful region, the home of several small Indian tribes, and seemingly one of their favorite places of abode. A reservation has here been set apart for their use; a portion of which, at least, should be faithfully preserved to them as a permanent home. Numerous creeks come down from the mountains, flowing with a rapid current over white gravelly bottoms. The water is always icy cold and clear as crystal. A line of pine timber follows many of these streams far into the plain. There is also willow, with a few scattering poplars, along their banks. Some of them are large, forming branches of the river; others, mere rills, losing themselves in the dry and porous earth, irrigating a considerable patch about the place where they disappear. Most of these streams are shallow, and after leaving the mountain-ravines, have banks but a foot or two high. This admits of their being easily turned aside for irrigation, a purpose to which they are extensively applied by the Indians. These tribes cultivate a small white root of an oval shape, and the size of a cherry. It grows like the onion, sending up three blades that bear a blue lily-shaped flower. When roasted, it looks and tastes like the yam, being very palatable and nutritious. It strongly resembles the root so much in use among the Indians of Oregon and British Columbia, called the *Camass*. Besides this, these Indians have a species of wild-onion (amole), with a variety of other roots which they cultivate for food. In irrigating they conduct the water some distance through ditches and little aqueducts made of dirt. The surplus water flowing over the land below these patches of roots has caused much grass to grow along these creeks, consisting of clover, blue-joint, and bunch-grass. Cattle are very fond of these, and fatten upon them rapidly. There is also a coarse reed-like grass growing here from which the natives press the juice and boil it down into sugar (or panoche).

These tribes are attached to the whites, and serve them with the greatest readiness. They will follow a party all day for the sake of camping with them at night. The chief has authority to give away the grown-up children, which he will do for a trifle to persons whom he thinks will use them well. The boys are bright little fellows, and go cheerfully with those to whom they are given. The only animals owned by these people are a few small ponies, which they ride without saddle or bridle, and generally two at a time. They are diminutive, but tough and docile creatures, and are principally used for moving camp and packing game, their owners being no great riders. Of game there is here a good deal—chiefly hare, with some sage-hens, and a few deer and sheep in the mountains. The hare are mostly caught in nets, and by other devices common among the Indians. They have but few guns, the usual implement of the chase being the bow and arrow, in the use of which they are much more expert than that of firearms. For warlike purposes they have very little need of weapons of any kind, being apparently not at all given to these pursuits. More harmless and quiet beings I have never seen. They are also honest and industrious, never attempting to steal or purloin the least trifle, while they engage in any kind of work required of them with the greatest alacrity. They have a deep regard, almost awe, for the whites, curiously inspecting everything appertaining to them, and desiring to learn their mode of doing things. The men are well behaved, and the women modest and shy of strangers. They dress mostly in rabbit-skins, a sufficient number of which are sewn together to make a cloak or blanket-like robe, their chief article of apparel. Of late they have got to using the cast-off clothing of the whites, and the males can be seen attired in every species of garb known to civilization—the same being in every style of fashion and stage of dilapidation.

The savage nature of these tribes has evidently been tempered by intercourse with Christianized men at some former period. That these were the Catholic Missionaries before spoken of, is shown by the use they make of Spanish terms. They call themselves Indianos, and designate the leading man amongst themselves or the whites, Capitan. Comprehending what we were after, with that wish to ingratiate themselves with the white man common to all inferior races, they assured us that there was mucho plata, bastante oro, etc., in the mountains to the west. Knowing how much these assurances might have sprung from a mere desire to please us, and how apt these people, in recurring to past observation, are to mistake mica, pyrites, or other substances having a metallic luster, for the precious metals themselves, we declined to undertake a journey of exploration in the direction indicated. In crossing several of the streams, however, we found small prospects of gold, justifying the belief that more extensive deposits might exist higher up—possibly in sufficient quantity to warrant working. Quartz veins are said to be abundant in the mountains, and parties report finding gold there, though it is not probable any careful examination has ever been made.

The Coso Mines — An Active Volcano — Sulphur Streams, etc.

Joel H. Brooks arrived at Los Angeles on the 23d of August, 1861, from Coso and its vicinity. He brought a specimen of pure brimstone, which he picked up on the desert, having discovered an active volcano, pouring forth a stream of sulphur. This is rather a curiosity in the way of volcanoes. There is no distinct crater, though almost an infinite number of pipes, probably 10,000. Hot steam and sulphur are discharged, the latter of which, congealing, forms the pure brimstone of commerce. Alum is also found pure, and in great abundance. It appears that as the sulphur congeals, it throws out a coating of alum, the brimstone forming around the flues. These sulphur-springs cover about two acres of ground. They are situated on the side of a volcanic hill, about 300 feet above the level of the plain, twenty miles south of Coso, and fifteen miles northeast of Little Owens' Lake.

These springs have been claimed by the discoverers, Messrs. Brooks and Hart, for the purposes of trade. By fastening a yeast-powder box to a willow pole, they dipped up the boiling sulphur. The steam issuing from the pipes is so hot as to immediately blister the hand in coming in contact with it. The ground is generally so soft and hot that planks have to be used in crossing it.

Quartz operations are being carried on with great spirit and enterprise at Coso. There are about twenty arastras at work in the vicinity. One quartz-lead, twelve miles east of Coso, worked by arastras, turns out $210 to the ton.

New Road to Coso.

A short and good road to Coso has long been a desideratum. This has at last been discovered. Brooks succeeded in finding an opening through a range of hills—which he considered would, on exploration, be found—which shortens the road to Coso fifty miles.

This is a matter of great importance to business-men in Los Angeles, and it is still more desirable for the miners of Coso, as they can ship their ore and import their necessaries by the way of San Pedro and San Francisco, much cheaper than by by the present long land-system carriage. The following is the line of travel by the newly discovered opening in the mountains from Los Angeles: From Elizabeth Lake, take the Tehachape road to Oak creek; thence to Willow Springs at western end of Salt Lake; thence due north, up a broad arroyo, through some low hills, seven miles to the Plains, making eighteen miles in all, to mouth of Walker's Pass from Willow Springs. It is a good road all the way, with but little sand and no rocks, and is very favorable for oxen. There is grass and water sufficient, after leaving the settlements—the longest stretch without water being twenty miles. By this new road, the distance from here to Coso is shortened fifty miles.—[Los Angeles Star.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The Management of Swine.

FRAMLINGHAM FARMERS' CLUB.

(CONCLUDED.)

The Secretary, at the request of Mr. Stearn, then read several letters from gentlemen to whom Mr. Stearn had sold pigs, in proof of the statements he had made. Earl St. Vincent, of Godmersham Park, Canterbury, said the pig he had purchased of Mr. Stearn had grown into a very handsome sow, and had now a litter of pigs, and everybody who saw her admired her. Taking her as a specimen of Mr. Stearn's breed of pigs, it would be difficult to find any to surpass them. Mr. Gladding, of Hoath Court, Chislett, near Canterbury, said with respect to the pigs he bought of Mr. Stearn, at Canterbury, at the Royal Agricultural Show, last July, he had been much afraid the good condition they were in would, in taking them to his common feeding, soon give proof of their having been kept on better food; but to his surprise they not only kept their own, but improved on very low diet. They had given him the utmost satisfaction. A letter from Mr. Baker, of Beverley St. Stephen's, Canterbury, said the pigs he had of Mr. Stearn were unquestionably superior to any he had bred before. His bailiff, a man of seventy years' experience, was fearful, as they fatted so fast on common food, they would be fit only for fatting; but he had been agreeably surprised by the young sow producing eight fine pigs on her first farrow. A letter from Mr. George Turner, of Ipswich, was to the same satisfactory effect.

Some extraordinary specimens of Mr. Stearn's success in the breeding and rearing of pigs were then brought into the room, and engaged the attention of the meeting for more than half an hour. The first animal produced was a breeding sow belonging to a neighbor of Mr. Stearn, which was produced as a contrast to his own. When this animal was placed side by side with one of Mr. Stearn's, the contrast produced a great deal of merriment, but we were informed by those competent to speak on the subject, that the unhappy pig which was produced as a foil on this occasion was not an unfair sample of the run of young breeding sows. Its age was about nine months, as was also that of one of Mr. Stearn's, placed beside it; the former weighed four stone, the latter sixteen or seventeen stone. Mr. Stearn also showed three white Suffolk sows in pig, of remarkable weight and proportions. The last specimen shown was a young boar from the Framlingham and Canterbury prize sow. Mr. Stearn also showed one of the light Norfolk troughs he uses, along the top of which he had added a bar to prevent the pigs from attempting to leap over, in doing which he said they would often break their legs. He also produced a specimen of the wedge-shaped lattice he uses, which has the effect of fending the sow from the wall when she lies down, and so leaves room for the young to escape uncrushed. These contrivances were simple and excellent, and served, no less than the wonderful specimens of the pig tribe which he exhibited, to convey an idea of his great care, perseverance, and skill in the work in which he takes so much delight.

The Chairman said that whatever opinion the meeting might entertain of the merits of the pigs, there could be but one opinion as to the thanks that were due to Mr. Stearn for the able paper he had read. It appeared to him there were but few objections to be raised. The matters were mainly such as they all believed to be necessary for the proper management of pigs, but they often flinched at the trouble. Cleanliness, warmth, and feeding—they all agreed that those were excellent things, but Mr. Stearn carried into practice what many agreed to only in theory, and did not take the trouble to carry out. Mr. Stearn had alluded to the early maturity of the white pig. Now he knew there were many black pig-men in the room; and if they still stuck to the black pigs after what Mr. Stearn had said, he hoped they would get up and state their reasons. The specimens which had been brought into the room were certainly such as they seldom saw. And then the crates Mr. Stearn used were worth their attention; he (the Chairman) had been told there were many in that room who had tried some of the things Mr. Stearn recommended, and would testify to their efficacy. He did not know what some of them would say to the scrubbing-brush. (Laughter.) He had no doubt the cleanliness, the washing, and the scrubbing, made the feed go much further. He should be glad to hear something on the question of black pigs.

Mr. W. Jeaffreson acknowledged the obligations of the meeting to Mr. Stearn, and said he wished to ask one question as he was a bit of a pig-man himself. One of Mr. Stearn's observations was that coal was advantageous to a certain extent, but not too much. What was the quantity of coal that ought to be given to a pig?

Mr. Stearn said, that not being situated as Mr. Jeaffreson, not being acquainted with the properties of coal, he had had to be guided by experience, and in gaining that experience he had been very near losing many of his pigs. He used coal as an astringent, and it acted almost immediately; but in two or three cases he had given too much, and had been near losing the pigs. They must be guided by the age of the pig in using the coal; he never allowed anybody to give it but himself. To a pig from seven to nine months, he should give, if the animal required anything of the sort, about as much coal as would lie in the palm of his hand, twice a-day.

Mr. J. Mann offered some remarks from his experience of the breeding and rearing of pigs. He said he scrubbed his pigs, but not every day; he rubbed them every day with a dry horse-brush. For lung disease he gave linseed meal, and he found they recovered upon it. He had examined the lungs of pigs after they were killed, that had been affected with lung disease, and he could mark how the oily matter of the linseed had arrested the disease. He believed cleanliness to be one of the greatest points in reference to the growth of pigs; his sties were always washed down clean, and the manure taken away every day. If he had the means he would carry out Mr. Stearn's plans; he was convinced it would pay. To put the growth of well-managed pigs in figures, the heaviest pig would average a growth of one pound per day, and one stone over in seven months.

Mr. Stearn said that one of his stock, not of his own breeding, at twenty-eight weeks old, weighed 16st. 8lb. dead weight.

The Chairman—Mr. Mann, were yours black or white pigs?

Mr. Mann said his were not pure stock; some were white; some blue and white, and some black and white; but he cordially agreed with Mr. Stearn that the better the breed the better the growth.

The Chairman asked Mr. Stearn whether he put his pigs on young clover?

Mr. Stearn said the hide of any white pig would crack upon young clover.

Mr. W. Jeaffreson asked Mr. Stearn whether it was his custom to endeavor to reduce the fattening qualities of the sow while breeding?

Mr. Stearn—I assure you that these very pigs are fed as common as we can feed them to keep them alive. (Laughter.) I am perfectly aware that none of you will believe me, but these two animals have been kept as low as possible for breeding purposes.

The Chairman said he bought a pig of Mr. Stearn, one of his prize litter; he put it in the yard, and asked his man to reduce her for breeding, but it was of no use; they kept her as low as possible to keep her alive, but she was almost as fat as ever. But if Mr. Stearn said they bred just as well, there was no occasion to bring them down.

Mr. Stearn said his sows, notwithstanding their fatness, would bring up twelve or fourteen pigs, and after the first litter, they would average ten at every time.

Mr. H. Bloomfield said he had been waiting to hear some practical farmer ask some questions which he should like to have answered. The observations of Mr. Stearn reminded him of an anecdote of a farmer who had made himself remarkable for his fine team of horses, and was questioned as to what he fed them on, when his reply was that they had nothing but a little chaff and bean-straw, but the bean-straw was only half thrashed. (Laughter.) Now, it seemed to him to be quite impossible to imagine that any animal could be in that uncomfortable state of obesity in which these pigs were, unless they consumed a large quantity of food of some kind. There was an immense quantity of adipose substance in them, they were enormously fat, and to suppose that they could be brought almost to suffering, as they were, without an immense portion of food of some kind, was absurd. It could not be done with those doses of coal. He believed Mr. Stearn had accomplished, perhaps, more than any man now in this part of the country. The animals before them must be taken as evidence of the most extraordinary industry and perseverance in stuffing that any man could possibly conceive. It appeared that from the very earliest moment, at the sixth day after they were born, they were taken from the care of the mother, and fed with a little milk and sharps, and perhaps with a little sugar. Was there any sugar?

Mr. Stearn—Certainly.

Mr. Bloomfield said he received that candid statement with a great deal of satisfaction and delight, and he hoped that any observation that he might make would not be supposed to arise from impertinence. (Hear, hear.) Any more important subject he conceived they would hardly entertain, and, therefore, it was most important to know the kind and breed of animals that would produce the largest quantity of fat on the smallest possible quantity of corn, and he thought certainly that very little fault could be found with the breed of the animals before them. But he believed a challenge had been offered by Mr. Stearn, and he offered this a proof that there was so much in the management, that he would sell some of his best animals, and then that he would beat the best animal he had parted with. It was not too much to say that Mr. Stearn has surpassed every breeder and fattener in this county, and he hoped he would be prepared to tell them the kind of feed the animals consumed, for instance, in the first six, seven, or eight months. When he had done that, he (Mr. Bloomfield) should have no hesitation in pronouncing Mr. Stearn to be a very prince of pig breeders and fatteners. He hoped Mr. Stearn would give them some information on that point.

Mr. Stearn—I will tell you what I will do; I will allow any one to take that pig, and the club shall employ a competent person to feed and take care of him for a week, or two months, or what period you like; and I will engage to say that that very pig will consume less food than any pig of half the weight in the country, and you shall feed him on anything you think proper.

Mr. George Ling, of Bedfield, near Wickham Market, said Mr. Bloomfield seemed to discredit what Mr. Stearn had stated. He was not going to tell the meeting what Mr. Stearn's pigs ate; he only knew that when Mr. Stearn had decided to lay the floors of his piggeries with asphalte he employed him (Mr. Ling) to do the work. When the men came home he asked them how the pigs had got on; and the men said the pigs got on they did not know how, for they did not seem to eat anything. The men were there all day long, and were surprised at how little the pigs ate. He was glad to find Mr. Stearn was satisfied with the asphalte. He hoped Mr. Stearn would advise everybody to let him lay their piggeries with asphalte. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stearn—I should very much like to have some competent person feed one of those young breeding sows for two or three weeks. I think he would feed her so that she could not rise at all, and think he was going to starve her too. We can't give her little enough. I have not kept her up to bring her here.

The Chairman—May I venture to ask a kind friend who has come a long journey from Essex (Mr. H. Sexton, of Cockfield Hall), whether he has heard any argument to induce him to change his blacks for whites? I know Mr. Sexton and Mr. Stearn are good friends, and are glad to meet each other; but I know Mr. Stearn is more afraid to meet him in competition than to meet any other man in England.

Mr. Sexton said he had not been in the black pig line long, but he was still of opinion that they were hardier than white. Mr. Stearn said his pigs could not stand young clover; now the black ones would, and their coats did not crack. The blacks did not want so much scrubbing; not more than once in three months. He did not feed them with coals; they did not require it. He could not afford coals. He thought the blacks were the hardiest, quite as good breeders, and fat as quick. They were certainly first-rate pigs Mr. Stearn had showed them; but he hoped he should meet Mr. Stearn in competition again some day, and he would endeavor to beat him.

Mr. Stearn—Mr. Sexton speaks of my scrubbing, and does not agree with using so much soap. I don't think it costs so much as rose oil which I saw him use. (Loud laughter.) We don't wash them more than once a month.

Mr. Sexton said he was glad to learn that Mr. Stearn had begun to do a little in the black pig line.

Mr. Stearn—Mr. Sexton seems to beat everybody in black; I can beat him in white, and I am determined to beat him in black. Mr. Sexton's are certainly the best black pigs I ever saw in my life.

The Chairman said if no gentleman had any other practical question to ask, he thought it his duty to return, in Mr. Stearn's name, and in the name of the club, their thanks to Mr. Sexton for coming so far to visit them this evening. It was no little honor that they had in their club-room at that discussion the two most celebrated pig-breeders in England. They might go into the discussion-room of a hundred farmers' clubs, and they could not say what we could say this evening. These two gentlemen went to the Royal Agricultural Society's meetings anywhere in England, and stood at the head of the list. They returned their thanks to Mr. Sexton, and if ever they had another agricultural show in Framlingham, they would guarantee him the very best accommodation to show his pigs, and a well-aired bed for himself. They also thanked Mr. Stearn for a sound practical lecture in a short compass.

Some further conversation arose, in the course of which

The Chairman asked Mr. Sexton what he gave his pigs, and whether he gave the food warm or cold?

Mr. Sexton said as soon as the pigs would eat, he gave them a little meal or oats; the oats whole. He never gave them any peas till they got twelve or fourteen weeks old; he found it cramped them.

Mr. Stearn said he never gave peas at all.

Mr. Sexton said lentils and oats were the principal food. He ground the lentils, and after a time he ground the oats, and gave them wet with a few sharps and middlings. When the pigs were over three months old he gave them barley, and a little before that time, but not much; he also gave a small proportion of maize. He gave everything cold, in winter and summer. He found that if he gave warm victuals when the pigs got eight or ten weeks old, their lungs were gone. He sold his pigs for London, at between four and five months old, at about five stone. He generally killed them at from forty to seventy pounds weight. He got the young pigs to eat as soon as they would. He could get them to eat a little at six or seven days old. He did not agree with keeping the sows over well.

The Chairman said the secret seemed to be, oats instead of barley; and making the pigs eat early.

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Artificial Hoofs for Horses.—It is impossible to calculate the various useful purposes to which gutta percha may be applied. One of the most ingenious applications recently made of this valuable substance is that of making artificial hoofs for horses' feet. Many ingenious devices have been resorted to, to attain this result, but the adoption of gutta percha will, doubtless, supersede all others, as its efficacy becomes recognized. What is required by the veterinary surgeon is a substance possessing the consistence of horn, to retain the nails of the shoe; that will readily soften by heat, so as to mould itself to the required form; that it be indissoluble in water, seeing that the horses' hoof is generally in contact with moisture; and, lastly, that it be capable of uniting perfectly with the hoof. No known substance possesses all these qualities except gutta percha. For the purpose under consideration, it is prepared by being cut into fragments the size of a nut and softened in hot water; the pieces are then mixed with half their weight of powdered sal-ammoniac, and melted together in a tinned saucepan over a gentle fire, keeping the mass well stirred; the mixture should assume a chocolate color. When required for use, it should be melted in a glue-pot; the surface of the hoof must be scraped clean, and the gutta percha applied as required. The application may be facilitated by the use of a glazier's knife, warmed, by which also the surface of the artificial hoof may be smoothed and polished. In this manner many a valuable horse may be rendered useful, which, otherwise, only remain fit for slaughter. On the score of humanity, also, this application of gutta percha is to be welcomed.—[Eng. Paper.

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Product of Milch Cows.—A dairyman somewhat noted for producing a large amount of cheese annually from his dairy, said to us in a recent conversation, that one of the secrets of his success in this respect was the careful manner in which he treated his herd. His cows were driven to the stables leisurely. No dogs were used for the purpose of driving the cows, and persons in his employ who were caught striking or in any way abusing a cow, were discharged on the instant. Let the cows have an abundance of food, and take their time in coming to the barn, especially in hot weather, milk clean and regularly, and from fifty to a hundred pounds more cheese can be made to each cow, during the season, than when the animals are dogged out of the field night and morning, or kicked and pounded and frightened for every little mistake they are supposed to make. Some people make a great mistake in overstocking, and too little attention is given to the treatment of stock, summer and winter. The dairyman should consider a moment whether thirty cows yielding 600 pounds of cheese per cow, are not as profitable as forty cows whose annual produce is 400 pounds per cow; and yet hundreds of dairymen seldom if ever think of this matter, but go on after the old manner, trusting to luck for an increase in dairy products over that former years.—[Dairy Farmer.

Failures as well as Successes.—Some one has lately raised the query, whether in speaking of crops, it is not duty, to tell of failures as well as successes in cultivation. I say not. Every lazy fellow can find enough of this knowledge, within the limits of his own experience. To speak of successful culture and how it is brought about is the kind of teaching that is most commendable. Instance the Indian of two hundred years ago, who, living mainly on the fish taken from the stream, knew that by inserting a kernel of corn in the earth, a plant would spring up, from which, perhaps in nine cases out of ten, an ear might be expected. But he had not learned to prepare the earth, so that ten stalks might grow where but one grew before; and that each of these stalks might yield two or more ears, full and complete, instead of one, pinched and shriveled. Such carpings on useful communications show a narrow mind and perhaps a disappointed ambition. Let us have the story of all full crops, and how they are made so; and let those who have hitherto neglected to learn, profit by the instruction.

Granaries.—We refer to these again, with the simple intimation that they should be thoroughly cleansed before storing the grain in them. A favorite method of purifying them is that originally adopted by Mr. Carmichael. It is as follows: When the granaries are cleaned and swept, place powdered brimstone in an earthen jar on a bed of sand in the center of the granary floor, set fire to the sulphur, and close the doors and windows. The fumes of the sulphur effectually rids the granary of weevil, either by destroying them or driving them off.

Farming.

There appears to have been a general waking up lately among the Rip Van Winkle's of the press on the subject of Agriculture, and some writers have been a good deal exercised in regard to conducting farming operations, judging from the many articles that have been published in the daily papers with the apparent design of enlightening the public on the subject. The Mercantile Gazette in an article on the subject of Farming, comments in a sensible way on a series of communications which have appeared, and its remarks so correspond with our own views, that we are pleased to copy the article. We have watched with much interest the drift of the several letters on Farming, each and all seeming to place all *the cost of farming* upon the *crop of cereals*, making no allowance for the value of teams or machinery for other uses, or the income of the farm for other crops, which is or should be blended in these calculations, for oftentimes the teams and machinery purchased for the grain crop are a source of income by work done on other farms, while the wear, tear, and interest of their value are charged to the home farm. The orchard, vineyard, and garden, are tilled by the cattle, plows, and harness, whose cost or interest, wear and tear, are also charged to the grain crop. But the article referred so well points out the fallacy of throwing the whole cost upon the cereal crop that we need say no more now. We keep an eye upon the writers' wholesale calculations, and in due time shall show many of their errors. We are truly glad to see this awakening over our whole State. It will be remembered, that this Journal has for years urged the importance of diversity of crops, as well as Legislative aid for the cultivation of new products suited to our State, and among them of tea, sugar, rice, cotton, tobacco, etc; all these in due time will be among the crops of California. The Gazette says:

A leading thought of the writer of these articles, a point prominently dwelt upon, is, that a greater diversity of culture is essential to the success of the farming interest in California. The productiveness of the soil, he thinks, has been so greatly abridged in many portions of the State by successive cropping without rotation or fertilizing appliances, that the yield of cereal grains in ordinary seasons has fallen below the paying standard. Hence the necessity of adopting some measure by which either its fecundity shall be restored, or its application to the culture of other products shall be made more remunerative and satisfactory; and both these objects, the writer thinks, can be accomplished by thorough tillage, rotation and diversity of crops.

We have neither time nor space, nor is it our province to write essays upon Agriculture, and yet so great is our interest in the matter that we cannot forbear a few passing remarks. The cereal grains, and especially wheat, have been the great staples of California husbandry. Of corn and rye, we raise but little, our soil and climate, perhaps, not being generally adapted. Of oats and barley, we can produce any quantity, but the market for them is comparatively limited, and beyond a certain point, which the farmer can well judge of, the production is no object. Wheat is the standard crop, and with a yield of any dimensions, all we have to spare, probably for some years to come, can find a ready market in other lands.

A good crop of wheat, in some portions of the State, depends almost entirely upon the culture. Any kind of a season will suffice, and the yield will be abundant. Farmers in these districts, with no unusual labor, raise forty to sixty or more bushels to the acre, and as a matter of course become rich and independent. In other regions a good season as well as good culture is essential to a good crop. The soil is fertile enough, but dry. Abundant and seasonable rains are necessary to a full and satisfactory harvest. It is the small product of these lands in ordinary and dry seasons which reduces the average of the State to 20 or 25 bushels per acre. They of course fall as much below the average as others rise above it, and while the proprietor of the latter is growing rich, and all would do well at the average, they are growing poor, and must speedily wind up with insolvency or turn their attention to something else. It is evident that the owner of an upland or dry farm cannot at the present prices make money by confining his operations to the culture of wheat. His true policy is to cultivate no one large crop of any kind, but to make up by variety what he lacks in magnitude, so that if one crop fails, he may have the others to fall back upon. Some will stand the drought better than others. All will do well when the season favors. For him to keep on cultivating wheat as an almost exclusive crop, is like playing at a game with at least four chances against him to one in his favor; and especially is this so if he hires his labor. But we are acquainted with a farmer who has attained to very comfortable circumstances—independence in fact—upon one of these dry upland places. Himself and his boys do the work. They are industrious and frugal. Their grain crops are put in early and well, and almost invariably give fair returns—not the highest, of course, but remunerative. Besides the tillage of a portion of the farm, this man derives a considerable revenue from his stock. He began by renting or hiring milch cows, and with the aid of a wife perfectly versed in all the mysteries of the dairy, and the general economy of the farm, he was in a few years possessed of an herd which furnished ten to fifteen milkers. This man and his family are not the strongest or healthiest people in the neighborhood—not above the average. They suffer as much from sickness, accident and losses as the people around them; but they are intelligent, do their own work, live prudently, though comfortably, and are enabled to add to their improvements from year to year. In this way comparatively dry farms can be made profitable, as well as in other ways to which we have not time now to allude.

The writer referred to expresses the opinion that our export limit for cereals has, for a time, been reached. We trust it is only for a short time. Our export this year will doubtless be less than it was last, owing to the unpropitious nature of the season, but the aggregate value will not be proportionally less, for the price is better. Another year we hope to see the crop of wheat in California at least ten millions of bushels. We have no apprehension as to prices. The idea that two or three millions of bushels, more or less, in this State will affect the price of wheat all over the world, is idle. The product of the world is nearly a thousand millions of bushels. Our surplus, whether more or less, will scarcely be enhanced in value by its littleness, or depreciated by its largeness—so vast is the aggregate with which it must mingle. If, then, about the present range of prices can be realized, or even a little less, the more we have of it the better. But farmers who are in debt, and have large interest to pay, and are compelled to market their crops at inopportune periods, or who cultivate land that produces only fifteen or eighteen bushels to the acre, and perhaps hire help for that, and confine their tillage to wheat-raising—will make no money.

This incessant cropping, too, without replenishing the soil, must give place to a better system of husbandry. It is only by keeping up the yield, that with our higher rates of labor, and great distance from market, we can compete with the grain-growers of other countries. The average product of the great northwestern grainfields of the United States is less than 20 bushels per acre. That of Illinois is only 10 bushels; of Ohio still less. The average product of England, with the most perfect and thorough system of tillage in the world, is only about 21 bushels per acre; that of France is about 14 bushels. Our superiority in this respect must be entirely due to soil and climate; for as to tillage, we certainly cannot boast. But shiftless culture will tell in due time. As the soil becomes impoverished, the yield will diminish, and the farmer will inevitably become as poor as his land is unproductive.

The writer whose views we are considering, estimates the expense of raising wheat and placing it in the market, including storage, weighing and shipping charges, and full allowance for loss of time in repairs, and rainy weather, at $20 per acre paying wages. Another very intelligent writer in the Bulletin of the 21st ult., estimates the expense at about $15 per acre, the farmer doing his own work, and making no allowance for wages. Both these writers detail their items with great precision, and evidently "speak by the card." Now, if the farmer's business is exclusively wheat-raising, and he is compelled to pay all his expenses out of the proceeds of his crop, he makes $3 per acre wages for himself and team, upon a yield of 20 bushels to the acre, at $1 50 per 100 pounds. Allowing two days to be the time required per acre, his pay is $1 50 per day, which is moderate enough. He can make twice that sum during the interval when his crop requires no attention; but then it is much better than going behind-hand.

It appears to us, however, that there is a fallacy in these calculations, arising from the fact that farming in this country is seldom or never confined exclusively to wheat-raising; or, if it is, it ought not to be, and the remedy is easily applied. To arrive at a correct estimate of the profits of farming, the business must be taken as a whole. The segregating of one department from all the rest, and charging it formally with items supplied from or paid for by the farm itself, is delusive. All the departments are carried on concurrently, and with little or no additional expense. The stock, the dairy, the poultry, the orchard, the vineyard, the feed crops and vegetables, and outside labor for himself and teams when not occupied with home work—all these contribute, and pay a large portion of the necessary expense of carrying on the farm, so that the farmer who does his own work, may have the greater part of the proceeds of his wheat crop as a net result of the year's labor. We do not say that this *is* always done; but that it *may* be done, requires no demonstration; the fact is patent. Thrift—good management is essential to prosperity in all kinds of business, and emphatically so in farming.

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Cost of Female Help in New York and California.

The following is a true copy of a letter just received by a gentleman in this city from New York. This letter is worthy more than ordinary attention, for while we would always advocate a liberal pay to all who toil, we cannot see the justice or propriety of such a contrast between the cost of female help here and New York; for the cost of clothing is no more, and the risk of sickness less. We hope some effort will be made to remedy the evil resulting from excessive wages:

New York, 9th Month 27th, 1861.

Esteemed Friend: We have a servant girl who has been with us nine years, and has recently expressed a wish to go to San Francisco, with a view of getting higher wages. She has been told that you pay $30 a month, board included, for good help (we pay her $7 per month). She is excellent help. My wife would be sorry to part with her; but we are willing she should go, if it would be to her benefit, as we feel interested for her. She is 24 years old, and a member of the Catholic faith.

My impression is that it would be an *unfortunate move for her.*

When thee writes to us again, please give me thy opinion of such an adventure.

Thine truly, ***

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Important Suggestions to Army Surgeons.—In the course of a battle, the gunners, and in fact all engaged, are subject to injuries of the ear, by the heavy and long sustained discharge of powerful artillery. Numerous cases of ruptured membrane, with more or less permanent deafness, will be found among the returning soldiers. In the artillery, the effect of position with reference to the gun is peculiar. Those men who stand nearest the muzzle *feel* the report most, but all who are to the leeward suffer more than those to the windward. Let the medical staff of each regiment keep prepared a quantity of glycerine, mixed with belladonna, say about in the proportion of forty grains of the latter to the ounce of glycerine oil. Let each gunner be provided, before an engagement, with wool or cotton (the former is preferable), saturated with the mixture, to place in his ears. It will not prevent his hearing the word of command or the drum, and will prevent a great deal of injury. The therapeutic of the preventive, medical men will perceive, as it forms a coating over the membrane, which can be easily cleansed by a little warm water, and will effectually prevent the vibration of the air striking injuriously upon it. It would also be useful to those exposed to dampness when camping out at night, the organ in question being extremely sensitive to the night air. By taking this precaution, that deafness to which gunners are now so liable, may be prevented.—[Scientific American.

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GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
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BUY ALL YOUR
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JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
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HARDWARE, MINING, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Plows,
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Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
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Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own Importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

Just received, ex ship "Fearless," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

Being often applied to by acquaintances throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed
Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents
With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the above card, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A fine garden-engine, of capacity to throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
SALE OF FRUITS
For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all
Fruit-Growers,
Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers........ San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.................. "
THOMAS FALLON........................ San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens............ "
DR. H. HAILE......................... Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE......................... Oakland
WILSON FLINT......................... Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL..................... Marysville
ABRAM FONDA.......................... Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN...................... Santa Cruz
14-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

SEED WAREHOUSE,
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Farm, Garden, Fruit, Tree,
AND AGRICULTURAL SEEDS,
OF ALL KINDS.
—ALSO—
French Peonies, Hyacinths, Gladiolas, Lilies, Tulips, and other Flowering Plants,
No. 110 California street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
11-6m SAN FRANCISCO.

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A party wanting a few mares of good quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Machine for Making Wine.
☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

HOTELS.

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:
Board, per week.......................... $7 00
Single meals............................. 50
Board and Lodging, per week......... $8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night................ 25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars.......12 cents 123-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.
THE VERANDA HOTEL,
Corner Main and Church sts.,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.
DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive the Springs.
14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.
20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.
21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!
Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL.
Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged (equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.
HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

Jebb's Patent Churn.

This new patent churn is now ready to be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY.................................NOV. 8, 1861.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

◆

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The California Farmer is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We call especial attention to our Market Reports; they show our rapid progress as a State by our rapidly increasing products.

We can also call attention to the numerous evidences of our progress as a State by the new developments in every quarter. These facts should be communicated to other States; and this can be done by sending the Farmer to every State in the Union.

The sketch of the Great Sierra Valley appears next week.

◆

It is Not Right.

There are at the present time many thousands of dollars due us by our subscribers. The most of this has been permitted to remain by request. We have been indulgent, but there is a time when such obligations should be cancelled, and we now say that *it is not right* that we should any longer be kept out of our dues. We ask, therefore, that all to whom we have sent bills will at once remit the amount due, and without fail.

No Farmer should be without his Agricultural Journal; but he should have pride and self-respect enough to pay for his newspaper.

◆

Rev. A. H. Myers' Lecture.—We regretted to find so few persons present at Platt's Hall last evening, to listen to the able Address of the Rev. A. H. Myers. His subject, "Our Government—its Vital Forces, Bones, and Sinews," he handled with earnestness and force. Many parts of the Lecture were full of eloquence, and received the approbation of all present. It is hoped that many more tickets were sold than persons present. Although at the Hall there was so little interest, yet a Bull-Fight, a Bear-Fight, a Circus, or some other trifling matter, and thousands flock to see it! But *Our Union*, that is safe, anyhow.

Purchasers of California Wine should always select from those who are known to sell only *pure Wines*. With confidence and pleasure we can refer to the firm of Hobb's Gilmore & Co., as persons who can furnish pure Wines.

Peculiar Condition of our Grain Market.

Speculation, fluctuation, and a sudden rise or fall only tends to the injury of all the great masses of those interested in the Grain Crop of California, as it *unsettles* both buyer and seller. An unstable market is the most dangerous to all parties interested. Those who would send in their crops are induced by a sudden upward movement to hold on a little, this tends to a still higher rate for a brief time, as an indication of scarcity; a certain point reached, then the producers rush to market, the wharves are covered with acres of bags, like a prairie white with sheep, and down goes the market again, and the high-raised hopes of the producer are crushed not only by bitter disappointment, but often by a heavy cost and loss, not realizing as much as could have been realized months previously. We have noticed these effects, and seen the result upon the producer's mind, leading to discouragement, despair, recklessness and ruin. A steady market, a ready market at fair rates is always best; best for the buyer and seller; better for the Grower, the Miller, the Baker, the Shipper, and for every family in the land. We always have said to the producer, sell at "Harvest" *immediately*, if in debt, and relieve that *incubus and nightmare*, that dead-weight upon a man's best energies; and we say to all producers: Keep on selling; keep the markets steady and full, by sending portions of your crop at a time; by this means you will always realize your share of *any* rise that can possibly take place *during the season*, as you will have your share of all the prices, and your average will *always* be better than by any other possible plan. Our markets are *changeable*, up and down, like the bulb of a thermometer—place it in the shade and down it goes; let the sun strike it and up it goes—even in the same true temperature naturally. So the Grain Market; let certain operators who buy for export or for Millers "*withdraw from the market*," as the newspapers say, and down goes the Grain; but let the light of their countenance appear upon the wharf, and like the mercury in the glass, up goes the market, and yet the real market, the absolute condition of quantity, quality and value has not changed a penny; the shade was cast to buy. Stocks *on hand* have *changed hands*, and the *speculator* has the grain instead of the *producer*, and the miller, baker, and shipper pay for it, at the cost of the producer. This is the way it is done, and there are certain men who can cast heat and shade at any time—and it *chills* or *burns* the producers' fingers as they come in contact with these operators.

The producer must make himself conversant with these moves, or he will be surely checkmated. We ask our farmers and producers who refer to the great mass of reports on the grain markets, both at home and abroad, how many of them bear upon their face the evidence of being other than being in the interest of the commercial men instead of the working farmers? How often we notice those *trade marks* "p. t.," meaning private terms, or sales private, or sales not given, or various other forms that conceal the real transactions. How can the real producers or manufacturers know how to act? Let the real producers post themselves fully, and they can avoid many of the losses they will otherwise feel and bear.

Look to the mercury, open your eyes,
And learn the *true market*, it will steadily rise.
True to the wants of our hungry world,
Shall the flag of our markets be ever unfurled;
True as the crop, or those who are fed,
Shall the price of our grain be, and the price of our bread.

◆

European Grain Markets.

It is all-important that our Farmers should understand the true condition of the European markets, for upon them depends whether they are to demand a large importation or not. We shall give to our readers the true state of the case, and shall always advise them truly for their interest. The cause of the good demand for the last few months arose from the fact that France was a large purchaser at the London Corn Exchange. We give briefly the condition of the market at two dates.

From London June 15, our correspondent says: "France is now the place of consumption, for our markets will be cleaned by French purchasers; our price now is 55s. per quarter of 496 pounds, 8 bushels of 62 pounds each, being nearly 2¾c; from this of course the expense of shipment less, leaving over 2½c. This good price could only be maintained by a continued market in France."

Our London date of 28th September we have as follows: "Market quiet; the French market the *only buyer*, but not purchasing now; will probably buy again. If France does not call for Wheat it must fall."

These are the reports from good authorities in London, and our Farmers may rely on it. We ask our grain-growers to read our Editorial on the Grain crop of 1861. It is our desire that the producer should realize the most he can for his crop. This is to the great advantage of the whole State; but we must realize the fact that in the old States they have the largest and best crop ever grown, and the Breadstuffs already shipped the present year to Europe exceeds the enormous sum of *Fifty millions of dollars*.

However great the deficiency the Grain crop of Europe may be, we should remember that the United States, although large shippers of Wheat, yet we cannot begin to supply the deficiency which, report says, and advices confirm it, will be 150,000,000 bushels. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are many other Wheat-growing countries besides Uncle Sam, which can pour into London and Liverpool a thousand cargoes of Wheat, and our Farmers should not risk a *certainty* for an *uncertainty*. Wheat is now selling well, and it is for the interest of the Farmers to keep the markets well supplied all the time.

We repeat, it is better for them to sell their Wheat now at $1 80 to $1 90, than to keep it four months longer and sell it at $2 10, especially if they are paying big interest. We close as we began,—Farmers should understand the European markets, as all depends on that.

◆

Patent Hydraulic Hose.—Miners, and all parties who use hydraulic hose should read the card of S. Howard. He has one of the best machines in the world, and parties can make a little fortune by purchasing one.

Bad Management of Post-Offices.

Unless persons should travel over our State, and notice the manner in which the Post-Offices have been kept for the past few years, they could not possibly conceive of the irregularity and looseness of some in our State. In many of our interior towns, the mail-bags were thrown down upon the counter of some tavern or grog-shop, and the word is given, "Mail has come," and everybody goes and help themselves to their own and their neighbors' too. They volunteer to carry them to their neighbors, and the *newspapers* then stand a chance of being *neighborly read* for some days before they reach their true owner. This is the reason why so many complaints come of the non-receipt of the papers. There is another cause of the *irregular* course of newspapers. They are not cared for much, unless the Postmaster can induce the parties to *take a box*, and thus secure an *extra* emolument. There is no disputing the fact that many of the Post-Offices do not pay the Postmasters, and they are only acting as Postmasters and having the mails come to their taverns and saloons, in order to draw custom, *deriving their pay* from that course, and of course caring little or nothing about the mails. If the Post-master-General could look into some of his Post-Offices of California, he would hardly wish to have the "U. S. A." placed over the door, unless it should be interpreted—*Useless, Scandalous Affair*.

The past is gone, and these past evils are not remediable; but their recurrence can be avoided we hope, and as there is a change generally, it is to be hoped it will be for the better. We have found many offices where the Postmasters would allow persons to take out newspapers directed to other parties long after they had been dead and buried, without notifying the publishers, and other gross cases of neglect also.

We have noticed recently quite a discussion relative to the Napa Post-Office. On a recent visit there, we found a large number of copies of our Journal belonging to our subscribers, many of them persons who had boxes, where there was no excuse for neglect. Yet, by reason of neglect, they had not been delivered. We have a list of thirty-eight subscribers who had papers which had not been delivered, some two, three, four, and five copies. Six of the parties had boxes, and had called for papers and yet not received them; and we ascertained that all newspapers were thrown into a heap, thence laid in a cuddy a few days or a week, thence on the shelf, after which, in a brief time, sold for waste. We were furnished very kindly by the present courteous Postmaster and Assistant with a list of our papers thus neglected, which we have on file, and we have not one solitary paper since the change omitted, and we are assured that pains will always be taken for all subscribers, as much for papers as letters, both being the duty of the Postmaster. We exonerate the *present* Postmaster, and make all allowances for the past, as we were informed that there were *numerous assistants* in that office formerly, so many as to make disorder rather than order, and probably much of the evil was unknown to the real Postmaster. We hope for better things in future.

◆

Departures by Steamer.

By the steamer on Monday Rev. A. H. Myers and Lady leave for the East. Mr. Myers goes on his mission to the "World's Fair" as one of those appointed by the Convention. He bears with him splendid specimens in way of some of the varieties of our wonderf[illegible] other specimens of California products. While we wish him and his lady a very pleasant and prosperous journey, we cannot but regret that there had not been collected such a contribution of our Grains, Grasses, and Cereals, from every county, as would have done honor to our State. We wish also that our mechanics could have been represented there by specimens of their skill; but whatever may be wanting in specimens, we feel sure Rev. Mr. Myers will, by his love of our State, its interests, and his knowledge of its resources, that he will faithfully present it by his earnest and eloquent words.

By the same steamer another able representative goes to the World's Fair, Mrs. P. A. Rogers, so long and so favorably known to this community as the Pioneer Instructress upon the Sewing Machines. Mrs. Rogers has been years connected with the Grover & Baker establishment, and by her courteous and lady-like deportment has won a host of friends, all of whom will wish her great success in her present mission. Mrs. Rogers bears with her a magnificent Banner wrought by her own hands, of white and crimson silk, richly embroidered with gold stars by Mrs. Norcross. This Banner is the glorious Stars and Stripes, which will float over the work of Mrs. Rogers' hand, which she takes to the World's Fair to show what can be done in California.

Success attend all our representatives to the great gathering of a World's Industry.

◆

Installation of Harmony Lodge, G. T.—We received a courteous note enclosing Cards for the public ceremonies at this Lodge, and the Social Entertainments which followed at Platt's Hall. Harmony Lodge is admirably named. The handsome decorations of the Lodge, together with the brilliant Regalia, and the happy feature of "Sisters" of the Lodge, in their bright Regalia, moving around their "Brethren," performing their duties as officers, and partakers of all the pleasing labors, gave the charm to the Lodge, and made it appear to us as the *true Harmony* Lodge. The Installation duties were all performed promptly, and with much satisfaction to all; after which a large company assembled in the Hall, when the "Band" made hundreds of pairs of feet move very lively to keep time to its melody. We only looked in upon the merry folks briefly; *our feet* compelled us to the desk to make record of this and other events, for time and tide wait for no man.

Splendid Crockery.—The famous crockery stock of Mr. J. Genella has been sold to Geo. O. W. Winn, one store, and another to J. Gillespie, Esq., both from Sacramento, and now citizens of our Bay city, with their families. We welcome our old friends to our city, and trust the change will not only be pleasant but profitable every way. These crockery establishments are the largest in our State, and the most splendid wares are always for sale at these stores.

New and Rich Mines.

At Napa City we had the pleasure to meet a gentleman just as he was alighting from his wagon on a return from a long and distant trip among the new discoveries beyond Humboldt city thirty miles. J. N. Bennett, Esq., to whom we allude, resides at St. Helena, showed us twenty-four specimens from different veins, and having full confidence in the statements of Mr. B. he informs us that the mineral territory recently found embraces an area of thirty miles wide by one hundred miles long, and is wonderfully rich—some discoveries fabulous.

Mr. Bennett has been absent several weeks; he speaks of the route as follows: From Sacramento to Placerville, thence to Strawberry, Lake Bigler, Carson Valley, to fourteen miles above Genoa, down Carson River to Ragtown, thence to the sinks of the Humboldt eighty miles, thence thirty miles south of Humboldt City to the Ore Mountains. It is believed that there are mines that will pay ten to twenty thousand dollars per tun. Strange and wonderful as this may seem, Mr. B. feels it to be true. The treasure there seems to be beyond human calculation. The climate is good. There are no mills or working apparatus there yet. Mr. B. intends returning after having made his assays.

It is seldom we call attention to such miraculous stories, and with all the proof of wealth here revealed, we would never recommend any man who has a family and a good business of any kind whereby he is comfortably off, to give up a real home and certainty, even to discover and own a *gold mine*.

All who are "gold mad" should bear in mind, it is one thing to own a rich mine, and quite another thing to be able to work it, or make it available. Men that own the many rich quartz leads are often like the man that *drew the elephant*; so it will prove to many that find rich leads. It would ruin them to undertake to work them.

To young single men out of employment, having no chance or prospect, save like Micawber waiting to see if something "won't turn up," to such we say, go to the mines; go and work there; men can get work at almost any and every trade, and it may be strike a "lucky lead"; but never, we repeat, would we advise a man doing well, to give up a certainty for an uncertainty. Let "well enough" alone.

◆

California Woolen Factory and Sewing Machines.

In our issue of April 15th, 1859, we published the following as our earnest belief:

> "Some time since we published facts in relation to *Wool-growing* in our State, and the almost immediate prospect of converting this wool into flannels for the use of our miners and others, and this would open e great demand for female labor in making up their flannels into shirts and drawers, of which an immense amount is annually imported into our State."

Now there are eighty sewing machines at work work upon the material that has been woven from the fleece of our flocks. Aye, the very flannels, shirts, and drawers of our miners are now made, as we said they would be, for home consumption, besides other goods, all the uniforms for our soldiers, and what is more, the *importation* of the article has nearly ceased.

◆

Public Lectures by Mrs. Fanny Green.

The first of a series (a free lecture) was given last evening, in the South Methodist Church, by Mrs. Green, to a very full house, and by the close attention given (often approved by hearty applause), it was evident the audience was deeply interested. Mrs. Green labors under some difficulty with the voice, and were it not for this, her beautiful thoughts and glowing imagery would give her the fame of an eloquent lecturer, for heart and soul are in the work, and her original style and novel ideas must be interesting to many. The glowing picture of the "Future of California," in its moral and religious, social and physical, civil and literary, scientific and artistic, is really grand, and yet the picture is not too highly colored, for the future greatness of California cannot be conceived.

We would most earnestly commend this course of lectures to our citizens. They will be given every Thursday evening, and are worthy public attention.

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The United States Loan.—By a reference to our columns it will be seen that books will be opened on Thursday next, at the Mint (the United States Treasurer's office), at nine o'clock, to receive the subscriptions to the National Loan. Now will California have the opportunity to show her confidence in the permanence of our Government, and the readiness of the citizens to come to the aid of the National Authorities to maintain the Government and to quell rebellion. We believe Californians will respond nobly; it has been said that California should subscribe a *million of dollars*. We will place the amount that will be subscribed at more than *two and a half millions*, for we believe there is a large amount of treasure buried that will now come forth, and has been awaiting for this event. We believe our miners will show their hands with more than one million. It will be an interesting day to witness those who shall go with their gold to uphold the Government.

New Furniture.—Messrs. Selling, Marx & Co., Furniture warehouse on Washington street, have just received by late arrivals, superb new patterns of parlor sets, and chamber sets, very rich work tables, a new pattern, secretaries and book cases; wardrobes, with easy chairs, library tables, and other furniture of the most finished style. They have also superb parlor and chamber sets of furniture made here by their own workmen.

Apple-Paring and Drying.—We saw the apple-pearers and corers at work at the orchard of P. E. Kellogg, Esq., above St. Helena. The machine takes out the core and peels the apples clean, leaving it in form, yet like a coil when dried (like the Chile peaches) and doing the work at the rate of forty pounds per hour, or say five hundred pounds per day. The work is admirably done.

The Temple of Temperance.

We were the recipients of an invitation to be present at the laying of the corner stone of the Temple of the Dashaways on Post street, on Tuesday last, at 1½ P. M. This was an interesting ceremony, and will prove a valuable epoch in the history of California. This is to be the "Home of the Inebriate." To this "Temple" shall the poor unfortunate drunkard be borne; taken from his fallen condition, restored and saved, and sent forth disenthralled, redeemed. This is a God-like work, and we rejoice that such a "home" is soon to be made ready; a noble building worthy the cause,—an honor to those who have labored so long and so faithfully in this cause of humanity. A large assemblage was present; at the appointed hour Gov. Wainwright, the noble President of the Dashaways, announced the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address, after which music, and singing a Temperance song, then Mr. Lacy was introduced who offered prayer. Gov. Downey was then announced to lay the corner stone; previous to which the Secretary read over a list of the articles prepared to be deposited in the box, which was to be placed in the orifice between the stones, as follows: full records of the Dashaway Society, the list of officers, etc., song books, list of all their meetings and festivals, and their present excellent condition as a society, various coins with many curious emblems, and the morning and evening papers of the city. We felt it to be proper to prepare and have here deposited the following articles to show to posterity what was the condition of the Agricultural interest in 1861. There was placed in the box from our office several copies of the California Farmer, with plates of Agricultural Hall, and other public buildings; a bottle hermetically sealed with the wheat raised by Major Bidwell of Chico, 1859—splendid samples, seventy bushels to the acre; a sample of the fleece of the Cashmere Goat—a future great staple of California; also samples of Flax-Cotton, another great staple of the future. We believe that if in one hundred years hence these records shall be opened and read, manufactures both of Flax-Cotton and Cashmere Wool will have been found to have existed more than *ninety years* of the hundred. The Governor was then offered the new silver trowel, the box having been deposited, and handling the trowel very readily and manfully like a workman, soon announced that the work was well and faithfully done.

Hon. Nathan Porter was then presented by the President, who delivered an eloquent and impressive address, one alike honorable to his head and heart, doing justice to the Society and the cause, and our State. The exercises then closed with another song, and the Benediction by Rev. A. Williams.

A social gathering was held in Platt's Hall in the evening, which was well attended. Heaven prosper so goodly a work as the saving fallen man from a drunkard's life, and a drunkard's grave.

◆

Obituary.

"Death loves a shining mark."

The whirlwind and the storm sweep over the fair and beautiful garden that has been the work of years. Roses, fragrant and bright, that in the morning were bursting forth to gladden every heart, are now scattered upon the ground—stripped from their parent stem, they lie withered and dead—their present beauty gone, their fragrance scattered.

So it is with Death. It sometimes comes like the whirlwind and sweeps over the home around which are gathered parents and children, whose hearts are linked together by chords that Death even cannot sever; yet, alas, into the fairest, brightest, happiest home, Death comes to blight earthly hopes; to rend hearts, and to scatter desolation where once all was joy and beauty.

When the storm destroys the old trees, we say their day of ripeness and fruiting has past; but, when the young and thrifty are swept down and broken, we lament, for we had hoped to gather luscious fruit therefrom. So, when Death takes away the aged and the infirm, we say it is time; but, when the young, the vigorous, and the joyous are suddenly torn away, we mourn, for we had looked to them for much of joy to come.

The death of children in our State has sent forth many a wail of sorrow. Tears have flowed, until the fountains were dry. Fathers have stood at the bier of their loved ones that in the morning are playing merrily at their feet, but now at evening they lay in the shroud, and the manly heart feels the shock of rent affections. Mothers have sung a sweet lullaby, and kissed their loved ones to sleep in rosy health, but ere another day's sun has gone, their loved ones sleep the "sleep that knows no waking;" and mourning, lamentation, and weeping are the only sounds of the late "Happy Home." Oh! Death! how relentless art thou!

The recent afflictions that have fallen upon the "Home" of Mr. D. N. Hawley, of this city, in the loss of two beautiful and bright little boys is one of these cases where Death sought out to find a "shining mark," and where in his relentless wrath he could scatter great sorrow. In the space of *two weeks* two beautiful children were consigned to the grave, torn from devotedly fond and affectionate parents; and surrounded by all that was beautiful and joyous, death came suddenly and bore away the loved from the loving.

"Ah! it is sad when those thus linked departs!
When Death, that mighty severer of true hearts,
Sweeps through the halls so lately loud with mirth,
And leaves pale sorrow weeping by the hearth!"

But, while we can tender to these deeply bereaved parents all that human sympathy can offer, we know they feel that although their precious children have been borne away from their vision here, these young unopened *buds* are not lost forever—they are only

—— Transplanted to a better soil;
Transplanted is not dead.
Like little "buds" upon the parent stem,
So a brief time these little ones were given
To tarry here; just *loaned*, not given them,
These early "buds" are blooming now in Heaven.

◆

The steamer Julia arrived at Portland on the 25th of Oct., from the Cascades, bringing $100,000 in gold dust.

STATE SUMMARY.

Thanksgiving-Day has been appointed by Gov-Downey for the 28th inst., and a Proclamation issued to that effect.

The proprietors of the Mercury, at San José, commenced the publication of a daily on the 5th. Their enterprise should be sustained.

On Tuesday, October 29th, Nevada was visited with a fine shower of rain. It commenced raining about noon, and continued for an hour or more, when it held up.

A ledge of white andand transparent marble, with the grain fine enough for the sculptor, has been found on Santa Ana river, Los Angeles county, in the vicinity of coal and gypsum veins.

It is stated, after careful examination, that upwards of 4000 large wagons are now engaged in the Washoe trade. Three years ago the trade of that section was conducted by one man on snow-shoes.

The Los Angeles Star says the vintage of Anaheim is closed, the season being somewhat earlier than in this locality. About 75,000 gallons of Wine of excellent quality were made.

A lucky man is Mr. A. F. Grigsby, of Napa. He is said to have won $10,000 by his horse Dashaway, at the late races over the Centerville Course, Sacramento; and also $2000 at the San José Races. Wonder who lost?

The vessels intended for the whaling business upon our coast are being fitted up at San Pedro. It is expected that whaleships will arrive in this latitude about December, and our firshermen are preparing for their suitable reception.

The Sacramento river now has unimpeded navigation from Sacramento to a point ten miles south of the town of Shasta. The shallowest places in the river, at its lowest stage, is three feet. Boats will soon be running to the point mentioned.

The first through-trip from Lincoln to Sacramento, over the Central and Sacramento Railroads, was made Oct. 31, distance about 44 miles. The fare from Lincoln to Folsom is $1 50, and through-tickets to Sacramento are $3. The fare over the Valley road, from Folsom to Sacramento, is $2.

The rain has held off so long that the grass in the cattle-ranges is used up, and doubtless many cattle over the State will be starved. We have been looking in vain till lately for the sure preliminary to a rain: cool weather and frost. The papers report frost and ice in Sacramento a few nights since, and the rain will doubtless soon come.

The auction of Bay State Champion, St. Lawrence, etc., belonging to Joel Merchant, of Petaluma, took place at Fish's Stables, last Friday, according to announcement. The attendance was good, and the prices realized were: for Bay State Champion, $1800; St. Lawrence, $700; a four-year-old Stallion by Collier, $300; a three-year-old Canadian Stallion, $175.

Some Farmers have commenced to sow Grain, and they are all preparing to cultivate so soon as the rains shall mellow the earth. Those who have begun this work already, sow upon the old stubble, and either plow the seed down or stir the ground with a cultivator, so as to cover it; and by this latter mode, which is speedy, good crops may doubtless be raised in many localities. But all fields are not suited to such culture.

The Monterey Union says a Mr. James has established Oil-Works about twelve miles from Watsonville, near the Pajaro river, where he manufactures from asphaltum found on a ranch belonging to Sargent & Carlisle, a peculiar quality of Oil, named "Sargent Oil." It is said to produce a stronger light than Camphene, can be used in Camphene-lamps, is not explosive, and can be furnished at cheap rates.

The cattle between Stockton and the Merced, says the Argus, are remarked as being in such poor condition as to make it appear impossible that they can stand the Winter until the springing up of the grass. So poor are they now that they have the appearance of being mere skin and bones, apparently unable to raise their heads in many instances. They seek with avidity the dung of horses on the road.

The schooner Anglo-Saxon, inward bound, was wrecked on the eastern side of Tomales Point about ten days since, and was almost a total loss, being disposed of for the sum of $50. On Thursday last the schooner Marin, outward bound, and freighted with Grain and Potatoes, was wrecked on the Bar, and drifted ashore at Smith's Point. The Bar is generally rough and dangerous at this season of the year.

◆

From the East.

By the Overland Telegraph, dispatches are published by the daily papers, giving the events of the previous day at the East, though some interruptions have occurred, and which were to be expected in getting the line in perfect working order everywhere in its long stretch of thousands of miles over wilderness and desert. Among the important news received is the formal retirement of the old veteran and hero, Gen. Scott, from active service, and the succession of Gen. McClellan to the post of Commander-in-Chief. Below is Gen. Scott's letter, and the action of the Cabinet:

Headquarters, October 31.

The Hon. Simon Cameron—*Sir:* For more than three years I have been unable, from a hurt, to mount a horse, or to walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with pain—other and new infirmities, dropsy and vertigo—admonish me that repose of mind and body, with the appliances of surgery and medicine, are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual span of man's. It is under such circumstances, made doubly painful by the unnatural and unjust rebellion now raging in the Southern States of our so lately prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is founded on an absolute right granted by a recent Act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself, in these momentous times, from the orders of a President who has treated me with much distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know, upon much personal intercourse, to be a patriot without sectional partiality and prejudices—to be highly conscious of the performance of every duty, and of unequaled activity and perseverance. And to you, Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high consideration I have received at your hands, and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect,

Winfield Scott.

A Special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmities, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was thereupon, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would be devolved upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited on the President, and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott. Being seated, the President read to the General the following order:

On the 1st of November, 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States, Brevet Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States, without reduction in his current pay, subsistence, or allowance. The American people will hear with sadness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army, while the President and unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal afflictions, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him in his long and brilliant career, among which will ever gratefully distinguished his faithful devotion to the Constitution and the Union and the Flag, when assailed by paricidal rebellion.

Abraham Lincoln.

Gen. Scott then arose and addressed the President and Cabinet, who had also arisen, as follows:

"Mr. President: This honor overwhelms me. It overpays all services I have attempted to render my country. If I had any claims before, they are all obliterated by an expression of approval by the President, with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. Well I know that the country has placed its interest in this trying crisis in safekeeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are as untiring as they are loyal, and their course the right one. Mr. President, you must excuse me; I am unable to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer my prayer to God for this Administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence for its success over all enemies, and that speedily."

The President then took leave of Gen. Scott, giving him his hand, and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter expressive of his gratitude and affection.

Fremont has been removed from command of the Army of the West, to be succeeded temporarily by Gen. Hunter. A dispatch from Springfield, Mo., Nov. 2, says preparations were making to attack an advance force of rebels, 3000 strong, twelve miles distant, when Fremont received the order from Washington relieving him at once from command. Some disaffection was manifested by the army, when Fremont urged them, in taking leave, to be true to their allegiance. A battle was momentarily expected.

News from the Naval Expedition was received at Fortress Monroe, on the 4th of Nov. It had been delayed by a storm, but had entered Bull Bay. A Norfolk paper says the destination of the fleet is known to be Port Royal, which is about fifty miles south of Charleston.

Gen. Halleck has arrived at Washington, and been introduced to the President.

Gen. Wool is reported to have resigned.

The details of a skirmish at Saratoga, Linn county, Mo., are given, between two companies of rebel infantry and cavalry and 200 Union troops. The rebels were taken by surprise, their captains, Wilcox and Drake, killed, with ten to twenty others, forty prisoners taken, with sixty-eight guns, two wagons, provisions, and 80 or 90 horses. The victory was complete.

In Western Virginia, the latest accounts report some fighting. A dispatch from Rosenkrans says Floyd made an attack on him, but was repulsed with great loss. He expected to surround Floyd and capture his entire command.

Paris papers announce that England, France, and Spain had arrived at a complete understanding relative to Mexico. The Convention will be signed in eight days. The expedition will start at the beginning of November.

◆

Industry Has Its Sure Reward.—When at Brown's Valley, in Napa county, we found a quiet spot across the Ravine, where on the banks stood a pretty Cottage, Garden, and Orchard, and to these, also, was added a small but excellent Dairy of 45 fine Cows, 35 milking at the present time. The neatness, and order, and the promptness with which the work was done, pleased us. A milk-wagon takes 30 gallons to Napa per day, realizing 40 cents a gallon; this, with 20 pounds of Butter, at 62½ cents a pound, yields a sure and safe income. The quality and purity of the Milk secures ready customers and full prices. The Milk we feasted on was *Cream*, and the bright sweet cans gave an extra relish to the feast. There was a favorite can sent daily with the wagon, it was the rich Milk of a pet Cow, and it was specially designed for the mother's little angel—"wee bit of a baby!" The care bestowed on that can! Oh, we admit that our friend, G. F. Reeves, shall have the Premium. Such care and industry shall have its reward surely.

LECTURE.

MRS. FANNY GREEN,

Of Providence, R. I., proposes to the citizens of San Francisco to give a series of THIRTEEN LECTURES, in the following spirit and order: First,

A FREE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE,

Entitled

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With a prophetic view of the Power and Destiny of California, as the Central Magnet of the World, from which are to flow forth new streams of Refinement and Civilization, that will finally encompass and enlighten the whole earth.

This will be followed by a complete Course of TWELVE LECTURES, entitled

Incarnations of Divine Truth;

Embracing not only the Mythology, Philosophy, and Poetry, of the Ancients, but the peculiar Power of the Present, and the Hope and Spirit of the Future. It is, in fact, a synopsis of the Religious History of the World.

The grand object here to be shown is, that the Religious Principle is, everywhere, essentially the same—the natural aspiration of the Human Soul toward something higher, stronger, purer, than itself, from which it instinctively craves protection, and unto which it spontaneously pours forth praise.

Thus are we irresistibly led to the conclusion, that in order to co-operate with Divine Wisdom, in any essential and practical good to Mankind, we must be prepared to Meet and Welcome each other, on the broad ground of Humanity itself.

TERMS:

For the Entire Course - - - - - -	$4 00
For Half-Course - - - - - - - -	2 50
Single Ticket - - - - - - - -	50

Each Ticket will admit Two.

The Introductory Lecture will be given on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 7th,

At the SOUTH METHODIST CHURCH, on Pine street. Doors opened at 7 o'clock.

Tickets to be had at the principal Drug and Book Stores in the city. 8

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

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For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

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EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
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And would recommend that Orders for Seed be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some Irresponsible Establishments.

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☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

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Phenix " " "	"....."	290,000
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Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - -	$150
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STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
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Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M. D.....EDITRESS.

[For the California Farmer.]

TO MY MOTHER IN HEAVEN.

'Tis thy "Birth-Day," dearest Mother,
And I love to think of thee:
For thy love is like no other—
None on earth so dear to me.

How oft in early childhood
Have I sought for early flowers,
And brought them from the wildwood
To the home of childhood's hours!

And then those fragrant blossoms
Made my Mother's bright bouquet;
When, resting on her bosom,
I oft have heard her say:

"How sweet, my child, this offering!
Prompted by *love* 'tis given;
'Tis like the angels' proffering,
They speak a love from Heaven!"

And often have I clambered,
High o'er the hill-tops bright,
From early morn I wandered,
To carry home at night

To thee, "beloved Mother,"
The early fruits of Spring;
Always the first I'd gather,
And to "dearest Mother" bring.

But thou hast gone and left me,
Yet thy spirit soars above;
Though thy *earthly* love's bereft me,
I feel thy *Heavenly* love.

And when I'm bowed in sorrow,
I can always bid it flee,
For I know where I can borrow
Thoughts of *Joy, of Heaven, and Thee.*

ELLIOT.

The Right Sort of Religion.

We want a religion that goes into the family, and keeps the husband from being spiteful when the dinner is late, and keeps the dinner from being late—keeps the wife from fretting when the husband tracks the newly washed floor with his muddy boots, and makes the husband mindful of the scraper and the door mat—keeps the mother patient when the baby is cross, and keeps the baby pleasant—amuses the children as well as instructs them—wins as well as governs—projects the honeymoon into the harvest moon, and makes the happy hours like the eastern fig-tree, bearing in its bosom at once the beauty of the tender blossom, and the glory of the ripened fruit. We want a religion that bears heavily, not on the "exceeding sinfulness of sin" but on the exceeding rascality of lying and stealing—a religion that banishes small measures from the counters, small baskets from the stalls, pebbles from the cotton bags, clay from paper, sand from sugar, chicory from coffee, otter from butter, beet juice from vinegar, alum from bread, strychnine from wine, water from milkcans, and buttons from the contribution box. The religion that is to save the world, will not put all the big strawberries at the top, and all the bad ones at the bottom. It will not offer more baskets of foreign wines, than the vineyards ever produced bottles, and more barrels of Genesee flour than all the wheat fields of New York grow, and all her mills grind. It will not make one half a pair of shoes of good leather and the other of poor leather, so that the first shall redound to the makers credit, and the second to his cash. It will not put Gonvin's stamp on Jenkin's kid gloves, nor make Paris bonnets in the back room of a Boston milliner's shop, nor let a piece of velvet that professes to measure twelve yards, come to an untimely end in the tenth, or a spool of sewing silk that vouches for twenty yards, be nipped in the bud at fourteen and-a-half, nor the cotton thread spool break to the yard-stick fifty of the two hundred yards of promise that was given to the eye, nor yard wide cloth measure less than thirty-six inches from selvedge to selvedge, nor all-wool delaines and all-linen handkerchiefs be amalgamized with clandestine cotton, nor coats made of woolen rags pressed together, be sold to the unsuspecting public for legal broadcloth. It does not put bricks at five dollars per thousand into chimneys it contracted to build of seven dollar materials, nor smuggle white pine floors that have paid for hard pine, nor leave yawning cracks in closets where boards ought to join, nor daub ceilings that ought to be smoothly plastered, nor make window blinds of slats that cannot stand the wind, and paint that cannot stand the sun, and fastenings that may be looked at but are on no account to be touched. The religion that is to sanctify the world, pays its debts. It does not consider that forty cents returned for one hundred cents given, is according to gospel, though it may be according to law. It looks upon a man who has failed in trade, and who continues to live in luxury, as a thief. It looks upon a man who promises to pay fifty dollars on demand with interest, and who neglects to pay it on demand, with or without interest, as a liar.—[Congregationalist.

We copied the above for our first issue, and alluded to it in our leading article, as the kind of religion we approved, but the printer accidentally omitted it. We copy it for this issue and ask if any one can object to it. And yet we lost *one whole dollar* for alluding to the subject.

A lady who saw the first Number liked it but dared not subscribe lest "the *right* kind of religion" should prove to be the *wrong*, and infidel in its tendency.

This reminds us of the following anecdote. At a business men's prayer meeting a certain brother while praying thus, "O Lord, forgive us our national sin," was called to order. Again he repeated "O Lord, forgive us our national sin," and was again called to order. Calling on the presiding officer for an explanation, he was informed, that it was an established rule to have no controverted subject introduced into the meetings. "But I was referring to our national sin of profanity, and was not aware that that was a controverted subject." "Ah, that alters the case. I thought *of course* you referred to slavery," was the reply.

Query.—Is any sin too heinous to be mentioned in the prayers of business men?—[Sanitarium.

* * *

A CURIOUS WAY OF GETTING RESTED.—It is a custom in Berwickshire, England, among women workers in the field, when their backs become much tired by bowing low down while singling turnips with short shanked hoes, to lie down upon their faces to the ground, allowing others to step across the lower part of their backs on the lumbar region, with one foot, several times, until the pain of fatigue is removed. Burton in his "First Footsteps in East Africa," narrates a very similar custom of females who lead the camels, who, on feeling fatigued, "lie at full length, prone, standing upon each other's back, trampling and kneading with their toes, and rise like giants refreshed." This custom is called "fogsi," in Africa, in our country it is straightening the back.—[Notes and Queries.

THE influence of woman, either for good or evil, on the heart and mind of man is omnipotent. Vain are the struggles to resist it. In misfortune it tempers the energies; in prosperity, adds grace to them.

THE violet grows low, and covers itself with its own tears, and of all flowers yields the sweetest fragrance. Such is humility.

Conflict and Coronation of the Art-Discoverer.

LIKE the history of all other arts, the history of pottery has not escaped the blending with it of a large amount of apocryphal anecdote and romance. Perhaps pottery—the art of molding and hardening clay—may claim to be the mother of all the arts. Necessity would soon prompt the attempted manufacture of a vessel to hold liquids; for neither of the methods of satisfying thirst adopted by Gideon's men would long suffice. Convenience and refinement would alike urge an improvement; and the first foot-mark in the clay, hardened by a Mesopotamian sun, would suggest the material and manner of its construction; and from Eve's first rude pipkin to the latest production of Wedgewood or Copeland, it would simply be a series of improvements. Thus to draw upon the apocrypha of pottery, a servant boils brawn in an earthern pipkin, and carelessly permitting it to boil over the fierce fire, the alkali combines with the earthenware, and the result is a vitreous surface—the first specimen of glass-glazing. The first historic records of fictile clay are the bricks of Babel; the next the brick-making of the Israelites, indicating an advanced and systemtic art. The inventor of pottery, artistically so called, was Corœbus of Athens, in whose honor the æsthetic Greeks struck models and erected statues. Phidias himself designed vases for the Athenian potters. Dibutades of Sicyon, observed upon a wall the profile of his daughter's lover, traced by her from the outline of his shadow. He filled it with clay, which he hardened with fire, and this was the first specimen of modeling in relief. Talus of Athens is said to have invented the potter's wheel, and so to have provoked thereby the jealousy of Dædalus, that he threw him from the Acropolis and killed him. The Egyptians were at a very early period acquainted with the art. Little figures, covered with fine deep blue glaze, and numerous vases, specimens of which may be seen in the British Museum, were deposited with their mummies. Representations of earthen vessels, closely resembling those made in Egypt at present, are found in Egyptian paintings. The next in antiquity to Egyptian vases are in Etruscan, familiar to you all by their black figures and red clay ground. They are found in northern and central Italy, especially in tombs, where they were probably deposited as the most precious things of their owners, or to contain their ashes, or the wine and milk offered to their manes; and in such myriads that if the Etruscans were what Napoleon said we were, "a nation of shopkeepers," almost every shop must have been consecrated to earthenware. The Romans come next; and, as in every other artistic excellence, they imitated the Greeks without equaling them; and when the empire fell, the already degraded art was buried in its ruins.

But the most remarkable development of the art pertains to those queer, incarnate types of antiquity, the Chinese. While the art of tempering and glazing was disappearing in Europe, the Chinese, and their neighbors, the Japanese, had been for centuries making that peculiar porcelain with which, in its grotesque determination to put down all tyrannical laws of proportion and perspective, our readers are all familiar. How many thousands of myriads of years, according to Chinese chronology, they have been manufacturing porcelain it is impossible to say; it it an institution of the empire, and, of course, therefore, like all its other institutions.

The first reappearance in Europe of the lost art of pottery, was in the fourteenth century, when glazed earthenware was used in the pavement of the Alhambra, and in the Moorish mosques in Spain; and this was the condition of the art a few years before Palissy lent his genius and his labor to it, when a Florentine sculptor, Lucca della Robbia, the first of European potters, became famous for his terra cotta productions. Like Palissy, he was the discoverer of his own enamel. "He studied," says Vasari, "with so much zeal, that when his feet were often frozen with cold in the night time, he kept them in a basket of shavings to warm them, that he might not be compelled to discontinue his drawings;" another instance of the way in which men are made. After years of patient experiment he produced a beautiful white enamel, "which gave almost eternal durability" to his terra cotta figures, and became so famous that it laid the foundation of the commercial greatness of Florence. His secret, however, died with him, and only his productions remained, a specimen of which, as we have seen, fell into Palissy's hands, and stimulated his inquisitive genius.

When, therefore, Palissy was mending painted windows at Saintes, Europe was without porcelain. Every dust-heap now contains fragments that would then have been treasured in cabinets. The shilling China mug which, as its inscription deponeth, you purchase as "a present for Elizabeth," would have been a fitting present for Gloriana herself, and such was indeed the actual gift of a princely subject. China was hermetically sealed against Europeans, who were in such a state of social barbarism, as to be ignorant even of the existence of tea; so that the very idea of a teacup was wanting to the mental philosophy of Europe. The only pottery, therefore, that French art could achieve, was a common earthenware; and all that Palissy achieved was to him pure discovery.

To discover Lucca della Robbia's enamel, therefore, was henceforth the purpose for which he lived, and to which he consecrated all his labor and substance, and sacrificed many years of peace. "Had I employed," he says, "a thousand reams of paper in writing for you all the accidents that have occurred to me upon my search, you may assure yourself that, however clever you might be, there would occur to you a thousand other crosses, which could not be taught by letters, and which, even if you had them written, you would not believe, till you should have been thrust by experience among a thousand troubles."

The problem with Palissy was, how to discoaer enamel without either teacher or knowledge of its ingredients; how to discover, amid icebergs and polar frosts, a north-west passage. Here, then, began his trial; the pursuit of the enamel involved the neglect of his surveying, and the consequent destitution of his family. The possible stood in opposition to the certain—the ideal to the real; the filling of his furnace involved the emptiness of his cupboard. His new and fervent love provoked the not unnatural jealousy of the old. The wife was neglected, and the children cried for bread; domestic upbraiding took the place of domestic endearment; the enamel of conjugal love—politeness and delicate ministration—was roughly scratched and broken. "Poverty raised the latch, and Love flew out of the window." Victorine lost all faith, both in his genius and his love. No doubt, if discovered, the enamel would make them rich; but how was *he*, ignoramus that he was, to discover it? There was not a potter in France who would not have laughed at his best attempt to make a pipkin, and yet, forsooth, he will emulate Lucca della Robbia! A sad, hair-brained notion, this! And even should he ultimately succeed, how were they to obtain support in the meanwhile? "while the grass was growing the horse would starve."

But let us listen to Palissy. "Without having heard of what materials the said enamels were composed, I pounded in those days all the substances which I could suppose likely to make anything; and, having pounded and ground them, I bought a quantity of earthen pots, and after having broken them in pieces, I put some of the materials that I had ground upon them; and, having marked them, I set apart, in writing, what drugs I had put upon each, as a memorandum; then, having made a furnace to my fancy, I set the fragments down to bake, that I might see whether my drugs were able to produce any whitish color; for I sought only after white enamel, because I had heard it said that white enamel was the basis of all others. Then, because I had never seen earth baked, nor could I tell by what degree of heat the said enamel should be melted, it was impossible for me to get any result in this way, though my chemicals should have been right; because, at one time, the mass might have been heated too much, at another time too little; and when the said materials were baked too little or burnt, I could not at all tell the reason why I met with no success, but would throw blame on the materials, which sometimes, perhaps, were the right ones, or at least could have afforded me some hint for the accomplishment of my intentions, if I had been able to manage the fire in the way that my materials required. But, again, in working thus I committed a fault still grosser than that above named: for in putting my trial-pieces in the furnace, I arranged them without consideration, so that if the materials had been the best in the world, and the fire also the fittest, it was impossible for any good result to follow. Thus having blundered several times, at a great expense, and through much labor, I was every day pounding and grinding new materials, and constructing new furnaces, which cost much money, and consumed my wood and my time."

Here, then, was failure the first. Palissy had built his furnace, broken up his pottery, provided his chemicals, exhausted his resources, and failed! No one of his accidental combinations turned out to be the white enamel for which he sought; but he was not the man to give in at a first failure. He pulled down his furnaces, and reconstructed them; he bought new chemicals, and broke fresh pots, undeterred by an empty purse, an empty cupboard, and a remonstrant wife. And these were the first "provocations of Madame Palissy."

"When," says he, "I had fooled away several years thus imprudently, with sorrows and sighs, because I could not at all arrive at my intention, and, remembering the money spent, I resolved, in order to avoid such large expenditures, to send the chemicals that I would test to the kiln of some potter; and, having settled this within my mind, I purchased afresh several earthen vessels, and having broken them in pieces, as was my custom, I covered three or four hundred of the fragments with enamel, and sent them to a pottery, distant a league and-a-half from my dwelling, with a request to the potters that they would please to permit those trials to be baked within some of their vessels. This they did willingly."

And so, with good-natured pity, and good-humored *badinage*, the potters put this strange batch of powders into their furnace; and our poor friend Palissy, with a throbbing heart and care-worn countenance, sat down to watch the result. It was his last desperate experiment—at present the extreme limit of enthusiasm, beyond which it would become fanaticism, perhaps sin. And so the potters made merry; and Palissy sickened at heart over these three hundred potsherds. Hour after hour he watched, till the time arrived when they were to be taken from the furnace. And with an incredulous curiosity on the part of the potters, and a deadly intensity of feeling on the part of Palissy, which was neither hope nor despair, but the insupportable feeling which comes of both, the potsherds were drawn forth.

"But, when they had baked their batch, and come to take out my trial-pieces, I received nothing but shame and loss, because they turned out good for nothing; for the fire used by the potters was not hot enough, and my trials were not put into the furnace in the required manner, and according to my science." And thus, in addition to his own bitter disappointment, he became the butt of their rude wit. What, then, will he do next? Try again. "Because I had at that time no knowledge of the reason why my experience had not succeeded, I threw the blame—as I before said—upon my materials; and, beginning afresh, I made a number of compounds, and sent them to the same potters to do with as before; so I continued to do several times, always with great cost, loss of time, confusion, and sorrow." Meanwhile the necessities of his family had become too urgent, and Madame Palissy too clamorous, to be further disregarded, and he gave in for a while. Like all brave men, he knew when he was beaten, and he proclaimed an armistice. Thus stood the matter. There was a thing to be done; he could not mistake the whispering genius that told him he could do it. But, then, God did not show him the way to do it. His family had claims upon him; and greatly, therefore, as he has dared, he will now as greatly forbear. "When I saw that I could not at all, in this way, come at my intention, I took relaxation for a time, occupying myself in my art of painting and glass-working, and comported myself *as if* I were not zealous to dive any more into the secret of enamels." The immediate result was, the suspension of curtain lectures; health and happiness returned; and thus, after three years of fruitless experiment, Palissy became a reasonable husband and father, and betook himself again to glass-painting and surveying.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

* * *

A vendor of hoop-skirts was recently extolling his wares in presence of a customer's husband. "No lady should be without one of these skirts," said the storekeeper. "Well, of course not," responded the husband, who was something of a wag; "she should be within it."

IT is a vulgar notion that politeness is only required towards superiors. The truth is every man ought to regard his fellow man or friend as his equal, and treat him accordingly. This is the very soul of good manners. Such feelings the real gentleman always has.

THE heart is a city surrounded by many gates, and the Devil knoweth it right well. We shut, bar, and lock him out at one entrance, and forthwith he makes his appearance at another. Let us then be vigilant, for if he enters one gate, he is master of all.

LET jealousy once find a lodgment in the mind, and like the sea polipus it extends its thousand feelers on every side for anything they can lay hold of, and the smallest particle afloat in the ocean of conjecture cannot escape from their grasp.

THE pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

To vex another is to teach him to vex us again; injuries awaken revenge, and even an ant can sting, and a fly trouble our patience.

LEARN in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

As the moon, whether visible or invisible, has power over over the tides of the ocean, so the face of the loved one, whether present or absent, controls the tides of the soul.

A coquette may be compared to tinder which lays out to catch sparks, but does not always succeed in lighting a match.

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LONELY.

Sitting lonely, ever lonely,
Waiting, waiting for one only,
Thus I count the weary moments passing by;
And the heavy evening gloom
Gathers slowly in the room,
And the chill November darkness dims the sky.
Now the countless busy feet
Cross each other in the street,
And I watch the faces flitting past my door;
But the step that lingered nightly,
And the hand that rapped so lightly,
And the face that beamed so brightly,
Come no more!

By the firelight's fitful gleaming
I am dreaming, ever dreaming,
And the rain is slowly falling all around;
And the voices that are nearest,
Of friends the best and dearest,
Appear to have a strange and distant sound.
Now the weary wind is sighing,
And the murky day is dying,
And the withered leaves lie scattered round my door;
But that voice whose gentle greeting
Set this heart so wildly beating
At each fond and frequent meeting,
Comes no more!
[All the Year Round.

◆

THE SEA-SHELL.

BY H. CLAY PREUSS.

How is it with thee, oh lone Sea-Shell!
Why utter this ceaseless moan?
Art yearning again
For thy home on the main,
Where the sunlight hath never shone?

Like the muffled throb of a broken heart,
Thy music is sounding to me;
Art mourning thy love
In some far coral grove,
Which blossoms down under the sea?

They say that the voice of thy native waves
This melancholy dirge doth keep,
Which, though far away,
Doth ever betray
Thy birth in the wild ocean-deep.

And is it not thus with that mystical voice
Which speaks to the children of earth;
And often unfolds
To God-imaged souls,
Some trace of their heavenly birth?

Ah! many a spirit like thee, lone shell,
Now mourns in its prison of clay;
While it catches faint gleams
In soul-thrilling dreams,
Of the *Ocean that's far away!*

◆

Beautiful Illustration.—A florist will tell you that if you paint the flower-pot that contains a favorite, beautiful, fragrant flower, the plant will wither, and perhaps its blossom will die. You shut out the air and moisture from passing through the earth to the roots, and your paint itself is poisonous. Just so, mere external cultivation, superficial, worldly accomplishment, or a too exclusive regard and anxiety for that which injures the soul. The vase may be ever so beautifully ornamented, but if you deny the water of life to the flower, it must die. And there are kinds of ornamental accomplishments, the very process of which is as deleterious to the soul as the paint upon the flower-pot is pernicious to the plant, whose delicate leaves not only inhale a poisonous atmosphere during your very process of rendering the exterior more tasteful, but the whole earth is dried and devoid of nourishment. Nature never paints, but all her forms of loveliness are a growth, a native character, possession, and development, from the beginning. If the sun can ever be called a painter, it is only because the plants absorb his rays, and receive them into the very texture and life of their vegetation. So, whatever is real knowledge, wisdom, principle, character, and life, in education, is a process of the absorption and development of truth, and is not mere painting.

How to Carry Flowers.—When sent by post, nothing is better than wrapping them in oiled paper; when carried otherwise a piece of wet sponge fastened inside a wooden box, or layers of wet brown paper, or wet flannel as a lining to the box, or freshly-gathered cabbage leaves with their under side placed next the flowers are unobjectionable. If the box is of tin, well secured at the lid, then a source of constant moisture is less requisite, for the leaves and flowers themselves will form an atmosphere of sufficient dampness for a time. Another method, which answers extremely well when flowers are gathered in dry weather, is as soon as they are cut to throw them into a bag, like a carpet-bag, made of mackintosh. If the snap of such an article closes well, the flowers will remain fresh, all day long in the broiling sun, as some botanical travelers well know. The reason why such flowers are preserved is still the same—the air around them is damp. Tourists who hunt after wild flowers, or ferns, should provide themselves with a bag of this description.—[Gardener's Chronicle.

At best life is not very long. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasures, much pain, sunshine and song, clouds and darkness, hasty greetings, abrupt farewells; then our little play will close, and injured and injurer will pass away. It is not worth worth while to hate each other.

Greatness lies not in being strong, but in the right use of strength; and strength is not used rightly when it only serves to carry a man above his fellows for his own solitary glory. He is the greatest whose strength carries up the most hearts by the attraction of his own heart.

Sam Slick says—"I really believe every created critter in the world thinks he's the most entertainin' one in it, and there's no gettin' on anyhow without him. Consait grows as the hair on one's head, but it's longer comin' out."

Would it be any advantage to a man desirous of becoming a public speaker to connect himself with a spoke factory? This question comes to us from the hub of the Universe, and is submitted out of regard to the public weal.

What is the difference between a supplement to a will and a certain kind of fish after having run into a net? One is a codicil; the other is a silly cod.

In order to be enjoyed, it is absolutely necessary that leisure should be preceded by occupation.

Truth itself becomes falsehood if it is presented in any other than its right relations. For there is no truth but the "whole truth."

A good many men are in the best health when they are out of spirits.

It is the grace and glory of a man to be the bondman of his word.

Kindness is stowed away in the heart like rose-leaves in a drawer, to sweeten every object around them.

He that loves only himself, has but one joy; he that loves his neighbors has many.

When is a flock of sheep like our climate? When it is composed of all wethers.

◆

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished. Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
$150 PIANOS, $150
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to
T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office.

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary.
For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
9-3m San Francisco.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
170 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

WOOL, HIDES. AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER;

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Nov. 7.

There has been a very material falling-off in the receipts of all kinds of Grain for the last ten days. Wheat, in particular, has come into Market very sparingly; and when we compare the receipts of the two years for a corresponding period, 1860 and 1861, we find a very material deficit in 1861 from 1860, amounting to over 160,000 sacks. That there is plenty of Wheat in our State, and that Oregon has a large surplus of Flour and Wheat to ship here, is almost positive, and argues that we have more than enough for Home-consumption. The surplus will doubtless establish a price for all. It therefore remains for holders and Farmers to decide whether they will continue to supply the requirements of shippers and reduce our stock on hand at the prices they can pay, and realize a sufficient amount more for the balance, or to hold on and force our shippers to leave our Market. Our own local demand is not sufficient to sustain even present prices.

Barley has decidedly improved, and is ready sale at prices from 90c to $1 ⅌ 100lbs.

The demand for Oats has also improved, and prices are hardening.

Hay, in consequence of the light receipts, has advanced, and is quotable at from $12 to $15 ⅌ tun, with an upward tendency.

Potatoes, in consequence of the liberal supply, have declined in price, and are dull sale at from $1 to $1 60 ⅌ 100lbs.

The quantity of Rye and Buckwheat coming to Market is very small, and the demand good. Prices of the two Grains must prove remunerative at quotable prices.

Within the past week the following ships have completed their loading and have sailed or are ready to sail, viz: The ship Nimrod, taking 2000 qr-sks Flour, 1534 sks Wheat, 2067 sks Barley, 11,725 sks Oats, and 25,000 ft Lumber; value $21,854. Ship Nabob, for Cork and orders, takes 31,325 sks Wheat. Ship Serpent, for Hongkong, has 224 bbls Beef, 500 bbls Flour, and 995 flasks Quicksilver. The following ships are now on the berth to load with California Products, viz: the Cutwater, for Boston, in Meader, Loler & Co.'s line; the David Crockett, for New York; the George Peabody is loading for Cork and orders, with Wheat and Flour. We hear that the ship Independence was chartered for a round voyage; she came with Coal, and was to take a return cargo of Wheat and Flour, but as prices have advanced beyond their supposed limits, there is a doubt of her being loaded. The Avon is loading rapidly, principally with Oats.

Receipts of Produce during the week around the Bay have been as follows: Wheat, 36,809 sks; Flour, 18,487 qr-sks; Barley, 10,294 sks; Oats, 4700 sks; Beans, 1493 sks; Potatoes, 5469 sks; Bran, 1117 sks; Middlings, 101 sks; Corn, 995 sks; Corn Meal, 300 qr-sks; Hay, 504 tuns; Wool, 380 bales; Salt, 4216 sks; Mustard Seed, 202 sks; Onions, 780 sks.

Wheat, ⅌ 100℔s—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$1 75@ 1 80	Eastern ⅌bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 65@ 2 00	Domestic ⅌100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	90@ 97	Hay ⅌tun	12 00@15 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes ⅌100℔	1 00@ 1 60
Oats, for shipment	1 05@ 1 10	do new	..@ ...
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 15@ 1 25	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Rye	1 75@ 2 25	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	1 75@ 2 00	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour ⅌bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	6 00@ 6 50	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption	6 50@ 7 00	Cabbage	50@ 75
		Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans ⅌100℔s	2 50@ 4 50	Squash ⅌tun	10 00@15 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala ⅌℔	30@ 55	Cheese, Cala ⅌℔	14@ 18
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ⅌doz	..@ ..
Eggs ⅌doz	..@ 60		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com'e'rse ⅌℔	06@ 08	Dry Hides ⅌℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 16	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ⅌℔	5@ 6	Goat skins each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Nov. 8.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ⅌ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 3½c; fat Hogs on foot 4½ to 5c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Nov. 8.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ⅌℔	..	Okra, Dry ⅌℔	..
Artichokes ⅌doz	75@1 50	do Green	12
Beans ⅌℔	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ⅌doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	..
Carrots ⅌℔	1½	Parsnips ⅌doz bunches	75
Celery ⅌bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ⅌doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars each	50@62
Cucumbers ⅌doz	25	Rhubarb ⅌℔	..
Cranberries ⅌gall	1 25	Radishes ⅌doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs ⅌℔	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	12	do black, ⅌ bunch	12
Garlics, new	12	Red-Peppers ⅌℔	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears ⅌doz	25	String-Beans	8@10
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ⅌basket	50
Lettuce ⅌doz	50	Salsify ⅌bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ⅌℔	..	Turnips ⅌doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	..
Onions ⅌℔	..	Tomatoes, fresh ⅌℔	5

FRUIT.

Apples ⅌℔	12	Crab Apples ⅌℔	8
do cooking	4	Limes ⅌doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	12	Oranges	50
Vicar of Winkfield	15	Malaga Lemons	..
White Doyenne	15	Pine Apples each	1 00
Duchesse d'Angouleme	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ⅌bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	15	Grapes, white ⅌℔	15
Fall Butter	12	Sweetwater	6
LouiseBonne de Jersey	10	Hamburgh	25
cooking	6	Los Angeles	12
Strawberries ⅌℔	12@25	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	12
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	12@25
Figs, new	15	Cantelopes	10@37
Peaches	8@12		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ⅌℔	35@ 62	Cheese ⅌℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard, California	..@ 25
Eggs, Cala ⅌doz	..@ 70	do Eastern	..@ 25
Duck-eggs	..@ 70	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ⅌℔	15	Leg Mutton ⅌℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork - rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ⅌℔	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com ⅌pair	50@ 75	Snipe ⅌doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison ⅌℔	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails ⅌doz.	..@1 50
Geese	..@1 50	Hares each	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys ⅌℔	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ⅌pair	37@ ..

San Francisco the Head-Quarters for the Whale Fleet of the Pacific.

For more than seven years we have advocated measures for securing to this port the valuable trade that would accrue to us if the Whale Fleet could be induced to make this their resort. We know we can fit out the whalemen better and cheaper than any of the Islands; besides, whalemen's drafts here, instead of being at a large discount, command a premium. The trade too, of sail-making, and ship-chandlery, and ship-stores, are an item that would greatly benefit our merchants; while the sale of flour, pork, beef, and fresh vegetables would be a great help to our producers.

Seven years since and the only whaleship owned at this port was that of Wm. Bailey; now there are several,—and at this time there are eight whalemen in port, and such are the facilities offered and securities given that seamen are safe, that we doubt not the whole fleet of nearly fifty sail will soon make this their head-quarters, and thus bring a new and valuable aid of business to various branches of industry; and this is what the Farmer has urged and prophesied for seven years, while others have always been saying such a thing could never be accomplished. The work is already done.

Insure! Insure!

We have repeatedly urged our Farmers and all our friends in the country to secure themselves from the chance of ruin by having their buildings, their stock, household furniture, grain, tools, etc., *insured.* It costs but little to do so now, and to do it safely. We have now in our city a large number of Insurance Co's., with well paid-up capitals, in which an insurance is safe. If fire makes a loss it will be promptly paid, and those little technical loopholes will not be made available to avoid paying the insurance.

We can refer with much pleasure to the card in our columns of the Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who are agents for some of the best Insurance Companies in our country, and by reference to their card it will be seen that nearly *one hundred thousand dollars* is now deposited here in bank to meet any losses that may occur under their policies. We, therefore, say to all who are not insured, do so at once and *sleep safely.* Farmers, do not delay: a few days and you may be ruined by a large fire. *Get insured now.*

Belleview.—This is a new but a very beautifully located "Rural Home," near the entrance of the road which leads from the open part of Napa Valley to the Sulphur Springs. We remember this place for many years as the residence of Mr. Lilly, formerly proprietor of the Sulphur Springs, but now, or very recently, purchased by our fellow-citizen, Lewis Gibson, Esq., long known as one of our esteemed merchants. "Belleview" has been so improved that we hardly knew it. By the excellent taste of Mrs. Gibson, the "Home" has been remodeled, rebuilt, added to, and improved, and thus made truly a Home. Soon as the clouds shall cast their softening influence upon the earth, great improvements will be made in all the grounds around; Garden, Orchard, Vineyard, and Floral Parterres, with fountains, arbors, and walks, will complete the already anticipated ideal beauty that the refined taste of Mrs. Gibson has designed. We regretted to find Mr. Gibson in poor health, but we hope such a clime, and the quiet and glory of such a Home, will recuperate the energies and health that a too close application to a city life has impaired.

T T T T T T T T.'s.

There is no one beverage now used so universally as T.

At the present time California, particularly San Francisco, can boast a great advantage over even New York, for we believe we are getting some of the *pet* sorts; at least one would think so if they call at the East India T Store, Washington street. Conversing with a friend the other day, he propounded to us the following questions upon T, to which we made the response to a T.

Which T does your Goddess Flora prefer? We answered *Flowery* Pecco T. What is the highest kind of T? We say, Mon-te. What kind of T are our armies contending for? We think, of course, the *Black* T, as both North and South are fighting for Liber-T. What kind of T ought Bachelors to drink? They should have "Green" T. What kind of T do our merchants like best? They always try to get good Guaran-T. This discussion was held over a dish of that exquisite new T, called the Flowers of T, just imported, for the first time, and found at the place named, surpassing all others in purity and fragrance.

Increase of Sewing-Machines.—We learn from the statistics of this artice that 48,444 Sewing-Machines were sold in the States the first six years after their invention, from 1853 to 1858. The next year, 1859, 46,510 were sold. In 1860 and 1861 there have been sold as follows: Grover & Baker, 10,280; J. M. Singer & Co., 10,963; Wheeler & Wilson, 21,305. The facts are astonishing, making 137,492! And the same ratio of increase is continued. The relative proportions of Machines show which are considered the best.

Farmers of San Joaquin.—We call your attention to the extensive stock of all kinds of goods suited to the farm and the family, now advertised by Messrs. Jones & Hewlett. Their large facilities in the Eastern markets and among manufacturers are of such a character that they can always offer better and greater advantages to the purchasers than any other house in that section of country. By referring to their advertisement it will be seen they are prepared with merchandise of every description.

Seedling Apples and Tuscany Wheat.—We received a box of very fine seedling apples from J. M. Patterson, Esq., of San Jose, who says they will keep till April. They are a beautiful red-streaked apple, of rich spicy flavor, one that will prove a valuable acquisition to horticulture. We also received a small sheaf of Tuscany Wheat, from seeds furnished from this office; for both favors we are thankful. The wheat and apples can be seen at our office.

Why is Love like a canal? Because it is a source of "Internal" *transport.*

Splendid Family Flour.—We have tried very carefully the Flour exhibited at the Alameda County Fair at Oakland. It was very carefully and repeatedly tried as family bread; the samples were from the Oakland Mills and also the Clinton Mills, and so excellent was the bread, so pure, light, and sweet, that a committee of three found it hard to decide. Another trial will be made, however; but thus far it is the most superior flour we have had for a long time; and those who will try it will find it so. We would also state that Boardman's Yeast Powders were found to operate better than any other kind.

The Big Broom.—Home-Manufactures in California are progressing so rapidly that we can say they will soon "sweep" all opposition; and as an emblem of this "good time coming," see the "Big Broom" on the Manufactory of Mr. J. H. Ward, on Drumm street. This Broom is believed to be the largest ever made in the United States. Twelve pounds of Broom-Corn was used in this one Broom. Mr. Ward excels in making Brooms, having fairly beat all competitors at the State Fair, and bearing off the First Premiums against the large Sacramento Broom Manufacturers.

Consul to Batavia.—I. S. Diehl, for so many years a Temperance Lecturer in California, has been appointed to the Consulship at Batavia, on the East Indian Island of Java. The position is a lucrative one, but the climate reported the hottest and sickliest in the world.

We are glad our friend has a good appointment; he deserves it. We trust, however, a kind Providence may shield him from the pestilential breath of a sickly climate. We shall speak from his interesting letter, just received, in our next.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and crous of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

National Loan.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 14th day of November next, at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., in this city, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the Act of July 17, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the note.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing, and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes as aforesaid will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

D. W. CHEESMAN,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., and Subscription Agent.
San Francisco, October 19, 1861. 7

FARM STOCK, &c.

RAMS!
FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch

Flint, Bixby & Co.,
HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
v15-14 Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!
THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.
CRYSTAL PALACE
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.
HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"
Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.
Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.
Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:
FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.
All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.
The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

Better than Preston & Merrill's
—AND—
At Less Prices!
BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.
IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.
For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.
Families that desire the very best kinds of Market
Fruits and Vegetables,
in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at
BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.
☞Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.
☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

TO THE
WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.
THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.
This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES,* and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the Full Eastern Value of their Wool.
Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.
Any information or reference will be promptly given.
JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

American Ewes Wanted.
One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Golden Gate,
F. R. BABY........................COMMANDER.
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON FRIDAY,........................Nov. 1, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
7 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.
One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs,
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

COLEMAN'S LINE,
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to
Shippers of California Produce,
Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.
Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.
ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.
Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.
24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee
....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.
But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
"HOME MANUFACTURE"
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR
H & L AXLE-GREASE
HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the
WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION
their material has acquired, of being
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.
Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates.
....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
J. W. Sullivan, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
Martin L. Haas, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
F. Rohrer, *Postmaster, Sonoma.*
A. B. Webster, *Brooklyn,*
E. B. Davidson, bookseller, Fourth street, *Sacramento.*
L. C. Van Allen, *Stockton.*
A. W. Gove, *Staple's Ranch P. O.*
J. R. Gwynn, *Auburn,* D. A. Rice, *Rattlesnake.*
H. R. French, *Horseshoe.*
Knapp, Burrell & Co., *Portland, Oregon.*
C. M. Saxton & Barker, booksellers, *New York City, N. Y.*

Foreign Agents.

H. M. Whitney, Esq., *Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.*
Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions.*
M. Dusaco, *Bookseller, Paris, will receive Subscriptions.*
⁂ Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1861. NUMBER 9.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
Office—No. 186 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

☞ Advertisements and Subscriptions must be paid for in advance.

JOB-WORK.—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

Success in Grape-Growing.

WE ask attention to the following letter. We wish without criticising the plan of our correspondent to have other Vine-growers write us and give us their plans; and we also prefer they should speak of this plan, and give their opinion of it.

ST. HELENA, Napa County, Cal, Nov. 18, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: In the FARMER of November 1st, you refer to the culture of my vineyard as an example worthy the imitation of Vine-growers. My ground is so easily kept in order that I should be more than ordinarily inexcusable were I to allow it to become foul.

I regret my absence from home at the time of your call, as I lost thereby an opportunity of obtaining from you valuable practical suggestions in reference to the future treatment of my vines.

With their past history I am familiar, and in view of the prominence which the Grape-growing interest, as an industrial pursuit in our State, has acquired, I am thinking that an outline of my brief experience in the business may possibly afford some useful hints to that portion of your readers who are about to embark for the first time in Vineyard planting.

The business, as yet, is but an experiment in this country. Facts are needed and very many of them must be collected, collated, and compared, before a system best adapted to our climate, soil, and cost of labor, can be framed.

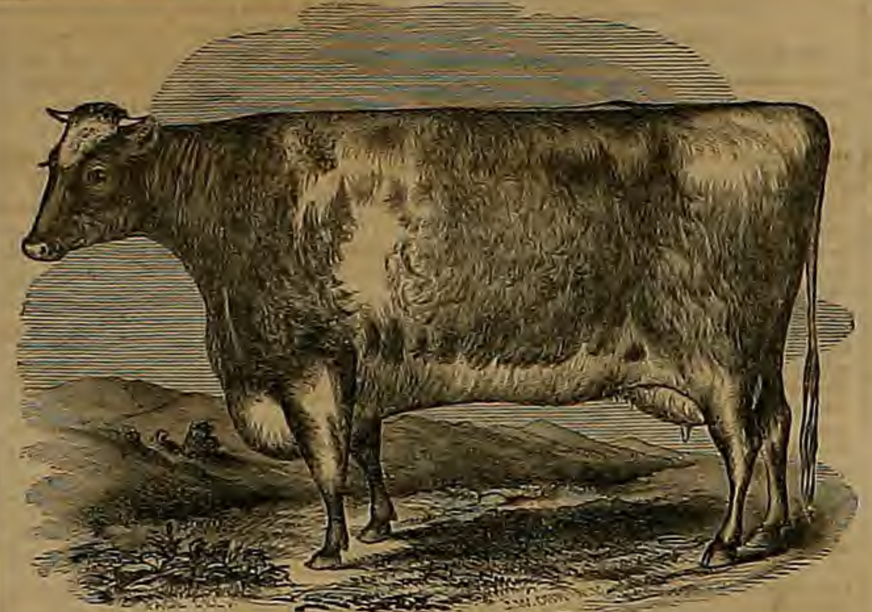
Now claiming to be but a tyro in the business in question, I wish it to be specially understood that I am writing mainly for the benefit of those who are as ignorant of its general principles and details as I was in January, 1859, when I had my ground (virgin-soil) cleared and broken up preparatory to my first essay at Vine-culture, if peradventure, any such can be found among your numerous readers. The ground was partially covered with different varieties of oaks, pines, manzanito, and some madrone trees, and the soil was deemed so poor by the wheat-growers of this valley, that it would not pay to fence and cultivate it. The plow, however, revealed a soil of considerable strength, of a dark brown color, in which quantities of pebble stones partially in a state of decomposition and quartz of different hues, and obsidian and other stones indicative of volcanic action were mingled.

The subsoil is very open and porous, and well water cannot be obtained in the dryest part of the season short of 25 to 30 feet below the surface, while in the wettest it is reached in from four to six.

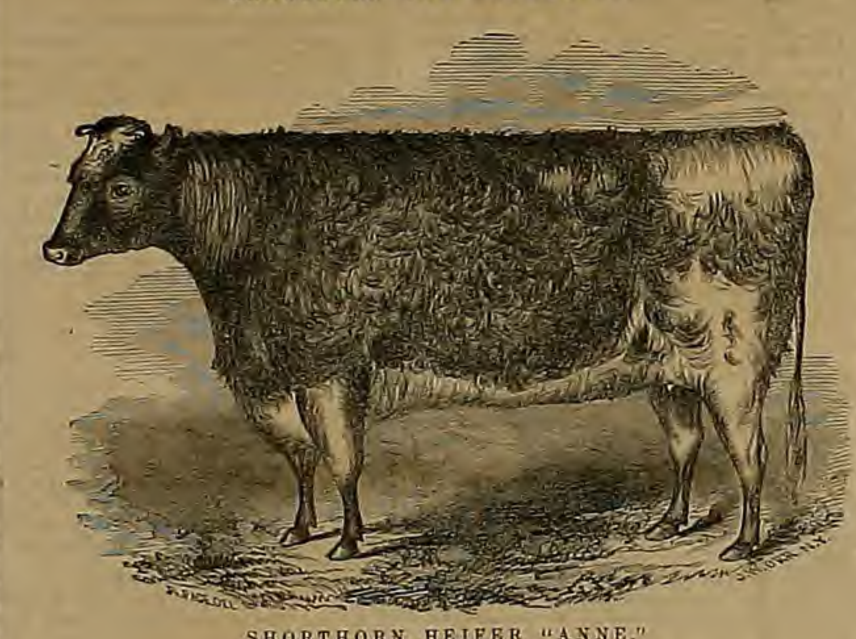
By the instruction of a friend who *claimed* to be an experienced *vigneron*, I had the ground (12 acres) surface plowed, harrowed, and furrows run seven feet apart. Some of them were tolerably straight, and none perhaps quite as serpentine as that made by the darkey who was directed to run a furrow to a cow when "de ole cow wouldent stan' still." Holes two to three feet deep and two inches or less in diameter were made with iron bars at the angles, and a cutting pushed down to the bottom of each, and earth rammed around it with a long stick. This gave the vine a little better chance to strike root than if it had been encased in a lead pipe. About all of them leaved out nevertheless, yet not more than one-half made roots, and were dead the next winter. Some that struck root and made pretty fair shoots, were found the next winter to be mouldy below the surface.

My planters knew no difference between long-jointed watersprouts, and well ripened short-jointed wood, for cuttings, and they knew about as much as I did. Neither did it matter with us whether a half-inch or four inches of blank wood was left below the bottom joint.

In February and March the next year (1860) I replanted by digging holes in the missing places two feet long and one and a-half deep. In the ends of each hole a good cutting was placed, the lower ends of each cutting firmly covered with surface-soil, then turned so as to bring the upper ends out together in a line of the row, and the holes filled. The cutting being thus bent is not in danger of being injured by the plow. They nearly all lived, and with the same cultivation that one in a place would have required. I obtained the next (which was last) winter some thousands of large vigorous virgin plants by removing one of these from each hill in which both had lived, and at an expense not equal to one-sixth of what I could have sold them for. G. B. C.



SHORTHORN COW "NYMPH 2D."



SHORTHORN HEIFER "ANNE."

Durham Cattle.

WE call attention to the beautiful Milch Cows that appear on the first page of this number. This is the kind of Dairy Stock that will pay for keeping; *common Stock will not pay.* If Dairymen had kept a strict account for two or three years, they would find that their common Stock had eaten their heads off. We know many cases of persons who have kept common Stock who have been ruined by it. We repeat, a Dairy of 30 good Cows is better than 150 common Cows; the cost of keeping is less, and the income more, thus securing a double gain.

We invite all who desire to succeed in the Dairy or Stock business to look to the matter of the Improved Stock.

We can show to all who desire to secure the best breeds of animals now in our State a list of the finest animals for sale, and many opportunities are now offering of securing the very best animals in the country.

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Root Crops for Dairy Stock.

WE are glad to hear from our subscriber in the following letter. We are glad to know that some attention is being paid to Root crops for stock by some of our Farmers; and it is to the great loss and discredit of many who have dairy stock that they should allow their stock to run down and often starve for want of food in the Autumn, when root crops, and even fodder could be raised so easily and cheaply. And it is also greatly to their loss and discredit that our State should be obliged to *Import Butter* by the thousands of firkinds every steamer in the Autumn to supply that demand of our own citizens, which a wise and judicious management of their own farms and stock would provide for them, and for which they could receive the thousands of gold that is now leaving our State to pay for *foreign Butter*.

The Sugar-Beet would produce from 30 to 50 tuns per acre; the Turnip 20 to 30 tuns; the Carrot 20 to 30 tuns per acre. As our subscriber says *he* uses the *Imported* Seed because he knows it is *pure and good*, while there is great risk in all the seed raised *here* of their being mixed and worthless. Too much pains cannot be given in order to get *pure and good Seed*. One pound, true to variety, fresh, and pure, and fully matured, is worth twenty pounds of an ordinary kind. Cheap seeds are of no account; better burn than plant them. It is a very great mistake in a Farmer to suppose he can raise all his seeds. It requires great knowledge and skill to grow and mature Seeds for Garden or field. It requires many years' study and as many more experience to understand the science of seeding. More hereafter.

EDITOR FARMER: Can you tell me the reason why the Farmers of California do not raise more Sugar-Beets, Carrots, and Turnips, for their stock than they do? In the Summer and Fall months their cows lose flesh and fail in their supply of milk, owing to the scarcity of grass, and of a consequence up goes the price of Butter to 75 cents and $1 per pound. On the contrary, if they fed their cows on plenty of Beets, Carrots, or Turnips, they would give as much milk in the Summer and Fall as they do during the Winter and Spring, and then we would have plenty of Butter at a fair price. I am a farmer and am making butter, and have realized some of these high prices, but I prefer to have a less price if we can only keep out this Importing Butter, when California ought to be able to supply from her own resources all the Butter that she can consume and even some for exportation besides.

Perhaps many of the Farmers may have planted enough seed to produce plenty of these root crops, but the seed may have been *promiscuously* raised and did not yield as well as the Imported Seed, which we all know produces tremendous crops. I know that the Farmers in the Eastern States as a general thing, prefer Imported Seed, to that raised by themselves, as they say it does so much better; and that accounts for such quantities of the Imported Seed being sold in the Eastern cities. I should like to hear your views as to these matters, and oblige a FARMER AND SUBSCRIBER.

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The Nonpareil Wheat—Good Yield.

WE have received several reports and some samples of the Nonpareil (a straw-braid wheat) which we sent out last spring to our subscribers. The following letter from our correspondent at Lower Lake tells of a yield of *nine pounds for one ounce*, and planted in March. We venture the assertion that if it had been planted in December the yield would have been nearly *double*. It was *too late* to expect the *half* the return given.

Our correspondent will find a remedy for Blindness in Cattle by referring to Number 24 of Volume XV of the FARMER. We recommend its trial; it will be found efficacious.

ED. FARMER: I planted about one ounce of the Nonpareil Wheat near the end of March last; it did not come up well, but after getting a start, grew finely and headed well. The heads were long and handsome, but I think rather loose, which might have been caused by late planting.

I cut it green, as the birds and squirrels were destroying it. I thrashed out nine pounds and four ounces, and think if it it could have stood until fully ripe, there would have been twelve pounds. The grains were not as plump as the seed sown, but I will give it another trial, and let it have a fair chance.

The grain crops in this locality were about middling. Prices range from one to two cents per pound, mostly barter, as there is very little cash to pap for anything. Feed is scarce, and many a poor cow will die for want of care and a little feed.

I hear considerable complaint about cattle going blind. Water commences to run from the eye, which in a few days becomes white, and is blind. I have seen several with one eye out, and have heard of those that were blind altogether.

We had a heavy rain on the 12th instant, and the land is in good order for the plow. O. S. C.

Lower Lake, Cal., Nov. 14, 1861.

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Unreliable Nursery Stock.

ONE of the greatest evils which Orchardists and Vineyard-planters suffer, arises from the wrong practiced by Nursereymen in sending out Trees, plants, and Vines, *incorrectly* named. Many persons in the Nursery business are undoubtedly in error themselves as to the true name of the Tree or Plant. Many are careless in their manner of labeling. Stakes are lost or mislaid. Labels get off, and in their haste many mistakes occur when the vendor does not mean to commit an error. But there are many who grow and peddle Trees who do not know one Tree from another; they hardly know an Apple-tree from a Pear-tree, and gross mistakes occur.

We have for years urged that buyers should avoid purchasing from peddlers, and auctions, and transient growers. A person who wishes to plant an Orchard or Vineyard, should bear in mind that he is planting for a future return, and a few cents, or even twice the cost of a tree, is nothing compared to the difference that will be returned to them in the crops of coming years.

We call to mind at this moment the difference between a few Apple-trees in two Orchards planted the same year. In the one instance, the purchasers planted six Apples, of fine form and thrifty, costing 75 cents each; the other bought twelve trees, at 25 cents each; this was in '56–'57. The present year, the crop of the first, the six trees, Red Astrachan and Strawberry Apples, yielded the splendid return of $256 beyond all expenses; whild the yield of the second, twelve trees, common varieties, yielded the planter the enormous sum of $10 25; a difference of $245 75 in favor of good reliable Trees. Never buy any but the best, and never buy except of old and well established Nursereymen.

We have for years refused to advertise any but the best. In a brief time we shall show to our readers such Nursereymen as they can rely upon.

We do not wonder that our correspondent feels sore. We visited his grounds last season and saw nearly 300 Cherry-trees which were sent him for genuine, but which were wrongly named, and far from what they were represented to be; and in addition, there were many Grape-Vines that were named as foreign varieties of the best kind, yet found only the Los Angeles. Besides this some of the Trees were full of worms, tree-louse, and scale, such as were a disgrace to any Nursereyman. But our correspondent speaks plainly, just the words needed now as the season of planting is near by. Hear what he says:

"With the planting-season upon us, it is of the utmost importance to many of your readers to get acquainted with reliable Nursereymen, men of principle and character, who would spurn for the sake of immediate profits to inflict a grievous injury upon their confiding customers, as the substitution of worthless varieties, untrue to name, or Trees so entirely neglected in the Nurserey as to resemble more gnarled brush than Fruit-trees; the stems infested with borers, with neither taproots nor side-roots, and in many instances entirely 'barked' by rabbits or gophers, would entail.

"The most obvious remedy would seem to be, to buy only from long-established, well-advertised Nurseries. But, alas! my own experience teaches me how fallacious such security is. To check this evil successfully, a kind of moral police, exercising its influence through through the pages of the FARMER, should be established. The consciencious Nursereyman would be approved, the fraudulent be known and exposed, and through self-interest be compelled to act honestly." *

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Nepaul Barley.

ALHAMBRA, Nov. 16, 1861.

ED. FARMER: I have the pleasure to send you a sample of Nepaul Barley, for the purpose of drawing the attention of Farmers to this valuable acquisition of cereals, so far but little known in our State. As a forage plant, it is far superior to the common Barley, from the absence of beard, which appendage is so obnoxious to tender hands, young chickens, and pigs. The straw is soft and nutritous, and is eaten with avidity by stock; its great productiveness and early ripening; also, being less objectionable if mixed with Wheat, as it does not materially deteriorate the quality of Flour. Respectfully, J. STRENTZEL.

We invite all who feel interested to call at our office and see the splendid samples; both a sheaf in the head, and a bag of the same, which are truly very superior. We wish our correspondent would have reported to us the quantity grown per acre.

Catching Fleas!

THE torments of the —— "——." Many persons who are annoyed by these lively little creatures whose constant practice is to present their "bills" to their *patients*, and shylock-like take their "very heart's blood," has been esteemed worthy the artist's pencil, and the famed picture of "catching fleas" has been classed as among the most laughable pictures of the times.

We have been favored at this time with a communication upon the subject of "Killing Fleas," by an esteemed lady friend, which we lay before our readers, and we hope some genius will go into the growing of the "plant" named, and thus make a "lucky strike" of it, as there can be no doubt of its efficacy and value.

Where's the man, that will grow the plant, that will make the powder, that will kill the Fleas?

Insect Killer.—It may not be generally known that the basis of "Lyon's Magnetic Powder" for the destruction of vermin, is a plant belonging to the same genus with the common ox-eyed daisy of our Eastern meadows. This plant is of easy culture, and, as it is a native of the Caucasian Mountains, about 5650 feet above the level of the sea, in a mean temperature of 68°, it would be very well adapted to the climate of California.

There are three species used for this purpose,—the Pyretheum carneum, the P. roseum, and the P. purpureum. They thrive well in Germany, Holland, and France, where they have been introduced, and are largely cultivated. This plant flowers in June, and is propagated by layers, as well as seeds. About two years ago there was a quantity of the seed at the Patent Office in Washington, which they were intending to distribute to different parts of the country. The advantages to be derived from its presence here are too obvious to require assertion. A quantity of the herb laid under the carpets or between our beds would effectually expel all unwelcome intruders, especially of the *back-biting* species, that swarm so among the magnetic winds and sands of California.

The powder is made from the dried flower-heads. The leaves are also used. One hundred square rods of soil will, it is said, produce 100 pounds of powder. Nearly 1,000,000 pounds of it is consumed in Russia alone, and twenty villages near Alexandropol, are engaged in its culture and preparation.

The effects upon its victims are extremely curious and interesting. Sprinkle a few grains on the back of the largest roach, and he will instantly whirl over on his back, struggle and die in a few seconds. A common fly treated in the same way, will at first spin around like a top, then suddenly stop and appear to be quite dead, which sometimes is actually the case; but usually the fly revives in a short time and runs about, pitching and staggering, vaulting and making somersaults quite blindly for a while; then he falls again, but presently revives. This is repeated a few times, and he even makes some short flights, so that he deceives you, and you may think him convalescent, but watch him a few minutes and you will see him drop somewhere, spin round more violently than before, and stop suddenly. He is dead.

The picturesque and artistic effects of musketo killing in New York, have been thought worthy of illustration with pen and pencil, but for real piquancy of effect commend me to the Flea-Hunting of California. PULOUS.

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Want of Sociability Among Farmers.

WE hear great complaints among the Farmers in our rural districts of the secluded life in which they live for the want of that good neighborly sociability to which they had been accustomed in their "old homes." This is, of all others, the last kind of complaints that should arise; and all that is needed in every community to bring about the needed reform, is for the residents in each neighborhood to throw off that cold formality and reserve, and visit each other in the true spirit of kindness, and make known the value of social intercourse. The loss to every community where there are no neighborly visits made from house to house cannot be computed in dollars and cents, for not only is there a pecuniary loss to a large amount by reason of a non-exchange of the general information upon farming topics, but there is a loss of intellectual and moral wealth, and of the highest social amenities of life that can never be estimated, and when lost can never be recovered. It is to be hoped that those who have felt the want of this higher life, will not permit the present winter to pass away without their making an effort to establish each in their own circle a series of friendly family visitings.

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The Grain Market.

FARMERS be wise! Improve every opportunity that is offered for your benefit. England and France want Grain, but there are limits to which purchasers are confined, beyond which they cannot go. Would it not be wise to keep the wheat moving abroad, even if growers send a part of their crops from time to time. Let Farmers consider well the condition of the market, and consider their own condition, and be governed by reason, and they will then act wisely and well. Our opinion we reiterate again, it is better to keep sending grain abroad, and thus relieve the country of our surplus, and relieve the Farmers of debt.

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LOOK FOR YOUR STOCK.—Stockmen should provide themselves with the famous Marine Glasses, by which they can see their Stock a distance of several miles. See Lawrence & Houseworth's advertisement of same.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 62 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Nov. 8, 1861.

XI.—K.

Miscellaneous.

HUMAN FOSSILS.

Gigantic Human Remains and Fossils in Mexico.

Clavijero says, there have been Spanish writers who, building upon the traditions of the natives and upon the discovery of bones, skulls, and entire skeletons, of prodigious size which have been dug up at different times in *many parts* of New Spain, have imagined that the first inhabitants of that country were giants. I, for my own part, have no doubt of their existence there, as well as in other parts of the New World, but we can neither form any conjecture as to the time in which they lived, although we have reason to believe they must be very ancient, though not existing as whole nations of people, but rather as exceptions.

The places where gigantic skeletons (human) have been found in New Spain, are, Atlancatepec (a village in the Province of Tlascala, Tezcuco,) Toluca, Quaubximalpan, and in our days (1750–1786) upon a hill in Lower California, not far from the Mission of San Ignacio de Kadakaman, in the year 1765. I know from the testimony of innumerable writers, and particularly of two eye-witnesses of unquestionable credit, Hernandez and D'Acosta (Spanish-American writers), who were men of learning, correctness, and veracity, that human skulls, and even whole skeletons, of astonishing size, have been found in New Spain (vide History of Mexico, vol. I). I know also that some of the great bones above mentioned have been found in tombs which appear evidently to have been made on purpose; but I am yet to learn of tombs ever having been constructed for hippopotamus, elephants, or any other animals of uncommon sizes, as has been intimated was the case by European philosophers, when treating of these Mexican remains. Among the civilized nations of America, it was a current tradition that a race of men had existed in former times of extraordinary hight and bulk (see p. 111, Vol. I. of Clavijero's Mexico).

A fact of this kind is related in the second series of Indianology as occurring in Tuolumne county, in Dec., 1860, and is noted in connection with Clavijero's detailed account of the Lower California skeleton of Kadakaman.

A correspondent in Hutching's California Magazine for March, 1858, relates the discovery of a human collar-bone in Nov., 1857, one thousand feet beneath the forest-covered surface of the Mountain, and as many feet more above Cañon and Oregon Creeks. It was made by some miners while drifting in Keystone Tunnel, at Smith's Flat, Sierra county (41° N. in the Sierra Nevada), in a perfectly sound state among the gravel-drift of an ancient river-bed under the mountain.

The Gigantic Human Remains of the Canary Islands and other Countries.

Prichard, in his Natural History of Man, vol. I., p. 272, says that Scorey, an old voyager-author, ante 1500, was assured that in the sepulcher of the Kings of Guiman, of the old race of the Guanches, in the Canary Islands, where embalmed and preserved bodies were found in great numbers (1750–1820), a skeleton was found measuring fifteen feet, the skull of which contained 80 teeth. Some of the Guanche bodies were found with the back and breast covered with hair. It is stated that the Guanches of Teneriffe were a people of gigantic stature. The population given by the old authors was, for the whole Canary group, 14,000 people; or 5000 for Teneriffe, and 9000 for Grand Canary, etc.

This subject of gigantic human remains is well worth searching out by a competent European scholar, who has immense libraries of the Old and New World books at his command. A complete account should be given of each instance in the very words of each author. For ourselves, we believe that such a research will confirm the Bible accounts, and in the future we may look for their actual remains to be found.

Note of 1 July, 1861.

For many years past, strange stories have circulated of the existence of petrified human skeletons on the ocean beach immediately above Santa Barbara town, near the Calera or lime-burnings. On On a personal examination of these remains a few days ago, we found them indeed curious and interesting, but they *were not human fossils*, but those of Cetaci or Phocidi. These remains were found under the sea-cliffs, immediately on the sea-shore, and in the vicinity of the Volcanita de Azulfre, where sulphurous fumes are often given out plentifully, and which discolors all the rocky formations of the vicinity, and is the center of old volcanic action, known to the Californians for the last seventy years.

These remains are extraordinarily abundant, and are found imbedded in sandstone and clay-rocks, which have become completely silicated or petrified. Some of them are found on the surface, as in that of a small seal, with the distinct impression of the ribs of the chest, looking very human; while other are under the sedimentary layers of the deposited clay while in suspension in the ancient times, and set good five feet in the center of the bowlders. Great quantities of fine limestone formations are found with coarse quartz veins, not only in the vicinity, but are found penetrating in many parts of the formations where these remains so abundantly show themselves by the sea-side.

The Country of Cinnabar.

Clavijero, in his History of Mexico, makes the following note on the Tlahuican nation, who inhabited portions of the Valley of Mexico, anterior to the arrival of the Mexican Aztecs. All the Mexican nations preserved traditions of their emigration from Northern countries:

"The Tlahuicas, from the land Tlahuican, so called from its abounding in Cinnabar (possibly a district in Sonora, or the lands north of the Gila, or of the Californias—A. S. T.). Tlahuitl is the Mexican name of Cinnabar, and Tlahuican means the place or country of Cinnabar. Some authors call them Tlahuicas, and derive the name from a place of that country called Tlalhuic, but besides that we never heard of such a place, the name does not appear conforming with the language (of the Mexican Aztecs)."

It would be a very curious subject of inquiry to note down the term for Cinnabar among the various Indian tribes of Sonora and California, as throwing a light on this matter, for no part of the earth can compare to Sonora and California in the production of mercurial minerals.

Fossil Human Bones.

The Grass Valley National of Sept., 1861, says: J. Ware brought into our office on Monday, a large piece of petrified wood, apparently cedar, which was taken from the earth at a depth of 63 feet, near Red Dog. What is very peculiar about this relic is the fact, that, imbedded in the very center of it, and ranging longitudinally with it, is what appears to be the forearm bone of some human being, with the ball of the socket-joint complete. The interior of the bone, where the marrow should be, is perfectly crystalized. This apparent bone is also thoroughly petrified. Good judges differ as to whether it is an actual bone-formation, or only the heart of the ancient tree. The illusion, if illusion it is, is complete, and the relic certainly a most remarkable one. Mr. Ware also exhibited to us, in connection with the above, a piece of petrified sugar-pine, with the resin completely crystalized.

Remains of the Ancient Indians in Placer County.

An ancient skillet, made of lava, hard as iron, circular, with a spout and three legs, was washed out of a deep claim at Forest Hill, a few days since. It will be sent to the State Fair, as a specimen of crockery used in the mines, several thousand years ago.—[Sept., 1861.

Hint to Artists.

It is highly desirable that photographers should take copies of all such remains, as they are of the highest interest to science, if properly marked, located, and dated. Such sketches will always sell with illustrated journals and Museum speculators.

HOW THE NEVADA TERRITORY INDIANS FIGHT.

A correspondent of the S. F. Evening Bulletin, writing from Fort Crook, in the Pitt River country, 11th Aug., 1861, details an account of a fight with the Indians of that section (to the Eastward), of which the following is an extract:

Poisoned Arrows.

Lieut. Kellogg. This energetic officer, prompt to obey the dictates of humanity, immediately dispatched Lieut. Feilner, with 21 men, in pursuit of the red-skinned vampires, who had committed the double crime of theft and murder. One of the drovers died from the effects of his wounds on the 6th inst. He was wounded with poisoned arrows.

It may be of some interest to know with what substance the Indians poison their arrows, and how they do it. The substance is rattlesnake poison, and they make use of it in the following manner: When they kill a deer, antelope, or any other animal of the kind, they fix the liver on the point of a stick, and place it in front of a rattlesnake; then they tease his snakeship until he has bitten the liver several times. The liver is then left in the sun until it is putrid, when the Indians smear their arrows with the putrid mass, and set them in the sun to dry.

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The Pursuit.

Immediately after the above statement was made, the commanding officer dispatched Sergeant Kane and the Hospital Steward (with the proper remedies for poisoned-arrow wounds) in search of Lieut. Feilner and his command. The Sergeant and Hospital Steward returned on the night of the 11th inst., and report as follows: On the 9th, left Fort Crook at 11 A. M., and crossed the mountain into Big or Round Valley; tracked the command in a northeasterly direction for about thirty miles; camped a little after dark. Next day passed through Pitt River Cañon, to the entrance into Upper Pitt River Valley. Found eight head of cattle that had been killed by the Indians. Followed up the trail, and saw the swamp where Lieut. Feilner made his grand charge, and left the enemy on the field. Took a northeasterly direction toward Goose Lake for about five miles. Owing to the immense number of cattle that had passed over the trail at this point, the horse-tracks were completely obliterated, and it was impossible to track the command any further. Having no alternative but to return to the post, they turned about and traveled till 9 P. M. Although they had not seen an Indian during the day, they were confident that there were plenty of them around, for the grass had been set on fire on the trail they had passed over in their morning travel. Left camp at 5 A. M., and passed through the cañon. At 11 A. M., entered into the trail in Big or Round Valley, when they met two Indians. Not knowing how many Indians there might be in the brush, they advanced pistol in hand. The Indians were armed with bows and arrows, and did not appear to like the appearance of the six-shooters. They said that there were a great many Indians coming on behind them. These two were allowed to pass, as there were four mounted Indians with rifles who came charging over over a little knoll which the trail crossed. The chief sprung from his horse and asked them (the Sergeant and Steward) to stop and have a talk, but they declined being caught in an Indian trap, and started off at a gallop, when there was a yell heard that made the earth quake. Ascending a little knoll, they saw the trail lined for three miles with parties of Indians, four and eight in a party, each party about 500 yards apart. All were mounted, and most of them had rifles. Those whom they had passed came after them at their utmost speed, whooping and yelling like so many fiends, while those in advance took up the war-cry and tried to head them off; but having fleet horses, they run the gauntlet without receiving a scratch.

Not wishing to keep the trail after the ordeal they had passed through, they crossed the river and took a southwestly direction, across a small mountain, which they hoped would bring them into the open prairie, which it did. But just as they got down into the valley, they saw two Indians riding carelessly along, apparently not paying any attention to them. Yet they had a sharp eye on the Indians, being well aware that "Vigilance was the price of Liberty" in their particular case. About a mile to their left they saw a cloud of dust rise from behind a clump of willows in a sharp bend of the river, and in an instant after about 50 Indians came toward them, whooping and yelling, and urging their horses to their utmost speed. The contest that ensued was unequal—their horses did their best, and soon increased the distance between the pursuers and pursued. Just as they thought that they could safely slacken their pace, and at the same time keep the Indians at a proper distance, they found themselves in a perfect network of sloughs. Every way that they turned there was a slough in the way. Thus, although they were in the open prairie, they were actually caught in a corner. Here they came to the conclusion to charge through the Indians if possible; and if they could not, they would sell their lives as dear as possible. They then advanced slowly towards the Indians, who saw their dilemma, and when about 300 yards distant, the Indians gave a yell, which they suppose was intended for their death-knell; but it had the contrary effect. Their horses took fright, and *a la* Putnam, cleared the slough at a single bound, leaving a barrier between them and the Indians that defied pursuit.

Just as they were congratulating each other upon getting clear so far, they were reminded that they had violated the old adage which says, "Don't halloo before you get out of the woods," for another party of Indians were seen coming towards them at full speed. Here, again, they ran the gauntlet successfully. Their horses being considerably jaded, they crossed the river in the vain hope that if there were any more Indians on the trail, they would not cross the river in pursuit of them; but in this particular they deceived themselves. Having rode about two miles from where they crossed they river, they saw a band of Indians on the opposite side of the stream, who did not appear to notice them. The willows on the bank of the river being very thick and high, the Indians disappeared for a moment; but they soon informed the Sergeant and Steward of their whereabouts by pushing their heads through the willows, whooping and yelling in the wildest manner. Here, again, horse-flesh stood the test, and distanced them about half a mile in five.

HOW THE APACHES FIGHT IN EASTERN ARIZONA.

The Massacre at Cook's Springs.

From Messrs. Daguerre and Thibault, who last week passed the scene of the late massacre at Cook's Springs of the San Antonio and San Diego mail party, we have received further particulars of that terrible deed. These gentlemen buried the bodies. They describe the encounter as having evidently been a most desperate struggle. It had occurred several days before they passed. It would seem that the Indians first succeeded in stampeding the mules; the coach was upset, and the pole breaking, the Indians probably followed the mules, giving the mail party time to secure their arms and retreat to a hill, where they built a small rock wall. The fight appears to have lasted two days. All about this wall the ground was strewn with battered bullets. Every rock and stone within many yards, which could have partially secreted an Indian, had bullets lying near. One small tree, some 150 yards from the wall, had the marks of eleven balls on it. The horrors and sufferings which these men must have undergone is inexpressible. Nearly all had their arms broken; all were wounded in the arms, and had been shot through the head. Four of the bodies were found within the wall; one in front of it, and two some fifty yards in the rear. It is supposed that the Indians numbered at least one hundred.—[Mesilla Times, Sept., 1861.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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The Riches of the West.

THE West is sharing in the activity manifest in the manufacturing districts. The surplus of farm products, essential to sustain a large army, in the hands of the producers at the commencement of the troubles, was immense. The wheat crop of the present year, though not so large as heretofore, and in some sections seriously injured by the late rains, will yield a fair amount for shipment, and the world can draw on the West for any amount of corn without any fear of having the drafts dishonored. Beef, pork, and provisions of all kinds are in full supply, and no fear should be entertained that the Government will need supplies, even for a million of men, should that number be needed to put down the rebellion. Our armies will consume most of the produce from the West which in former years has gone to a Southern market. In addition to what the Eastern States and the grand army will require of the products of the West, it is now certain that both England and France will be large purchasers of our cereals. Prices here, stimulated by this foreign demand, would be satisfactory and highly remunerative, were it not for the enormous freights caused by a scarcity of vessels and the clogging of railways by the immense shipments which have been pressing on to the seaboard. But, like all other evils of this class, by another season it will have cured itself, and the charges for freight will no longer consume nearly all the profits of the farmers. So far, therefore, as the present prospects will warrant an opinion, the West can cheerfully wait the progress of current events. She has an abundance of food, and our own country and Europe are likely to require all she can spare. The money for our surplus is rapidly placing the West in an independent position, and with the economy and the energy practiced by our people for the past few years, they have every reason to hope for substantial prosperity. Let the Government vigorously prosecute the war against the traitors. The West is ready and most willing to do her part of the fighting, and to bear her share of the burdens. Let the rebellion be put down, cost whatever it may of blood and treasure.—[Chicago Tribune.

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RECENT ENGLISH RAM LETTINGS.—The Ram lettings in the Eastern counties continue to show, as stated recently in the Times, a great development of enterprise on the part of Sheep-breeders and the Agricultural interest generally. At the letting of the Tathwell rams, for instance, the 117 offered made a total of £1200, being an average of £10 7s each. The highest price for shearlings was £27, and the highest price for two shears and upwards was £55. At the annual Biscathorpe ram letting, 120 fine animals were offered, and several of the shearlings were let at prices ranging from £20 to £30 each, one lot realizing £42, another £50, and a third £71. The two and three shears also went off well, three lots making upwards of £30 each, and another lot £52 10s. The shearlings averaged £15 1s 4d, the two shears £14 13s 10d, and the three shears £14 14s 7d each. The total sum realized for the 120 lots offered was £1786 10s, and the average was higher than at any previous letting at Biscathorpe, having been £14 17s 9d in 1861, £13 12s 6d in 1860, £14 14s in 1859, and £11 9s 4d in 1858. Mr William Torr, another well known Lincolnshire breeder, has held his letting in the course of the last few days, and offered 40 shearlings, 24 two shears, and 26 three shears and upwards. For some reason best known to himself, Mr. Torr—who is known throughout England as "Torr of Aylesbury"—did not conduct his letting publicly, but put his rams off by private contract. It was stated, however, that the average price obtained was satisfactory. Taking into consideration the increasing prices paid at these lettings, there seems little reason to doubt that the Agricultural interest, notwithstanding the unfortunate barvest of last year, is still in a satisfactory and buoyant condition, and has abundant resources at command. The good prices obtained for Meat and Wool have caused additional attention to be devoted to their production, and hence the high prices willingly paid for first-class rams, from which Sheep calculated to yield the utmost possible amount of mutton and the heaviest fleeces are likely to spring.—[The Field.

GREAT SALE OF HEREFORD STOCK.—The great Hereford sale at Cronkhill, as we learn from our English exchanges, resulted as follows: First day, 104 head old and young, sold for £2959 17s; Second day, 42 Heifers, sold for £1018, and 34 Bulls for £1353; Being an aggregate for 180 head, in round numbers, of about $26,800, and an average of not quite $150 per head all around; about $135 per head for females, and about $195 per head for males. The highest prices paid were 100 guineas for the bull Retribution, and 70 guineas for the bull Canning, both to go to Australia. Several head were purchased for Fred. Wm. Stone, Esq., of Canada West, who was the only purchaser whose name we find as coming from this side of the Atlantic; his purchases were, Jenny, for 26 guineas; Agatha, 30 guineas; Graceful, 23 guineas; Wildrose and Sweetheart, heifers, at 40 guineas each; and the bull Sailor, at 20 guineas. Among other purchasers were, Col. Hood for the Windsor Farm of Prince Albert, and many prominent land-owners and occupants of the neighborhood. The prices are probably all that could have been hoped, on so large a sale, while they are very possibly below the standard of value at which the late Lord Berwick would in many instances have rated the individual members of the herd. The sale also included a flock of about 600 Sheep, chiefly Shropshire, about one-half breeding-ewes; "a lot of handsome white Berkshire Pigs;" some dairy Cows and Heifers, and half a dozen Bretonne Cattle.

CALIFORNIA WINE.—It must be gratifying to Wine-growers in the State to know that their Wines are beginning to attract attention in the East. Speaking of some of Sansevaine Bros.' brand, which was on sale at a house in New York city, the Times remarks that "It is a White Wine of very excellent quality; decidedly better than the ordinary German Wines sold at anything like the same price, and eminently worthy the attention of the public."

Is the Supply of Plant-Food in the Soil Inexhaustible?

[WE select the following from the Irish Country Gentleman's Newspaper and Weekly Agricultural Review. Although prepared for the "Old Country," it will apply as well to California in the facts shown as to the crops removing certain substances from the soil. It will be found interesting to Grain-growers:]

"Agriculturists ought to know that a field will indeed lose its productive power when left altogether unmanured.—[COLUMELLA.

There are not a few of the most scientific and practical Farmers of the present day who believe that the application of manure to the purpose of fertilizing the soil is a useless expenditure of time and money.

If such a belief rests upon a foundation of fact, what an enormous amount of motive power has not mankind uselessly expended in the operation of manuring the soil—for the practice (notwithstanding Hesiod's silence on the subject) is as old as Homer! If it be true, we must cease to sympathize with Professor Daubeny and the other denouncers of Hercules, for the enormous losses occasioned to Agriculture by his reckless cleansing of the Augean stable.

The question, whether or not thorough tillage is capable of wholly superseding manure, is one of such vast importance to the whole community—for the rural and urban populations are equally concerned in the production of food—that its satisfactory solution would be one of the most important contributions to the science of our times. Let us see what we can do in placing the matter in a clear light before our readers.

There are two questions which the Agriculturist who combines in himself the knowledge of the man of science and the practical Farmer can readily answer. They are as follows: *What* is a fertile soil? One which is capable of yielding a long succession of crops without receiving manure in return. *Why* is such a soil fertile? Because it contains in *notable* quantities, and in an *available* condition, *all* the materials required to build up the vegetable fabric.

If we then admit what is indeed incontrovertible, that the fertility of soils is dependent on their containing a *certain* amount of matter capable of being used as food of plants; and as it is equally true, that a certain portion of this stock of nutriment is annually removed in the shape of crops, the inquiry is narrowed down (to our mind) to the simple question of the amount of food required by the crop, and the quantity of food contained in the soil.

Although it is generally considered that Wheat exhausts the land to a greater extent than any other crop, it is a fact that there are but few crops which remove less mineral matter from the soil; this will be evident from the following table:

CROP.	Pounds of mineral matter removed from a statute acre.	Including Phosphoric Acid.	Including Potash.
Wheat......	150	20	33
Potatoes	180	72	100
Oats	200	34	42
Hay.........	400	28	136
Turnips	450	42	130

Now, if we take as an experimental crop that which least exhausts the soil of its mineral matter, and if we compare the amount of nutriment which it annually requires, with the stock on hand, so to speak, in the soil, it becomes a simple matter of calculation how long such a crop can be grown. And this being determined, the important point arises—during what period of time can the crop be economically raised?

Disregarding such substances as lime, magnesia, and silica, which either occur abundantly in soils, or may be inexpensively added thereto, the two substances, the supplies of which in the soil chiefly concern us, are Phosphoric Acid and Potash. The first of these is rarely found to constitute more than a half per cent of the so-called fertile soils; in many of them it exists to the extent of but one-fourth of one per cent; and, in most of the light soils in this country, it forms scarcely two-thousandths of their weight.

In a soil containing a quarter per cent of Phosphoric Acid (and this we take to be the average proportion of this ingredient in Irish soils, at least), we have a quantity equal to that contained in nearly three hundred crops of Wheat. But are we to assume that Wheat-crops could be grown in such soils for three hundred years without manure? Assuredly not, and for the following reason: It has been clearly proved that plants must have their nutriment brought into absolute contact with the spongioles, or little openings at the extremities of their roots. It has also been shown that the water which percolates through the soil does not perform the office (until lately ascribed to it) of bringing the nutriment of the plants to their roots, but that the latter are obliged to go in quest of their food. From this it is evident that the greater amount of absorbing root-surface possessed by a crop, the less necessary it is te supply the soil in which they grow with manure.

Granting that a field contains a sufficient quantity of Phosphoric acid to supply the wants of 300 crops, it is evident that the plants forming the 300th crop must have their rootlets at some time during the period of their growth in absolute contact with every particle of the soil. But it requires no argument to prove the utter impossibility of this. Therefore, although a soil might contain a quantity of Phosphoric acid more than sufficient to supply the wants of a crop of Wheat, yet as the latter is not capable of throwing out a sufficient number of rootlets with which to gather all the Phosphoric Acid contained in the soil, the crop cannot be brought to maturity, and the soil will be considered *absolutely* barren.

The fact, that the addition to a fertile soil of four or five hundred-weight of Guano, or Superphosphate of Lime, increases to a very sensible extent the amount of the crop grown upon it, whilst this manurial application to a (chemically) barren soil will produce no effect whatever, is a striking proof that the soil must contain a much larger quantity of fertilizing matter than is necessary to make up the mineral portion of one, two, or even twenty crops. This would not be the case if the food of plants were conveyed to them by the water which moves through the soil, or were the vegetable mechanisms enabled to place themselves in contact with every particle of the soil.

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COATING FOR FENCE POSTS.—It is said that hydraulic cement makes a hard and durable paint, mixed with flaxseed oil, for woodwork and outdoor machinery much exposed to weather, and is impervious to water. After once mixing it with water, and suffering it to harden, it cannot be again dissolved, and on plastering cisterns when fully dried, it is there for all time, and as hard as adamant. A writer proposes the preparing a solution of this cement in water, and give the fence-posts several successive dippings, to the depth they are to stand in the ground—might it not make some of the less durable timber more durable for posts—equally so with the yellow locust or cedar? The materials are cheap, and it is easy to try it.

The Cinnamon Crop in Ceylon.

THE cinnamon gardens in the neighborood of Columbo, although for the most part gone to decay, nevertheless impart to the whole scene a singularly cheerful, agreeable aspect. The bushes, from four to six feet in hight, with their smooth, beautiful, light green leaves, resembling those of the bay-tree, and their pale yellow flower-stamens shoot up doubly fresh and succulent, from the snow-white quartz soil in which they best thrive. The flowering season of the cinnamon is in January, and the fruit ripens in April, when the sap is richest in the shrub. In May the boughs are begun to be "barked," which process continues till October. The pruning and gathering of the yearling shoots, which are about the thickness of a man's thumb, is very laborious, and employs many hands. Each laborer cuts off as many as he can conveniently carry in a bundle, then, with the point of a crooked knife, made for the express purpose, strips the entire rind from the wood, carefully scrapes off the exterior corticle and innermost layer, and lays the stripped-off cinnamon rind, now reduced to the thickness of parchment, in the sun, where it dries and curls together.

All around the hut, in which the peeling of the rind is carried on, is diffused a most exquisite aroma, caused by the breaking of the leaves or twigs. What is related, however, by travelers of the fragrance of the cinnamon forests, which they have scented at a great distance seaward, would seem to indicate that this delicious odor emanates from various other aromatic plants in which Ceylon is so rich, rather than the cinnamon groves, the aroma of which, indeed, is not perceptible beyond the immediate vicinity. The best description of cinnamon is not so thick as stout paper; and is fine-grained, flexible, light-brown or golden yellow, sweet and pungent; the coarser qualities are thick-skinned, dark-brown, acrid, stinging, and leave a bitter aftertaste. In the warehouses, the cinnamon rinds and canes sorted for shipping are piled upon each other, packed in bales of about 90 pounds weight each, and carefully sewed. In all cavities and spaces between each layer an immense quantity of pepper is strewn, to preserve the cinnamon during its sea voyage, by which both spices are benefited, the black pepper absorbing all the superfluous moisture, and gaining by the fragrance of the cinnamon.

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Cloves.

CLOVES are unopened flowers of a small evergreen tree that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a native of the Molucca, or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers, in clusters at the very end of the branches. The cloves we use are flowers gathered before they are opened, and whilst they are still green. After being gathered they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each consists of two parts, a round head, which is the four petals or leaves of the flowers rolled up, inclosing a number of small stocks or filaments. The other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower cup and the unripe seed vessel. All these parts may be distinctly shown, if a few leaves are soaked a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flowers soften and readily unroll. The smell of cloves is very strong and aromatic, but not unpleasant. Their taste is pungent, acrid, and lasting. Both the taste and smell depend upon the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste in consequence is much weakened by this proceeding.

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THE BUSINESS PROGRESSING.—The present year the cultivation of Sorghum or the Chinese Sugar-Cane, has so greatly increased throughout the Western States as to make it a crop of considerable importance. The States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, &c., will very nearly if not quite supply all the molasses that they need; and in certain localities sugar also. In Chester county in this State (Pa.), the present year, we see it stated that the crop was so extensive that Mr. James Cloud, near Cochranville, has established a steam molasses manufactory, and that it is running day and night! The fine fall has been extremely favorable for thoroughly maturing the cane, but a little frost upon it we believe does not damage it—some say it is even beneficial.—[Germantown Telegraph.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY.—It is known that turpentine is a contraband article—the product of North Carolina mainly. It has been considered an essential article in mixing paints, and since the rebellion, has advanced from thirty cents per gallon to $1 25, or even higher at retail. The supply in the East has because nearly exhausted. It is now stated by painters who have tried it, that the naptha or benzole, as it is generally called, taken from the Petroleum oil, is equally as good, and on some accounts better than the turpentine, and we observe the Pennsylvania and Ohio papers say it is in general use among all painters. In the car works at Cleveland and Pittsburg, it is entirely used.—[Albany Argus.

PRODUCT OF A HOG.—S. Comstock, Esq., of Watsonville, says the Monterey Union, had a Hog weighing 300 pounds gross, which he had tried into lard, and the comparative profit of selling Hogs on foot, or trying them into lard, is as follows: price, on foot, 4 cents per pound, gross, $12. Lard produced, 160 pounds, at 20 cents, $32. Carcass of Hog, $5. Total value of Hog, $37. Expense for killing Hog, $2 50, and sixteen 10-pound cans, at 25 cents each, $4, total $6 50. Value of Hog, tried, $31 50. Take off price on foot, $12. Clear profit in favor of trying, $19 50. This experiment might be profitable to our Hog-dealers.

GEORGE WILKES in a late letter, says there are in Washington 11,000 horses and 3000 mules belonging to the Government. They are cared for by 2000 men. There are also 2000 army wagons and 700 ambulances. The horses cost $120 each, and the Government has got the worth of its money. The Government pay for hay delivered there $20 per thousand, while private parties have to pay $25, and for oats 43 cents per bushel, while private parties cannot purchase them at less than 50 to 52 cents.

HENRY MEIGGS has made a contract with the Government of Chile, in which he agrees to complete the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad in four years, for $4,500,000, exclusive of the salaries of engineers; but should the Government wish the road completed in three years, he is to have an additional sum of $500,000.

GREAT HUMBUG.—The Memphis Avalanche of October 5th, pronounces the "peace" parties in the Federal States "arrant humbugs," and says "they may hold their Conventions, whine about peace, and pass their canting resolutions until doomsday, but will never effect a peace on their terms."

THE United States steamer State of Georgia has been robbed of her entire silver plate, valued at $1000. No clue whatever to the robbery has been discovered.

THE Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteers has sent home more than $12,000 of the last payment. Difficult to put a genuine Yankee where he can't save up a little something.

Conflict and Coronation of the Art-Discoverer.

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The French King wanted money for his wars, and the salt marshes of Saintonge were capable of yielding it; so it was determined to have them surveyed, in order to the adjustment of the famous gabelle or salt-tax. And who so fitted for this work as Palissy, the surveyor? And singularly enough, the King's commissioner came just at the right time. A few days before, and in the agony of his last desperate experiment, he would not have left his furnace, even for the King himself. But his last experiment had failed; his council with prudence had been held, and his surrender to Madame Palissy duly made. He thankfully, therefore, accepted the appointment "to map the islands and the country surrounding all the salt-marshes in his part of the world"; and thus, for about a year and-a-half, he plentifully fed his children, and sufficiently clothed his wife, and at the same time diversified his own studies; for, you will remember, that he was a great naturalist, and he knew how to find both "tongues in trees" and "sermons in stones." He studied, therefore, the geology of the district, and more especially the earths in the salt-marshes of Saintonge, whereof he has given to the world an account in his "Essays on Manures and on Divers Salts." He became, in short, a kind of anticipatory Liebig.

For a year and-a-half, then, Palissy was outwardly and conjugally a happy man, regularly employed and regularly paid; but, alas! genius is like conscience—whatever sop you give it, it refuses to be permanently quieted. The fire, during these eighteen months, has been secretly smoldering, and every louis saved had been fuel heaped upon it; and to the dismay of Madame Palissy, it broke out afresh, and fiercer than ever. "Then," says Palissy, "when the said commission was ended, and I found myself paid with a little money, I resumed my affection for pursuing in the track of the enamels." The sure instinct of victory that blinded Nelson to the signal that would have kept him from battle, blinded Palissy to all that his family might suffer. What wonder that poor Madame Palissy stood aghast! If his was a martyrdom of determination, was not hers a martyrdom of endurance—and uninformed by the intelligence, unsustained by the instinctive hope, uninspired by the noble ambition that animated him?

What, if she did remonstrate, or even scold! Could flesh and blood endure to see home stripped desolate again, and children starved? Startling enough was the first symptom of the outbreak. "I broke," says he, "about three dozen earthen pots, all of them new, and having ground a large quantity of different materials, I covered all the bits of the said pots with my chemicals, laid on with a brush." Three or four hundred pieces, with various mixtures of chemicals laid on them, were carried to the glass-houses, in the hope that some one might chance to prove the right combination, and that its intenser heat might melt them. "Then," he continues, "since their furnaces are much hotter than those of potters, the next day, when I had drawn them out, I observed that some of my compounds had begun to melt; and, for this cause, I was still more encouraged to search for the white enamel upon which I had spent so much labor."

For two years more, then, Palissy persevered, and Madame Palissy was provoked; for children were multiplying annually, subject only to the sad subtraction of two, whom he buried. She lived as women live whose husbands bring home no wages, and who have no faith to follow the footsteps of genius. His whole time was consumed in preparing chemicals, and burning them. His wife thought him heartless; his neighbors thought him mad.

For five years he had walked this dark and arduous path—three of them without any encouragement at all, and two with only the encouragement that some of his chemicals had melted. But when did the alchemist ever complain either of the cost of his experiments, the fumes of his furnace, or the wasting of his years? Success at last will more than compensate a lifetime of toil. But, then, alchemists are not often married. Newton may forget his own dinner; but there is no children's dinner to forget. Diamond can care for himself. The Penates, under the leadership of Madame Palissy, were about to conquer again. And again poor Palissy is brought to the resolution of a *last* experiment; and promising his wife that if it fail, he will, like a good and sensible man, make the best of glass-painting and land-surveying. But this last effort must be a great one; there is a fearful destruction among the pots—a crucial quest for chemicals, three hundred different combinations of which are prepared, and duly marked and registered.

Again, then, we imagine the patient philosopher, having prepared the sacrifice to his patience, about to offer it—but, as his poor wife thought, to the Moloch of their home. Pale with long vigils, having "outwatched the bear" over his furnace fires, his man bearing this holocaust of his hopes, he reaches the furnace; the grim glass-blowers deposit them, and for some hours he has no refuge from their gibes; he adjusts himself for a patient watching. The first hour passes, and the second, and the third, and the fourth, when the furnace is opened that he may look at his potsherds. One of his chemicals at least has decidedly melted; but, then, they have melted before, and there is not much in that; at all events he will take it out to cool. It gradually hardens; it grows unusually white. *Eureka!*—he has found it; it is transparent and beautiful, white and polished; in a word—white enamel.

But he himself must tell us what he felt and did. "For two years I did nothing but go and come between my house and the adjacent glass-houses, aiming to succeed in my intentions. God willed that, when I had begun to lose my courage, and was gone for the last time to a glass-furnace, having a man with me carrying more than three hundred kinds of trial pieces, there was one among those pieces which was melted within four hours after it had been placed in the furnace, which trial turned out white and polished in a way that caused me such joy as made me think I was become a new creature; and I thought that, from that time, I had the full perfection of the white enamel; but I was very far from having what I thought."

One wonders in what way he would exhibit his discovery to Madame Palissy, or in what way she would receive it. The blessing to her was somewhat inscrutable. Had he not succeeded so well, he would have relinquished his experiments altogether—for a while. As it was, partial success only urged him on. More money must be spent, more hunger endured. He was so near the discovery of his secret, that he must now have a private furnace of his own, lest the glass-blowers should become acquainted with it, and the reward of his labor be lost. If he can but accomplish this, his golden visions of fame and wealth will all be realized. But, alas! he is in a miserable plight of *impecuniosity*; he has no money, and but little credit.

"This trial," he says, "was a very happy one in one sense, but very unhappy in another; happy because it gave me entrance upon the ground which I have since gained; but unhappy because it was not made with substance in the right measure or proportion. I was so great an ass in those days, that, directly I had made the said enamel, which was singularly beautiful, I set myself to make vessels of earth, although I had never understood earths; and having employed the space of seven or eight months in making the said vessels, I began to erect for myself a furnace like that of the glass-workers, which I built with more labor than I can tell; for it was requisite that I should be the mason to myself, that I should temper my own mortar, that I should draw the water with which it was tempered; also it was requisite that I should go myself to seek the bricks, and carry them upon my back, because I had no means to pay a single man for aid in this affair." At length he succeeds, after eight months of experiment, in making and baking his pottery; but now it is to be enameled. "I succeeded with my pots in the first baking; but when it came to the second baking, I endured suffering and labor such as no man would believe. For, instead of reposing after my past toil, I was obliged to work for the space of more than a month, night and day, to grind the materials of which I had made that beautiful enamel at the glass-furnace; and when I had ground them, I covered therewith the vessels that I had made; this done, I put the fire into my furnace by two mouths, as I had seen done at the glass-houses; I also put my vessels into the furnace to bake and melt the enamel which I had spread over them. But it was an unhappy thing for me, for, though I spent six days and six nights before the said furnaces, feeding it with wood incessantly through its two mouths, it was not possible to make the said enamels melt, and I was like a man in desperation."

It was, in fact, another failure. Pale, haggard, desponding, he had sat for six days and six nights among his potsherds, the very Job of art, his wants supplied perhaps only by his children, half-pitying, half-terrified at their possessed father—Madame Palissy, not unlike Mrs. Job, probably wringing her hands, and loading him with reproaches, and, in her way, bidding him "curse God and die"; or else seriously meditating a commission "De Lunatico." The failure is indubitable. What then? He will try again; the next experiment may crown all with success.

"Although quite stupefied with labor, I counseled to myself, that in my enamel there might be too little of the substance which should make the others melt; and seeing this, I began once more to pound and grind the before-named materials, all the time without letting my furnace cool. In this way I had double labor, to pound, grind, and maintain the fire. When I had thus compounded the enamel, I was forced to go again and purchase pots in order to prove the said compound, seeing that I had lost all the vessels which I had made myself." Thus he spent three more weeks wrestling with the angel of discovery; who would not yet let the secret go. His faith and patience must be still further tried. He had borrowed money for his last experiment; he borrows more for this, so determined is he to "force a path to the unknown." The new vessels are placed in the furnace, which for three weeks he has kept heated. But another and fatal embarrassment now occurs, his fuel fails him, his furnace fires will go out in the midst of his experiment, and his new baking be spoiled: first, then, he tears up the palings of his garden, a few perhaps may suffice, the enamel may at any moment melt. In vain does Madame Palissy protest, and weep, and wring her hands—he neither heeds nor hears; his demon has assumed a terrible form just now. The last stake disappears. He is a gamester grown desperate. Still the insatiable furnace craves; still the enamel does not melt. The probabilities at this moment are in favor of Madame Palissy, that he is insane, although not as a cause, but as an effect. There are no more palings to burn, and, like a spirit possessed, his eye glaring, his lips compressed, his countenance haggard, he rushes to the house. A tremendous crash; a table is split up and carried away; then follows a chair, then another, for the furnace consumes them all. At last he tears up the flooring. Madame Palissy is frantic at first; then, quelled by the strong and vehement spirit that was working within him, she looks on passively and fearfully, while her household furniture is carried away, and her house pulled down—questioning, perhaps, whether the next log will be one of the children or herself. At length she rushes out of the house, and into the streets of Saintes, proclaiming aloud that her demented husband was burning the house. And what were Palissy's feelings? who shall conceive the terrible agony of his spirit? His was the frenzy of the Pythoness as well as her inspiration. But calmness would succeed; perhaps self-reproach; perhaps a sense of heart-desolateness. Palissy was a devout man; and we can imagine his troubled prayer in snatches of pious psalm: "Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am in trouble. Consider and hear me, lest mine enemies say, We have prevailed against him; and they that trouble me rejoice when I am moved. They gape on me with their mouths, as a ravening and roaring lion. All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the lip; they say, Aha! aha! I am poured out like water. My strength is dried up like a potsherd, and my tongue cleaveth to my mouth. I may tell all my bones, they look and stare upon me. Have mercy upon me, O Lord, for I am weak. O Lord, heal me; my soul is sore vexed. It is not an enemy that reproveth me, then could I have borne it—I would have hid myself from him; but it is mine old familiar friend, in whom I have trusted, who did eat of my bread—the wife of my bosom. O Lord, be merciful unto me; make haste to help me."[*]

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[*] Provocations of Madame Palissy.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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OPTICIANS
No. 637 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!
E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.
JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.
JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!
A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!
J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.
Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.
Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.
250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.
LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.
BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed
Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents
With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.
The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.
We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.
A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.
OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU-COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.
OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throughout the State.
The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!
OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT
Commission Dealers.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
SALE OF FRUITS
For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit
Consignments from any and all
Fruit-Growers,
Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

Notice.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.
Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.
We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.
Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.
Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.
The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.
To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.
Nov. 1, 1861. 8

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

HOTELS.

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.
THE VERANDA HOTEL,
Corner Main and Church sts.,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.
Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.
DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.
The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.
The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.
The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.
The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.
Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short drive the Springs.
14-6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.
EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. [15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.
THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.
The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.
The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.
Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.
Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.
20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.
I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.
21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!
Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL.
Henry Atwood, Proprietor.
THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.
The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.
The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.
The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.
The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.
HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.
WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.
The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.
REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

[23-3m

Jebb's Patent Churn.
THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.
By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.
This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.
Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................NOV. 22, 1861.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax!

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desir to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The California Farmer is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We are pleased to acknowledge the reception of a well written communication, Health and Happiness, from "Scratchall." It is in type, and will pay for its careful perusal. We hope our correspondent will continue to *scratch* until *all* the errors to which he alludes are eradicated, and in their place the blessings instituted.

The length of our Sierra Valley communication precludes it this week.

We call particular attention to the several communications in this week's issue.

There are several letters on file for coming numbers.

◆

Our Thanksgiving.

A word for ourselves; we would like to enjoy our Thanksgiving Day. Now among the thousands of our subscribers there are many to whom we have sent *compliments* that will help us materially in preparing our "Thanksgiving Dinner"; and the manner in which they respond too, will materially affect our appetite that day for the enjoyment of our Thanksgiving Dinner.

Now seriously and earnestly, can it be that we have many persons who after gathering the bounteous harvest of the present year, would deny us in the enjoyment of our "Thanksgiving Dinner." How can *we* best enjoy on that day as we review our labors of the past year? We can best enjoy by receiving the evidences that those who have had our Journal and our labors remember what is justly due our Journal, and help us with the means that shall prepare us to enjoy our "Thanksgiving Dinner." Such deeds on the part of those who owe us large sums when put together will give us the appetite to enjoy our dinner, and put us in a condition to do as we desire by others.

How much better a man can enjoy his "Thanksgiving Dinner" when he can say, I've paid the Printer, the Minister, and the Doctor, for then he would be free of debt; for these three creditors are generally the last paid.

◆

Are You Insured?—If not, go at once and get insured at Bigelow Brothers & Flint.

Thanksgiving.

Thursday next has been appointed by our Chief Magistrate as a day of *Thanksgiving* to God for the many mercies we enjoy, of Harvest and Home, of Liberty and its many blessings.

The good old "New England" Thanksgiving is near at hand; the day of "roast turkeys," "plum-pudding," and "mince pies;" the day of social gatherings around the family board, where whole households, parents and children, grand-parents and grand-children, meet and are made happy. A glorious day, made more glorious by the blessings growing out of these social gatherings.

Would that the day could be forever perpetuated as it was wont to be kept in good old "New England" twenty-five years ago!

Times have changed, and people have changed, and fashions have changed. This day, though kept alive, is not kept as it should be, and sadly will it be neglected the present year, even in New England, the Home and Birthplace of this glorious day.

Thanksgiving Day in the Old States was the day of all others when the family-circle, as they gathered around the bounteously prepared "feast," would mark the "changes" that had occurred during the year. It was then the "vacant seats" would be seen, and blessed were those families into whose circle death had not come that year!

Alas! this year how many will be called to notice "vacant seats," made so by the calamity of the present war. How many hearts will bleed afresh as they come together and see the "vacant chair," of fathers and brothers fallen on the battle-field, or perhaps now prisoners of war, or wounded, sick, or dying.

The true horrors of this terrible war will come home to New England and all the "Old States" on Thankgiving Day. How terrible the changes made in our country's Fame, Prosperity, Glory, and Happiness, in one short year! From the very highest degree of Prosperity and Happiness at Home, and of Honor and Glory abroad, to the most deplorable position ever befallen human beings—that of Civil War. A war among the people of one nation, one language, one religion; a rebellion and an insurrection in the Family Household.

When and where it shall end God alone knows, but while we gather at the festive board the present year *in this State*, how ought we feel and act in this State. Enjoying as we do, the very highest degree of Prosperity, and being almost beyond the reach of this desolating war. If there is one State in our country more than another that should be thankful to God for special privileges on this day, that State is California; for the horrors of this war and its blighting effect upon business, with its desolation upon "Homes" and human affections, has scarcely cast a shadow upon our golden land.

How thankful, then, ought we as a people to be; how ought we to remember those who have suffered and are suffering; and how ought we to remember and care for the poor and destitute in our midst; as well as those with whom we may be allied who are far away, and now "under the cloud" that darkens all the land.

"Thanksgiving Day" of 1861 will be a *momentous day* for our country, and while we mourn and lament for the darkness that now overshadows our land, we look forward with an eye of faith to the day near at hand when the darkness shall pass away, when "wars shall cease," when blood shall be no more shed in this fair land, when the whole entire country shall be again United under *one Constitution and one Flag!* Then shall the Stars and Stripes be unfurled with Glory, and a new Thanksgiving Day be appointed; then to the family table, embracing our whole country, North, South, East, and West, the Atlantic and Pacific, all shall come to the feast, and bless God that amid all the perils through which we have passed, we are now a Free, United, Happy, and Prosperous people again.

God grant that we may so enjoy the present year's Thanksgiving Festival as to be prepared to enjoy that great and glorious one of 1862, that we have described above, our National Redemption and National Reunion, whose Thanksgiving Chant shall echo from sea to sea, and from the utmost Eastern shore to the Rocky Mountains!

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Sugar-Beet—Beet-Sugar.

The California Farmer recommends the raising of the Sugar-Beet in that State, for the purpose of manufacturing its juice into sugar. The thing has been tried in the Eastern States and proved a failure. The Chinese Sugar-Cane and the African Imphee, are much better saccharine plants. They yield a large amount of rich juice, so as to give from 100 to 200 gallons of sirup per acre. California would undoubtedly produce these plants in great perfection. There has been difficulty in effecting granulation; but thorough chemists have made discoveries by which this is easily effected. We should have great confidence in an effort to supply California with sirup and sugar from the African and Chinese canes, but none from the beet.—[Oregon Farmer.

Not so fast neighbor; the Chinese Sugar-Cane and the Imphee will do very well, and will undoubtedly be extensively cultivated for Sugar and Sirups, and so will the "Sugar-Beet." It may be all true that some trials were made in the East without success, on account of climate and want of knowledge, but when you say the *Sugar-Beet will not produce Sugar*, you speak without proof. It has been successfully tried more than five years ago in this State, and millions of pounds of Sugar are now imported into this State from France and Germany, made from the Beet-Root. Perhaps our neighbor of the Oregon Farmer is not aware that France realizes 900,000,000 francs annually from the Beet-Root—nearly two hundred million dollars; and California has a climate and soil equal and even superior to France, as our crop of the Beet-Root has shown. Many instances have been given where forty and fifty tuns per acre has been raised.

We look forward to but a little time hence when we shall have large manufactories for the extracting of the Sugar from the Beet-Root, and to the saving of one-half the cost of the Sugar now imported into our State.

Napa County Farms.

Napa is a rich county, and has rich lands and good homes. In our late hurried trip thither to collect some data of the Grain crop, we found much to interest. Beside those we named in our last number, we called at the vineyards of Mr. Miner and Dr. Southwell; both good vineyards and fine locations; regretted the absence of the proprietors. At Brown's Valley, Mr. Amesbury has a fine farm, as also Mr. Dewees; thence to the Napa road to Messrs. Sigrists Brothers. Mr. Edginton, a fine grain farm and stock farm; Mr. Bacchus a grain farm; Mr. Mansfield a very extensive grain ranch; thence to Mr. J. Reed's, Mr. Norton's, and Mr. Latson's. This entire route is full of extensive and practical farmers; being at the hour of twilight, we had to forego much of the investigation we had desired. Higher up the valley is the farm of the late Gov. Boggs, a large and valuable grain farm, and orchard full of fruit yet on the trees. This farm has about 3000 sacks Wheat. Farm of A. G Boggs, near by, a good farm, about 3000 sacks Wheat. E. Randall, a fine grain farm, 90 acres, yielding 1700 to 1800 sacks Wheat, planted too late. The Wheat was admirably cleaned. We noticed, too, the saving of the Wheat straw, stacking the same. This is wisdom; those who burn their straw regret the same before the winter is over. Mr. Thomas B. Hopper's stock farm. Here was a fine show of brood mares, and also some young blood stock of the Cheatem and other choice blood. We saw some young colts which were perfect pictures. From this on all the roads the valley is full of fine Farms. Several splendid Farms of the family of Boggs, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Clarke, and a host of the real live working Farmers, and many Stock Ranches.

Napa Valley is, indeed, a veay beautiful spot. Rich in soil, beautiful in scenery, and full of all the materials for a great population, and a very prosperous one, too.

We could not but notice with regret that so many were burning their straw. This we esteem bad policy, for Wheat and Barley-straw can be used for Stock with great advantage, and when not wanted for food or fodder, it should be carted to one side of the field to make manure.

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The Sulphur Springs, Napa.

While among the Farmers in this region recently, we enjoyed a ride in the saddle through the wild and beautiful scenery that surrounds and overhangs the road that leads through the cañon to the Sulphur Springs. Even at this season when all vegetation is parched and faded, there is still a glorious charm in this region; the great variety of forest trees and mountain shrubbery with their changing foliage presents a picture of beauty and grandeur beyond the skill of any human artist to copy.

It was near the sunset hour we galloped briskly onward; the bright rays of the departing "god of day" cast a peculiar tint of beauty over all that they touched, sending a thrill of more than ordinary pleasure to the heart,

> As fall the snow-flakes from light clouds o'erhead,
> Or diamond rain-drops when from sun-clouds sped,
> So fell bright "Autumn leaves" upon the ground,
> Strewing our path with beauty all around.

Our visit was brief, yet comprehensive; all our senses were awake and tuned aright for the enjoyment of such a scene; the lark was caroling its evening anthem; fleecy clouds played about the mountain tops, gathering rainbow tints from the sun, and throwing them at our feet, as it kissed a bright and loving "good night"; the gentle wind made music with the foliage of the trees like an hundred eolian harps, while the gurgling waters with their yellow foam swept over their pebbly bed as the chorus to the other harmonies around.

We cannot but wonder that a place so beautiful and so charmingly quiet has so few visitors, even at this season of the year. This spot should be better known, and although far removed from our city it is worth all the trouble and cost when found and enjoyed. A few years and a Railroad from Benicia will place it within three and-a-half to four hours from our city. Then for a rest to the Elysian bowers and famed baths of marble that will be enjoyed, while a spacious hotel which will accommodate three hundred guests with luxurious comfort will grace this magnificent rural retreat.

◆

Increase of Gold in the United States.

It would be supposed that the war would impoverish us, make money scarce, and bring on national bankruptcy and ruin; that it deranges the ordinary channels of trade is true, but while it may bankrupt some, it builds up others, and our country instead of growing poorer is growing richer, as will be seen by the accumulation of the specie in the country.

In order to account for this, we must understand that the immense cost of this war, is not *lost* to the country; treasure only changes hands; the immense cost of all the forage, arms, ammunition, horses, clothing, transportion: all this is paid for by the Government into the hands of the Producers and Manufacturers, and this again loaned to the Government—it only changes hands.

All this while Gold is increasing all over the country in a greater ratio than ever before, and our exports are beyond that of any former year. It is estimated that our exports in 1861 exceed the ordinary amount by nearly *one hundred millions of dollars*, while our imports will fall short of former years nearly *one hundred million dollars more.* Here is an amount greater than the cost of the war up to the close of the year 1861, and it is equal to an actual gain of four hundred millions of dollars.

By the reports of all the Banks, at the close of this year it will be found that the United States will hold in specie an amount that will control the exchanges of the world, and will be vastly greater than ever known before.

◆

Fine Turnip.—We received from J. M. Patterson, Esq., of San Jose, a sample of some fine turnips raised by him,—the large white Russian. One sample sent weighed six pounds. We tried it and found it of solid texture; flesh fine, sweet, and very excellent; a turnip that should be grown, as it keeps very late, and retains its qualities.

Truly Magnificent.

Whatever there has been of elegance and beauty in other States, in any department of art or science, of manufactures, or of inventive skill and genius, it has not been long known ere California would copy and improve upon it. This has been the case with many manufactures and inventions. It seems to be the "forte" of California to *progress* beyond former efforts.

In a few days the public will be invited to visit the *magnificent new store* of J. W. Tucker & Co., on Montgomery street, which will be found to prove what we have just said, and to surpass all former styles in fitting up ever before attempted in this country, and to rival the famous marble palaces of the "Stewart's," the "Tiffany's," and other gorgeous and costly establishments in the old States.

Tucker's new store will present to the eye an entire new and unique design in store fitting and furniture, at once chaste and beautiful, yet most superbly magnificent. It were impossible to give in detail all minute items of finish; suffice it to say, the whole interior of the store is fitted up with rich mahogany side cases, embellished with carved work and mouldings of the most finished designs. The glasses in the side cases are of the heaviest and most costly plate, being each 40 by 60 inches, encircling the entire store; the shelves and back of the cases being lined with royal purple velvet. Every article shown will appear as if suspended, thus showing in bold relief. Mirrors intersect the upright cases at proper distances to give relief. In center and at extreme other mirrors of gorgeous dimensions and style as reflectors. The counters are of the finest and richest-grained mahogany, with carved supporters of the most elaborate workmanship, and upon these are placed ten glass cases, each eight feet long; each case having plate glass of the entire size, the whole of the highest finish.

The front windows are the "chef-d'œuvre" of all, in the richness and grandeur of their appearance, the entire front being but one plate of glass to each window, of enormous thickness, yet purely clear, and being each *five feet wide* by *eight feet high*, with side and top mirrors to complete their grand appearance. It will be impossible to conceive of anything more grand and beautiful than this design, and when the store is fully furnished with the rich silverware on all sides, the cases filled with costly wares and sparkling with gems; the contrast with the dark cases and the shining ware, and the pure white frescoed ceiling overhead, it will prove a truly grand tableau; then, when the brilliant jets of gas shall give their brilliancy, it will show like some fairy cell of hidden treasures illumined by Aladdin's Lamp over the treasures of fabled genii.

We have thus spoken at length of this magnificent fitting up, because we are proud to say the whole of the carving, finishing, and putting up will redound to our own California workmen.

To Messrs. Tucker & Co., will be accorded the deserved honor of showing to their patrons the most superb establishment on this coast, and it is not too much to say their stock of goods of all kinds will always compare with the elegance of their store, to which many thousands will soon flock to witness what can be done in California by California workmen for California merchants.

◆

Triumph in Silver Manufactures.

A few years since and every silver spoon, fork, butterknife, goblet, or napkin ring, was made across the water. California was dependent on Foreign manufactures for every article made. Now, thanks to the genius and enterprise of our workmen, California can turn out as beautiful Silverware as any part of the world.

The manufactory of Vanderslice & Co., is worth a visit. Some of the finest artistic work known in pitchers, goblets, knives, forks, spoons, and every variety of Silverware is manufactured in our own city. This firm keep eleven men constantly at work, and it should be the pride of every citizen to give their preference to *California-made ware.*

Christmas and New Year's is near at hand, and we hope every family in the State when they go to buy ware of this kind, will always be sure to *ask for and buy only* Home-made ware. Purchasers can visit the manufactory and give their orders, or go to *Tucker's* in his magnificent new store, that will be opened in a few days, and have them made to order.

There is one thing of great importance to new beginners at House-keeping, it is much cheaper for them to buy Silver tumblers or goblets, than to buy glass-ware. Any person that will make the experiment will find it much more economical to buy Silver than Glass. The amount of broken tumblers in a family would buy Silver ones twice over in a term of ten years; for six fine goblets can be bought for $75 to $100, and the interest on that sum is broken many times in a year, while the silver ones last a life time, and then are worth almost the original cost.

The public owe their best encouragement to Vanderslice & Co., for what they have done to introduce California Silver-ware of beautiful workmanship at prices even below that of Imported ware, and far better in style, and quality also.

◆

Loss of Cattle, Sheep, Etc.

We hear of losses of large quantities of cattle in various parts of our State by actual starvation, and many by exposure. We are not surprised at this, for we have seen large herds of common cattle upon barren fields without a vestige of feed, when it would have been mercy to have knocked them on the head. How much better would it be for such owners to sell thousands of such cattle even for a trifle, and have them better cared for, then sell thousands of their acres of land (useless to them), and then improve and cultivate hundreds of acres, next procure a few dozens of good stock, and in a few years such farmers would be rich instead of poor as they now are, with their large herds of stock and extended farms. We have lately had evidences of what the result has been to those farmers who desire to "own all out doors," and have the largest farms, and the most extensive herds and flocks in the State; the consequence has been ruin to them and great injury to all connected with them. We hope to hear a better song soon, that of "a little farm well tilled."

◆

Hobbs & Gilmore's Wine.—Messrs. Hobbs & Gilmore have at their Wine Depot some Wine that will do credit to our State. They *guarantee* all their Wine pure, and purchasers can rely upon it.

Medical Department of the University of the Pacific.

The regular course of lectures in this institution commenced on the 4th instant, the first Monday in this month. The class of students already numbers twenty, and it is probable that this number will be considerably augmented during the progress of the course.

The opening lecture was delivered by Dr. Henry Gibbons, the newly-appointed Professor to the chair of Materia Medica. He began by passing an encomium on the efforts of the members of the faculty who had founded this institution, and which despite the severe and uncalled for opposition that had been brought to bear against it by certain members of the Medical Profession here, had ever continued to live and flourish. He stated that he would have been proud to be numbered among the founders of this School. The remainder of the lecture was devoted to giving a brief history of Medicine, and to detailing some of the systems which were taught by the Greek and Roman Physicians.

In the evening, there was a public introductory lecture, delivered by Dr. L. C. Lane, late of the U. S. Navy, and recently elected to the Professorship of Physiology in this School. This was listened to by a full audience, and regarding it as the initiatory effort of Professor Lane as a public lecturer, it was considered as highly creditable to him, and if taken as a criterion to judge by augers well for a brilliant career in his new capacity, as lecturer upon Medicine.

We will take the liberty of making an extract or two from those portions of his lecture which struck us as highly eloquent and beautiful. In speaking of the immutability of the laws which govern animal life, he said:

"The principles of Physiology are interesting on account of their perpetuity and unchangeableness; they remain to-day and in future, constant, and fixed as they were thousands of years ago. Similar to the Draconian laws, they are engraven in blood, though unlike them in brevity of existence, their duration is coeval with organized life. Though laws, customs, manners, tastes, and language, together with the objects and pursuits of human ambition, are ever changing, still the laws which control life and organic existence remain forever the same, more enduring than the granite and sandstone on which our hills rest. The note of the nightingale, which singing 'dashling' enraptured the ear, or the rainbow-tinted plumage of the humming-bird which hovered around and sipped mellifluous sweets from the convolvulus which spread its floral munificence over the azaleas and rhododendra of Eden, were govered by the same laws of vibration and reflex as to-day govern the same objects.

"Geology, in the numerous contributions which it has made to comparative anatomy, in bringing forth from the chambers of the earth, where they had been concealed for ages, the relics of numerous animals, some of which do not now even exist, has furnished ample evidence of the constancy and continuity of plan that has been adhered to in the introduction of the varied forms of animated existence, on the part of the Author of Nature. In the *fossilized* eye of the trilolite that exists abundantly in the Silusian formations of the Ohio Valley, when its various facets and general conformation are studied with reference to the reflexion, refraction and transmission of light, it is discovered that the light-wave was governed by the same laws, myriads of years ago, as to-day. And though no Newton was there to note the equality between the angle of incidence and that of reflection, or to observe that when a ray of light passed from a rarer into a denser medium, it was bent from its original course; and though the cone had been cleft by no mathematician's hand to study its sections, and to apply the principles of the ellipse and parabola to the construction of lenses, still the same laws which now govern the light-wave then existed, and were obeyed by every ray that painted its image on the retina."

Near the conclusion of his lecture, in recommending industry and application to the student, he said:

"In the practice of our profession, one is constantly reminded of the brevity of human existence. Hippocrates, the illustrious and ever to be venerated Father of Medicine, commences his Aphorisms with the remarkable sentence: *Vita brevis, ars vero longa;* that is, "Life is short, but art is long," or of vast extent. Still, with proper application, it is surprising how much may be accomplished within even a limited period of life. This was illustrated in the career of the immortal Bichat, one of the most successful cultivators of science of physiology, who died at the age of thirty-one years. So highly are his discourses in this department estimatated, and so profoundly venerent are his countrymen of his genius, that, as an imperishable evidence of their admiration, they have assigned him a prominent place in the illustrious group, which, in the marble frontispiece that emblazons the portico of the Pantheon, are placed as the first representatives of the glories of France, and, as such, are receiving from the Goddess of Fame, crowns of immortality. Besides this monument, erected by a grateful people to the glory of Bichat, he has left his name in a still more enduring one, viz., the Fissure of Bichat, engraven by the temporal bone on the human brain, where it will remain imperishable and indelible, and secure against the revolutions, which at times have threatened the destruction of the Pantheon, and have disturbed the repose of the dead that slumber beneath it."

◆

The National Loan.

Every friend of our country that has Means that he can spare, should now invest it in this Loan. We hope the Land of Gold will prove true to our Union, and show its faith and devotion by a liberal subscription. We are glad a public meeting is to be called at Platt's Hall, in our city, to-morrow evening, for the purpose of arousing proper attention to the subject. Starr King will address the meeting. Let it not be said that our State is backward in so noble a cause. Let it not be said that the patriotism of the Golden State is all for the "loaves and fishes" gathered by fat contracts, but let it show itself in a solid testimonial of its abiding faith in the Union.

◆

Wine Manufacturing.—We spent a very pleasant hour at the large Wine Manufactory of Messrs. Grozinger & Co., of this city. We found all the material, machinery, warehouse, wine-cellar, as well as the care and attention necessary on the part of the enterprising firm for a successful business. One thing is certain, what they do they do well and faithfully; they have now on hand as pure and good Wine as any house, and they are determined to *win* a name and fame for good Wine that shall secure success. We have many items which are shall give hereafter. Messrs. Grozinger & Co. are also successful manufacturers of Starch at the same warehouse, of which we shall speak hereafter.

STATE SUMMARY.

The attaches of the Custom House of San Francisco, subscribed $16,000 to the National Loan; those of the Mint, $10,400—making a total $26,400 from the two establishments.

A heavy haul was made by Messrs. Dungan & Co., with a seine at their Eel river salmon fishery, on the 7th instant, when they caught 2,600 salmon—making 140 barrels of fish.

The trial trip of the little steamer "76" up the San Joaquin and Tuolumne rivers proved a failure, the boat having been compelled to lay up at Shepherd's Ferry to wait a rise in the river.

Sleigh riding has commenced in Sierra county, and sleighs are now making regular trips from La Porte to St. Louis, Pine Grove, Watsonville, and Newark. The sleighing on Thursday and Friday, the Messenger says, was excellent.

A new style of express is to be used in the mountains this winter. In Sierra county, Robert Francis has procured harness for three dogs, to be hitched tandem to a sledge, and expects to carry 800 pounds, going over the snow like a Laplander with his reindeer.

The entire expense of running the Sacramento Valley Railroad between Sacramento and Folsom for the month of October is reported to be $9432 80; the entire receipts, $28,820 05; profits for the month, $18,367 25.

The regiment of Col. Bowie will be full by the 1st of December. All the companies of Col. Lippett's regiment have attained the minimum requirement of members, say 58. Col. Connor's regiment will be filled on or before the 1st of December.

A resident of Clear Lake gives the following as the contributions of cheese to San Francisco market, by three dairies located in that vicinity. A. Spencer, about 12,000 pounds; Dan Giles, about 20,000; and Orren Brown about 12,000—total 44,000 pounds, or 22 tuns.

The soil beyond French Camp has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of rye, says the Stockton Independent, and for several years past the principal part of that cereal produced in this county has been grown in the locality above named. The demand, however, is too light to warrant the cultivation of large crops.

California's share of the direct tax is $354,000; amount of customs collected here, $1,604,000; total of one year's payments to Government, $1,958,000. In return Government will expend here the coming year eight or ten millions of dollars, for military purposes; leaving us with a clear profit of from six to eight millions on that one item alone. Can we not *afford* to take liberally on the loan?

San Francisco and San Jose Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. All the necessary ties, rails, and bridge timbers have been contracted for and will be delivered on the ground by the 1st of April next. The Supervisors of Santa Clara county have just authorized the issuance of $20,000 (being 10 per cent of the county's subscription), in bonds for the further prosecution of the work.

The late rains may have been of great benefit to farmers, but the rat interest has been unfavorably affected by them. The Union says: "At Richards' slaughter-house, on the lower Stockton road, two and a half miles from the city, two hundred and fifty of these innocent creatures were drowned out of their holes and killed, a few days ago. Like Jim Lane on the mule question, Richards and his dogs considered it 'not much of a rat day either.'"

One of the most successful cultivators of the grape at Columbia, the Courier says, is Gen. O. H. Allen: "He will manufacture, this season, about 1500 gallons of most excellent wine. Last year he made 340 gallons, which were sold to one dealer here at $1 37 per gallon. All that can be manufactured of a quality equal to that of Gen. Allen's will find a regular market in this city, at about the price named. He estimates that at present the person who manufactures a good wine realizes about ten cents a pound for his grapes."

The city of Sacramento has established a grade for the principal streets of that city. The grade of I street to be twenty-two feet six inches above low water mark, J street to be six inches lower, and each succeeding street to be six inches lower than the next street north. The streets running north and south to be on a grade forming a straight line across the other streets from I to R, thus giving a uniform descent of six inches to a block. J street will have to be raised about twenty-one inches to conform to this grade, and will then be just on the high water line.

Judge Hoffman has rejected the survey of the Folsom grant, in Sacramento county, and decided that it should be located in a tract two leagues wide, commencing at Sutter's grant, and extending four leagues along the general course of the American river, on its southern banks, by two leagues wide, constituting eight square leagues, in a form not far from rectangular, and as near as may be such as the grant and description clearly show was intended to be given. By this decision the town of Folsom is not included in the grant.

The Rainy Season fairly commenced on the night of the 10th instant. The first storm has been a long one, a good quantity of rain has fallen, and it seems desirable to make a particular record of it. In San Francisco, during Sunday evening, the 10th, quite a breeze seemed to set in from the South, and about ten o'clock the rain commenced and continuing liberally through the night. The storm lasted through the week, raining mostly at night, with occasional glimpses of sunshine in the day-time. On Monday morning, 18th, the weather was clear, and frost with some ice was visible in spots. Rain commenced the following night, however, and Tuesday was one of the *regular* rainy days. On Wednesday the weather was fair, and so it continues; therefore the storm appears to be over. The rain seems to have extended generally over the State, and the time of commencement varied but few hours from San Francisco, except in the mountains. Of course the streets of cities are muddy enough, and the roads in the country are heavy for traveling. But the Farmers will rejoice, for many had waited anxiously for the signal to commence the season's work, and the ground is supposed to be sufficiently soaked to admit of plowing. Now then commences the busy season with the Farmers and Orchardists, that is, if they would "take time by the forelock." In the mountains it appears the storm commenced earlier than in the valleys, and was mostly snow, giving a touch of real Winter. Over the Placerville route to Carson Valley the snow was six or eight feet on the summit, and the stage and other travel was somewhat impeded. At La Porte, Sierra county, the Messenger says, the storm commenced Saturday (9th) with rain, the first of any account this season, then turned to hail and snow, with high wind, and finished off Tuesday, leaving about a foot of snow on the ground. The stage from Marysville has continued regular in spite of the storm. The Marysville Appeal says, on Tuesday (19th) the foothills were seen to be streaked with snow as low down as at any time last winter. All of the incoming coaches from the upper country reported that the snow was coming pretty nearly to the usual winter line. Private letters inform us that snow was four feet deep only ten miles above Nevada on Monday night last. The Appeal adds, "the sudden transition from dry to wet weather has been attended with a cold snap, which, in these parts, is a thing to be sneezed at. Tuesday morning ice was found in shallow pools of standing water, and all day the cold wind blew through the town, while the rain fell at intervals throughout the gloomy day. The weather is clear and beautiful here in San Francisco, now.

The Pioneer Temperance Laborer.

It is with great pleasure we give our readers the following letter from our highly esteemed friend, the Rev. I. S. Diehl, whom we are glad to know has been appointed U. S. Consul to Batavia, a place that he will fill with honor to his country, as well as to himself.

This is one of the right kind of appointments, from which we anticipate great good to our country, for with a self-sacrificing spirit we know he will labor faithfully for the Government in its highest and truest interests. We rejoice to know he has so kindly and faithfully remembered our State. For his kind personal regards and attentions to ourselves we are truly proud. We remember the calamity that befel him in the ill-fated steamer that blew up, by which he lost a limb, and suffered greatly. We know the author of his suffering. But now his good fortune smiles on him, and we rejoice with him. We shall do as he desires, and shall reciprocate all his kind favors, and shall be most happy to hear from him often. His letter will be found of interest to our readers:

Boston, Mass., Oct. 15th, 1861.

Editor Farmer: I sail to-day for Batavia, Java, the place of my appointment as U. S. Consul. I must confess it is a new field and world to me, and I accepted the position and go with some degree of reluctance and misgivings as to my ability and pleasure to reside there. But I go determined to discharge faithfully my duty to my country, myself, and my Maker. I am taking out with me a large supply of "Seeds" and "Reports," from the Agricultural Department, Patent Office, Washington; also, Catalogues from nearly all the leading Agricultural and Manufacturing establishments from Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, with the intention of liberally distributing the Seeds for experimenting, and the procuring all the varieties of Cereals, Fruits, and Flowers of Java I can, that may be of interest to our country, and return them to the Patent-Office. As you are the "Agricultural Depository," "Bureau," "Pioneer," and "Reformer," of California, I shall be very happy to send you all Seeds, Fruits, and Flowers, I can, for distribution in California, in which I take an abiding interest. As a thorough Californian, I wish to promote her interest in every way, by contributing to her Agricultural, Commercial, or Manufacturing, as well as I endeavored to her Moral, interests. I hope I may stand, as one of her Pioneers and adopted sons, as a sentinel upon the highway to China and India, and be a link in the great chain of commerce and travel that will soon be thoroughly formed and surround the world. Java has 11,000,000 of inhabitants, Batavia 118,000, and near the center and emporium of Malaysia with her 30,000,000 of inhabitants; mostly in the possession of the Dutch, and being somewhat of a Dutchman myself, as well as Pennsylvania German, I hope to be able to succeed. I am taking with me two interesting cameras, and a complete Photographing establishment, to practice at my leisure and *take the country*, illustrate it if permitted and able, when I may send friend R. H. Vance specimens of California enterprise—I hope I may add, success.

The History of Java is truly interesting, dating back into the unknown past, thousands of years, as they say, while her ruined temples, once magnificent and great, now tell of her once flourishing condition, far advanced in Arts, and Civilization, and Religion, above what she is now; but more of that anon. I shall be very happy to send you per every opportunity something of and for your department and for distribution.

Any suggestions, information, advice or speciality, you have to make or have collected, I shall be happy to receive. I should like to see the California Farmer in Java, and if you can send it to me, and I can repay you by a communication or items as far as able, I shall be pleased to receive it. My kind regards to my old friends, and success to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Israel S. Diehl,
U. S. Consul, Batavia, Java.

From the East.

The Overland Telegraph does not work very regular as yet, as frequent interruptions occur from storms and other causes. The latest dispatch published yesterday, is dated New York, November 15. The capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell is confirmed. They were taken by the steam-frigate San Jacinto, with all their documents and papers, from an English steamer at the Bahamas, the captain of the latter protesting.

The steamer San Jacinto has just arrived at Fortress Monroe from the coast of Africa, via the West Indies, where she had been cruising six weeks. The Fort was electrified by the tidings that the San Jacinto had on board Messrs. Slidell and Mason, who were going abroad as Ministers of the Southern Confederacy. Com. Wilkes would report at headquarters in person. The Belvidere had been repaired, and will leave for Port Royal to-morrow, with mails and dispatches.

It is reported, but not confirmed, that the Union men of Tennessee have taken possession of Bristol.

It is reported from Savannah that, in consequence of the victory of the Federal fleet at Port Royal, everybody was greatly alarmed. Several parties who were packing up to leave, had been notified by the authorities that they would not be permitted to carry off their goods.

Previous dispatches state Wm. M. Gwin, Calhoun Benham, and J. L. Brent, of California, were arrested by Gen. Sumner on the Uncle Sam, just before reaching Panama, and taken to New York, notwithstanding the Governor of Panama endeavored to prevent the passage of the prisoners across the Isthmus. They have since been released on parole not to leave the country without the permission of the Government.

Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that the main body of the Union forces were withdrawing. The destination of the withdrawing troops is not known. It is, however, surmised, that they are bound South. The entire Rebel force, under Price, was going South at a rapid rate, at last accounts.

We learn from Tennessee that the other day five important railroad bridges in that State were burned by the Unionists. These acts of destruction will seriously obstruct the operations of the Rebel forces in that State, as their only means of transportation was by way of railroad.

Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, has issued a proclamation declaring Beaufort to be be a port of entry. It is believed that the Federal forces have captured large quantities of cotton near that port.

A general order has been issued at Washington, the substance of which is as follows:

The Department announces to the Navy and the country its high gratification at the brilliant success of the combined forces of the Navy and Army, respectively commanded by Flag-officer F. Dupont and Brigadier-General W. H. Sherman, with the capture of Fort Walker and Fort Beauregard, which command the entrance to Port Royal harbor, South Carolina. To commemorate this signal victory, it is ordered that a National salute be fired from each Navy Yard at meridian of the day following the receipt of this order.

In the Port Royal fight the Federal troops captured 55 cannon, 500 muskets, and any quantity of ammunition. The road by which the Rebels escaped is covered with rifled muskets, knapsacks, etc. We have taken 2500 blankets, and tents for 3000 men.

Beaufort had not been burned as was reported. It contained an immense deal of cotton.

The Mercury says: There is no doubt the fleet will succeed in the capture of any quantity of cotton of the best quality.

◆

The New Orleans Picayune reports that Ned McGowan had been arrested as a spy in that city on the 11th of October.

Storm on the Placerville Route.—A dispatch from Sacramento, November 20th, says: The storm was very severe in the mountains last night, completely blocking up the road, and stopping all travel east of Strawberry Valley. No stage has been through from Carson to that place, since 11 A. M., yesterday. The stage company have given notice that no stage will leave Placerville for Carson City before Friday. The telegraph has been repaired, and is now working to Strawberry Valley. The storm broke the line east of that place, last night. It was in working order between Strawberry and Salt Lake up to last night, and will be repaired to-morrow, if it is possible for men to get through. About fifty men are at work, between Strawberry and Lake Valley, breaking the road, the snow in places being fifteen feet deep. A large number of teams are on the road, snowed in at different points, and it cannot remain long closed. This is undoubtedly the most severe storm that has occured in the mountains for many years. The weather is now clear.

Captain Edward Palmer, the pilot who was in charge of the ship Winged Racer when she ran on Shag Rock, has been suspended for four months.

It is said that Senator Gwin holds a commission from Jeff. Davis as Minister to Russia, and that J. Lancester Brent is Gwin's prospective son-in-law.

It snowed heavily in Carson Valley on the 10th and 11th instant, covering all the mountains to a great depth, and making the roads most difficult to travel.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Boyce & Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

LECTURE.

MRS. FANNY GREEN,

Of Providence, R. I., proposes to the citizens of San Francisco to give a series of THIRTEEN LECTURES, in the following spirit and order: First,

A FREE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE,

Entitled

The City of Golden Gates!

With a prophetic view of the Power and Destiny of California, as the Central Magnet of the World, from which are to flow forth new streams of Refinement and Civilization, that will finally encompass and enlighten the whole earth.

This will be followed by a complete Course of TWELVE LECTURES, entitled

Incarnations of Divine Truth;

Embracing not only the Mythology, Philosophy, and Poetry, of the Ancients, but the peculiar Power of the Present, and the Hope and Spirit of the Future. It is, in fact, a synopsis of the Religious History of the World.

The grand object here to be shown is, that the Religious Principle is, everywhere, essentially the same—the natural aspiration of the Human Soul toward something higher, stronger, purer, than itself, from which it instinctively craves protection, and unto which it spontaneously pours forth praise.

Thus are we irresistibly led to the conclusion, that in order to co-operate with Divine Wisdom, in any essential and practical good to Mankind, we must be prepared to Meet and Welcome each other, on the broad ground of Humanity itself.

TERMS:

For the Entire Course - - - - -	$4 00
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Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS

LOVE COMES BUT ONCE UNTO THE HEART.

Love comes but once unto the Heart,
But once and never more,
When Youth sits by Life's bounding tide
And softly woos him o'er.
In after years a joy may come
As full of Peace and Truth;
But never more that first, wild Love
Of the palmy days of youth.

The first young flowers of early spring
Sleep folded through the night,
But 'neath the smiles of morning ope
Their red lips to the light.
Thus slept the heart, 'twixt bud and bloom,
Through boyhood's April hours,
Till Love burst in upon its dreams
Like morning o'er the flowers.

There is a vision haunts the breast
That never will depart,
It will not die, it cannot fade,
But just as fades the heart.
How fond we fold the curtains round.
Lest other eyes might gaze
Upon our hearts, while we look on
This dream of other days.

The dove, with death within her breast,
Will rise on trembling wings,
And reach the woodlands where her mate
Upon the green bough sings.
So will the spirit journey back
Across Life's sea of tears,
With Death upon its wake, to find
It's Love of early years.

* * *

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

BY T. BUCHANAN READ.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash,
With smile that well her pain dissembles,
The while, beneath her drooping lash,
One starry tear-drop hangs and trembles,
Though Heaven alone records the tear,
And Fame shall never know her story,
Her heart has shed a drop as dear
As ever dewed the field of glory.

The wife who girds her husband's sword,
'Mid little ones who weep or wonder,
And bravely speaks the cheering word—
What though her heart be rent asunder?
Doomed, nightly, in her dreams, to hear
The bolts of war around him rattle,
Hath shed as sacred blood as e'er
Was poured upon the plain of battle.

The mother who conceals her grief,
While to her breast her son she presses,
Then breathes a few brave words and brief,
Kissing the patriot brow she blesses;
With no one but her secret God
To know the pain that weighs upon her,
Sheds holy blood as e'er the sod
Received on Freedom's field of honor.

* * *

[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 7.

Walter Raleigh was born in Devonshire, England, in 1552, during the last year of the reign of Edward VI, and lived during the reigns of Mary (1553–1558), Elizabeth 1558–1603), and James I (1603–1625. He was of a restless, daring disposition in early life; becoming a soldier at the age of seventeen, he fought for the Protestants in the Netherlands. At the age of twenty-seven he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, to Newfoundland, and subsequently he visited the American Coast on his own account. In 1580, he took part in the suppression of the Earl of Desmond's rebellion in Ireland, and obtained an estate, and was for a time Governor of Cork.

He took pains to ingratiate himself in Elizabeth's favor; perhaps no anecdote is more frequently recorded of him than that telling of his being in the queen's company, when she hesitated in regard to crossing a miry part of the road, and throwing his rich cloak upon the ground to enable her to pass unsoiled. She subsequently advanced him to many positions as a courtier. After returning from an expedition to Portugal, while visiting his estates in Ireland, he formed an intimacy with the poet Spenser, introducing him to the queen, and otherwise patronising him; the poet acknowledges his kindness in the pastoral—"Colin Clout's come home again."

After an expedition to Guiana, he published in 1596, "Discovery of the large, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana."

After the accession of James, Raleigh was unfortunate; he was no more a royal favorite; through the malignity of an enemy, he was grossly misrepresented to James. He was accused of conspiring against the king in favor of Arabella Stuart, attempting to establish popery by the intervention of foreign powers, etc. Upon being tried for high-treason, he defended himself so well that some even of his enemies were convinced of his innocence. He was reprieved, and instead of being executed, was imprisoned in the Tower; here he wrote his famous History of the World. He commenced with the Creation, and wrote the history of the ages until the downfall of the Macedonian Empire, 168 B. C. The author displays much learning and research; his philosophy is generally excellent, but many regretted his having devoted so much time and space to subjects not understood, if indeed, capable of being understood by man. We may theorize very freely without making mankind the wiser or better, for our theories, especially upon those subjects with regard to which there is and ought to be untold diversity of opinion.

In 1615, Raleigh was allowed to conduct an expedition to Guiana which he had projected during some part of his imprisonment; he failed, however, in his objects, meeting with numerous and weighty obstacles. After his enemies had failed in every attempt to prove him guilty of any crime, they brought up the old charge, and upon it was he executed in 1618; he was calm and intrepid to the last.

He wrote many political essays which have never been collected; also "The Sceptic," "Maxims of State," "The Cabinet Council," and "Advice to his Son," and a few poems.

Raleigh had faults, some of which need to be thought of with more charity, than they would if committed in the 19th century, but he was not guilty of any offense, deserving his sad fate. During the latter part of his life, he seems to have been an exemplary character, and his morality seems far in advance of that which then prevailed. Much of what he wrote, came directly from the heart, and, consequently, speaks to the heart.

* * *

Nurses Wanted.—A little girl, hearing it said that all people had once been children, artlessly remarked, "Who took care of the babies?"

Female Physicians.

BY M. AUGUSTE FAIRCHILD, M. D.

Whether females should enter the medical profession or not, is yet, in the minds of many, an unsettled question. Good, pious, well-meaning persons, of both sexes, are found, who seem to look upon a female doctor as we are accustomed to look upon a comet—as a strange appearance, and we hardly know what to make of it; perhaps it means no good. Comets were once looked upon as omens of war. Female doctors may be viewed in very much the same light; for wherever they have made their appearance, a general uprising of the people to welcome them, and a most vigorous attempt of the *regular masculine* dignitaries of the "profession" to "quell the insurrection" have been the result.

"The people" are non-professional, therefore they will sometimes be quieted by the dictates of common sense, and thus they are led to appreciate the offices of woman as physician. Their professional pride, their dignity, their *pocket-book* is not at stake, so they can well afford to open their eyes and "see the light."

It is shining, this great light of *truth*, and those who will see it may do so, and enjoy the advantages which light gives over darkness. Nowhere does the strong light of truth shine more brightly than in the science of medicine. At last it *is* a science; and nowhere do men more perversely shut their eyes against the light than do they of the medical profession. But they can not shut out the light entirely, even from their own eyes. When a strong ray falls upon the closed eyelid, it is a very difficult matter to shut out all its effects—a little light *will* enter. While the learned doctors are stalking about blindfolded, how "the people" are looking out, clearly and rejoicingly, over the beautiful landscape, where amid the pleasant fields of life and hope, flows the bright crystal stream of health, and from along its banks the fragrant blossoms of love and charity send forth their sweet perfume, while the firm, the unmistaken tones of faith are heard calling all to "come," to live and not die, to realize that God is a "God of love"—not one delights in death.

Yes. The people are ready, and can not be quieted with the most *powerful opiate*. They are asking, "What of the morning?" and "the profession" must answer or—*die*, as a "profession." If they answer truly, it must be in condemnation of themselves. Falsely, "the people" will surely know it, for they have been fed on falsehoods till they are "sick at the stomach," and ready to "spue them all out." Nothing but the plain-wholesome truth will be accepted when once the great engine of thought is awakened, when the fires of reason propel the machinery.

What then? Doctors, you may as well "back out." People do not believe what you say, though they pretend to you that they do. And you don't believe it yourself. You *know* that your boasted knowledge of the "science of medicine" is all equal to a cipher. *You* have no science. You can not tell me of the "modus operandi" of a single drug. You have no correct definition of disease. Yet you cry after the manner of a certain biped that paddles in our pools, whenever you find that some one who knows you, and can fathom your shallow "depth of wisdom." You have cried "quack" so long and so loudly, that it is now accepted as a term belonging exclusively to yourselves. We congratulate you upon your happy choice of a title.

But are female physicians acceptable? Do "the people" receive them? Yes, and there is a great demand for them. "Sick sisters" are everywhere. Young girls are sick; they apply to a male physician; he gives drugs, which fasten her name on his books as a life-patient. From year to year she drags through girlhood, and if she is strong enough to live in spite of her "remedies," she enters with a broken-down constitution upon womanhood, becomes the mother of weakly offspring, *endures* life—does not *enjoy* it—dies young, and leaves her sickly children to do as she did, only that they suffer more from an inherited weakly constitution, and die sooner. Now, suppose we have intelligent, well-educated female practitioners. Those young girls will go to them, and, as to a mother or sister, will tell them of their complaints in such a way as they *never can* when talking to a male doctor; they receive such advice and treatment as is indicated, and are taught how to *keep* well; are told familiarly and pleasantly of the *causes* of much of their diseases—in a word, *how to live* healthfully, truly.

I believe that many a young girl has gone down to the grave just for want of such advice as a male physician, be he ever so skillful, could not give her. An old experienced physician once told me that it was impossible for him to treat females as skillfully as he could those of his own sex; "for," said he, "the natural modesty of a young girl—yes, of many an elderly female—forbids her disclosing to me her symptoms in such a way as I can properly understand her case and prescribe such remedies as she needs. In most of those cases I prescribe blindly, not knowing what disease I am treating." What is to be done? Must our sex lay aside the "native modesty" which constitutes much of the charm of womanhood, or must the male practitioner treat our diseases "blindly," thus condemning us to a lifetime of misery, or to an early death?

Neither alternative is called for. We will have physicians who *can* understand what they do—those to whom we may speak freely and without that dread which often compels us to suffer, rather than unvail our symptoms to one of the opposite sex. We will have *women* for our physician. Thoroughly qualified for her noble work, she will go forth as a bright messenger, giving "good tidings"—for wherever woman enters upon the field of medical practice, she rests not in merely "healing the people," but she does *more*, infinitely more—she *teaches* them. Nature has qualified her for this high office. At home, woman is the teacher. And place her where you may, she *will* teach. Then, if she rightly understand the laws which govern our physical being, will she not impart that knowledge to others? If she know how disease may be avoided, how health may become the rule, not the exception, will she selfishly fold her hands and say, "It's no use—I am a doctor; people *pay* me for services when they are sick—they will not thank me if I do tell them how to keep well?" Will she do thus? No. She believes it *is* of use to try to enlighten people upon health-subjects, If she *is* a doctor, that is the very reason why she ought to labor for the best good of her patients, to teach them the laws of life and health, to set them thinking for themselves, that they may act wisely, preserve health, and enjoy life.

She is not discouraged if people do not "even thank" her for her instructions. Her conscience approves, her God approves her course; for in doing this, is she not following the example of the great Physician, who both "taught the people and healed their diseases?"

But it is not true that on the part of "the people" there prevails such an utter dislike for physiological knowledge. They want it, they know they need it, and they will have it, for there is a "little army" of women at work throughout the country, and they mean to take "every field," just as the army-worms did the grain-fields a few weeks ago—make a "clean sweep." The "male regulars" need not take the trouble to "dig ditches"—we'll leap them. They need not try to scare us to death, for we are not easily frightened. They had better sit down and take it easy, for it will be easy times for them before a great while.

We are determined to work, in spite of your "conventions" and learned essays upon "the wonderful unsuitability of woman as a physician." And we will "spoil your practice" most surely, for a woman-doctor is naturally a hygienist. Some are educated at drug-schools, but they do not imbibe the poison—they don't believe in the drug-practice, for they don't follow it in their treatment. They know and see that the hygienic treatment is most successful, is most in accordance with nature, is *true*. So they practice it—they teach it—and wherever hygiene is taught, there druggery receives a death-blow.

I hear some one say, "You talk as though *only* female physicians were of the hygienic practice." No. But among female physicians the *very* few are drugopathists, while of male physicians the *few* are hygienists. And that is one reason why females will do so much good as physicians—why they may and ought to practice medicine.

But we must have male doctors too. And among them we find those who for years have advocated and practiced the true system of medication. Noble men, of the brightest talent, naturally gifted and thoroughly educated, they make terrible destruction of the tumble-down theories and ruinous practice of the drug-schools. They are "the light" of the medical profession, and both "the people" and the profession begin to receive that light with gladness; though as a "prophet is not without honor, save in his own country," so those who throw most light upon medical subjects are the latest received by their medical brethren. We are glad that it will not long be said that the majority of male physicians are on the side of error. Accessions to the cause of hygienic medication are being made constantly, and we may expect more, for in these days people think, and thinking will come to the truth.

And for woman there is a "bright star in the east." She need no longer beg admission into medical colleges, and as many times receive a refusal, merely because she "is a woman."

There is one medical college, "chartered by Legislature," where, side by side with her brother, woman may drink deeply of that "enriching lore," may scale with him into the "dizzy hights," the "shining steps" of knowledge, and, with the inspiration of that confidence with deep culture gives, she may go forth into the world a messenger of light and love.

Woman educated thus, and there, will soon solve, to the undecided, the problem of her fitness to enter the medical profession. Her suffering sisters welcome her with delight, and "will not let her go" till she has repeated to them the story of how the precious boon of health may be restored to them.

Then, as "honor is to whom honor is due," will not the good, the noble, the lover of humanity, honor and labor for the best interests of that institution which has proved, is proving, and will prove such a blessing to our land—to our race? For if we would bless humanity, bless our race, we must bless woman. How can we better do this than by educating her?

> "The woman's cause is man's—they rise or sink
> Together, dwarfed or Godlike—bond or free."

If it be noble in man to devote his life to the practice of the "healing art," why should it not be so for woman to do the same? Then, in the name of woman, I would say, "Bless the college which educates her for this great work of health and reform."

* * *

Usages in Fashionable Society.

MARRIAGE.

When a man marries it is presumed that all his bachelor acquaintanceship ends. He can renew his friendships by sending cards or invitations, but where he neglects to do so, the party neglected may be sure that no further intercourse is desired. There are various reasons for this. In the first place, a bachelor need not be so particular in his choice of companions as a man of family who has a social reputation to achieve. For amusement, while unmarried, he may associate freely with those whose morals and habits would not exactly accord with the proprieties of domestic life.

Ladies, after an engagement to marry, should be cautious of receiving any attention whatever from gentlemen. Lovers are naturally jealous of any such attentions, however innocent or frivolous.

It is the lady's privilege to name the day for marriage, and the lover should leave the arrangements exclusively to her. He ought never to urge her to hasten the event contrary to her wishes, as the lady may have reasons that he cannot appreciate for a more remote day for the nuptials than he desires.

The bridal outfit, which is furnished by the relatives of the bride, usually consists of clothing and necessary family linen. Some opulent fathers will add to these a house and furniture. Jewels are not usually comprised in an outfit. They are presented by the bridegroom. Bridal presents consist of any useful or ornamental articles for the use of the bride, whether to adorn her person, for the toilet, or the housekeeping. Sometimes dress patterns are given, but they are not appropriate, as the colors may not please her.

The bridegroom should wear a black dress coat and trowers, white vest and black cravat. Let us intreat him not to commit the solecism against good taste of wearing a white cravat, which gives an inexpressibly silly look to the most intellectual countenance in the world.

The bride may have one or half a dozen bridesmaids at her choice. No number being fixed, it is often determined by the number of sisters or of intimate friends she may have. The bridesmaids should be dressed in white, all alike, and wear orange flower bouquets.

If there is a bridal breakfast or collation, the the bride should retain her bridal dress until that is over. She can then put on her traveling dress.

After the departure of the newly-married couple, cards are used, and wedding-cake forwarded to their numerous friends, the cards usually contain an appointment of a certain day (or two or three days if necessary) when they will be 'at home" to receive visits of congratulation. Cards and cake are also sent to distant friends—those residing even hundreds of miles away. The cake is often omitted and the cards sent by mail.

When a bride attends the first party after marriage, she usually trims her hair with orange flowers.

A newly-married couple are not expected to give parties at their house for the first year; but after that time they must no longer play the part of exceptional beings, but bland with the herd, and talk as others do.

* * *

A carpenter shingling a house, heard the mistress scold, and said: "If I had that woman I'd appoint a funeral to-morrow, at two o'clock, and by the everlasting, the corpse should be ready."

As people sprinkle the floors before they sweep them, so some ladies sprinkle their husbands with tears, in order to sweep cash out of their pockets.

Woman's mission is to stay at home by the fireside whilst man goes out to collect materials to make the pot boil.

The scriptural penny was worth in the time of Christ about one hundred and fifty of our cents. A penny a day, therefore, for working in the vineyard, was tolerable wages.

Of all kinds of property, moneylent on good security is the most interesting.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M.D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco.

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases them selves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention.*

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
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So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
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PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

PRICE REDUCED!

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
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HOSE
SEWED WITH FOUR SEAMS,
For 15 Cents per Yard,
GUARANTEED TO STAND THE PRESSURE OF ONE HUNDRED FEET FALL AND LAST AS LONG AS THE DUCK, WITHOUT RIPPING.

I am also prepared to sell PATENT-RIGHTS for States, Counties, or Townships, as I hold the documents from the Patent Office at Washington City, with the Seal stamped upon them.

Miners and others interested will please address
BOX No. 353 AT THE MARYSVILLE POST OFFICE,
or through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express. All orders thankfully received and promptly executed.

For those having a disposition to invest a small sum in a safe and profitable business, now is the time. I have made sales to Mr. John Carbold, of North San Juan Township, and to Mr. John T. Allment, of Marysville. From these I have the highest recommendations, and numerous other recommendations relative to the value of this Machine.

S. HOWARD,
Pioneer Hose-Maker.
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No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street......... *SAN FRANCISCO.*

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Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.
MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street.
3

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET,
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco.

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his
NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,
As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the
INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat
Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower o any amount
TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

MY NEIGHBOR OVER THE WAY.

I have a neighbor over the way,
  Who sends me flowers so fresh and fair,
I know they will not wither away,
  Because I shall keep them in vases rare,
Inlaid with colors brilliant and fast—
And wrought from a memory, always to last.

Lilies and roses, and delicate green,
  And heliotropes fainting with purple bloom,
Just as the flushing of dawn is seen,
  Fading to white in the skies of June;
And scattered among them, fresh with dews,
Geraniums, red as the sunset's hues.

Oh! beautiful types of all that is pure!
  Ye wither, but only to blossom again;
Just as the aching that we endure
  Grows into peace, *beyond its pain*.
Just as the crown, by the cross may lay,
Though hidden, oh! neighbor over the way.

The roses of Sharon hereafter will grow,
  Close by the side of the lilies fair,
And on the banks of the rivers that flow,
  The angels of Heaven shall gather them there;
Oh! at home, by the silvery streams, one day
I may meet my neighbor over the way.

◆

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.—Even in the best, we see no more than the rudiments of good qualities which might have been developed into a great deal more; and in very many human beings proper management might have brought out qualities essentially different from those which these beings now possess. It is not merely that they are rough diamonds which might have been polished into blazing ones; not merely that they are thoroughbred colts drawing coal-carts, which with fair training would have been new Eclipses; it is that they are vinegar which might have been wine, poison which might have been food, wild-cats which might have been harmless lambs, soured miserable wretches who might have been happy and useful, almost devils who might have been a little lower than the angels. Oh, the unutterable sadness that is in the thought of what might have been!—[Boyd.

THE TALENT OF SUCCESS.—Every man must patiently abide his time. He must wait; not in listless idleness, not in useless pastime, not in querulous dejection, but in constant, steady, and cheerful endeavor, always willing, fulfilling his task, "that when the occasion comes he may be equal to the occasion." The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do, well, without a share of fame. If it comes at all, it will come because it is deserved, not because it is sought after. It is an indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame, about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the face of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echoes of our own voices.—[Longfellow.

GOOD NEWS FOR CONSUMPTIVES.—If there is any truth in the following statement, clipped from the New York Evening Post, consumption may be made a less terrible scourge of humanity than it has been in past times: "Recent experiments made by the French physician Dr. Curie, reveal a very powerful new remedy, and a remarkable illustration of the cardinal principle of homeopathy. The plant called "sundew" (*drosera rotundifolia*) will develop tubercles in the lungs of a cat, and cause other phthisical symptoms of lymphatic degeneration in the most marked degree, if administered steadily for a short period. At the same time regular doses of from four to twenty drops of the alcoholic tincture of the same plant will infallibly cure tubercles in a human patient, if begun in the earlier stages of pulmonary consumption. Cut this for your pocket-book."

A LONG STRETCH.—At Edinburgh a wire has been stretched between Edinburgh Castle and the Calton Hill, 4200 feet long, which fires a gun daily at one o'clock. The objection to firing a gun at the observatory at Calton Hill was that it would derange the instruments there. Accordingly a wire was stretched clear across the city without a rest. The electric current passing on it carries a clock at the Castle which, at one o'clock, drops a weight that discharges the gun.

A distinguished divine, on a certain occasion, while preaching with his usual eloquence and power, said, "Brethren, I sometimes illustrate my subject in this manner;" and putting his handkerchief to his nose, blew a blast loud enough to wake "the seven sleepers." That was not the intended illustration, but some of his hearers thought it was.

ENGLISH astronomical eyes, out on a star-hunting expedition, have discovered another comet. Nothing more harmless could by any possibility be discovered.

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS. Per ann.
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Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
Against All Competitors.
R. H. VANCE,
Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Having again received the FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the BEST AMBROTYPES and PHOTOGRAPHS, it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than 30 per cent, no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

Instructions given in the art, and stock furnished Having over $20,000 worth of Cameras, Glass, Plates, Cases, and Chemicals, on hand and on the way, I shall hereafter dispose of them at about New York prices. 10-3m

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are n t as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when as in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer.

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp. Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. SAN FRANCISCO.

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary
For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER;

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]
Nov. 21.

Since our last report, in consequence of the continued storm, our Grain Market has been dull, and receipts very light. Shippers have again entered our market for Wheat and Oats, and we have reason to expect an active trade, at remunerative prices. In consequence of the storm, the ships now on the berth have done nothing toward completing their loading for the past eight days. In fact, our grain receipts have been merely nominal. There is now chartered to be loaded the ship Mary Chase, to load with Oats, for Melbourne. The market for Oats continues firm at last quotations. Barley remains the same; holders and buyers both seem not to manifest desire to meet each others views. Hay, in consequence of light receipts, has materially advanced, and our market is now by the cargo from $16 to $25, and we hear of jobbing sale as high as $30 per tun. This rise in Hay is surprising, when we see at what prices Barley and Oats are selling. The ship Kaffir Chief took 1546 bbls Flour, 500 sks Oats, 750 flasks Quicksilver, $65,000 treasure. The Winged Racer, has refitted and commenced to reload with wheat. The steamer Cortes arrived on the 14th, with an assorted cargo: of Wheat 130 sks, Flour 8500 quarter sks, Apples 5088 boxes, Wool 49 bales, and a supply of Bacon, Butter, &c. The David Crockett, for New York, took an assorted cargo consisting of 2861 sks Barley, 461 bbls Beef, 24,947 Hides, 940 sks Mustard Seed, 28 cases Tallow, 1344 packages of Wool, beside an assortment of other goods. The ship Carrington, for Shanghae took 263,000 feet Lumber, and treasure; total value of cargo, $9260. The Gen. Harney took an assorted cargo to Tiger Island, of which Flour, Hams, and Potatoes formed a part.

Our receipts of Grain around the Bay for the past week have been as follows: Wheat, 13,536 sks; Flour, 8128 qr-sks; Barley, 3885 sks; Oats, 1470 sks; Beans, 17 sks; Onions, 350 sks; Buckwheat, 75 sks; Potatoes, 3710 sks; Salt, 900 sks; Bran, 300 sks; Wool, 230 bales; Hay, 175 tuns.

Wheat, ℘ 100 lbs—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$1 75@ 1 80	Eastern ..℘bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 65@ 2 00	Domestic ℘100 lb	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	90@ 97	Hay .. ..℘ton	18 00@25 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes..℘100 lb	1 50@ 2 00
Oats, for shipment	1 05@ 1 10	do new	..@ ..
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 15@ 1 25	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Rye	1 75@ 2 25	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour......℘bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	6 00@ 6 50	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption	6 50@ 7 00	Cabbage	50@ 75
Beans.. ℘100 lbs	2 50@ 4 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00	Squash.. ..℘ton	8 00@10 00

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..℘ lb	30@ 60	Cheese, Cala ℘ lb	14@ 18
do Eastern	20@ 30	Farallon-eggs ℘doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ℘doz	..@ 58		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ℘ lb	10@ 12	Dry Hides .. ..℘ lb	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ℘ lb	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Nov. 21.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

The market for first quality of Beef Cattle is somewhat better than it has been for some time past, and an extra article would perhaps bring from a cent to a cent and a half a pound above our quotations, the market not being very well supplied with that quality.

Hogs have declined, particularly Stock Hogs. Fat Hogs on foot are in good demand at our quotations, particularly large ones, as they are most sought for by the packers.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ℘ lb.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot 2½ to 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

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Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Nov. 21.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ..℘ lb	..	Okra, Dry ..℘ lb	1 00
Artichokes ..℘doz	75@1 50	do Green	12
Beans ℘ lb	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ..℘doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots ℘ lb	1½	Parsnips ..℘doz bunches	75
Celery ..℘bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ..℘doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cucumbers ℘doz	50	Rhubarb ℘ lb	..
Cranberries ℘gall	1 25	Radishes ..℘doz bunches	50
Dried-Herbs ℘ lb	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	12	do black, ℘ bunch	12
Garlics, new	12	Red-Peppers ℘ lb	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears ..℘doz	25	String-Beans	8@10
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ℘basket	50
Lettuce ℘doz	50	Salsify ℘bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ℘ lb	..	Turnips ℘doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars.. each	..
Onions ℘ lb	6	Tomatoes, fresh ℘ lb	6

FRUIT.

Apples ℘ lb	12	Crab Apples ℘ lb	8
do cooking	4	Limes ℘doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	12	Oranges	50
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons	..
White Doyenne	15	Pine Apples.. each	1 00
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	15	do ℘bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ℘ lb	..
Fall Butter	12	Sweetwater	8
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	6	Los Angeles	25
Strawberries ℘ lb	12@25	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons ..each	12@25
Figs, new	15	Canteloupes	10@37
Peaches	..		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's..℘ lb	35@ 62	Cheese ℘ lb	25@ 30
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard, California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ℘doz	..@ 70	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	..@ 70	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ℘ lb	15	Leg Mutton ℘ lb	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork-rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues ..each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ℘ lb	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues ..each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com.. ℘pair	50@ 75	Snipe ℘doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison ℘ lb.	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails ℘doz.	..@1 50
Geese	..@1 50	Hares.. each.	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys ℘ lb.	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens.. each.	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ℘pair.	37@ ..

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Please Mention the Farmer.

We will be thankful to our friends if they will mention the fact to parties, where they are led to purchase goods, of receiving that information from the Farmer.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Post-Office Laws.

We publish the annexed decision of the Courts relative to the matter of newspapers. It was a righteous decision. Any man who will continue to receive a newspaper for years, and then try to avoid payment, should be made to know that he is liable for the debt, interest, and costs; and also as it is a United States Law that regulates it, the debt cannot, like other debts, become outlawed. There are "lots of people" who willingly take papers year after year if they can avoid payment, and when called upon for payment, say they did not intend to *continue* their paper, and they only subscribed to *patronize* the paper! It is *such patronage* that has destroyed more papers than any other cause.

To receive a paper from the office is *positive proof* they intend to take the paper, and no person should take a paper unless he intends to pay for it, and do it promptly. We are glad the Law is being applied to some hard cases as examples. Some persons think by ordering a paper stopped, or moving away, they can avoid the payment justly due, but the Law says every person must first *pay all arrearages* before they can stop their paper; and if they move away without giving notice, and also paying all dues, the bill for papers sent for years can be collected.

How much better and wiser, and certainly more pleasant, for all, if subscribers would keep their true accounts, and always promptly remit their dues. When such is the case, there is a pleasant intercourse between the publishers and the subscribers, alike beneficial to both:

Judgment for a Newspaper Account.

Among the recent decisions at the General Term of the Supreme Court of the Albany (New York) District, was one in favor of J. Seasbury against Bradford O. Wait, for seven years' subscription to the Catskill Recorder and Democrat. The decision was in favor of the publisher, and the judgment and costs, we understand, amount to between two and three hundred dollars.

One of the exchanges copies the above paragraph, and adds the following comment:

Good enough for him. He had sneaked along seven years, enjoying the fruits of the labor of another, and now he has to pay that bill, with Court costs superadded. If publishers would make a few more such exhibitions, newspaper swindlers would find it a desperate game to play. We hope it will prove a warning to delinquents.

The New York Observer, one of the oldest religious newspapers in the country, says of this decision:

It is surprising that so few subscribers fully understand their responsibilities to publishers of newspapers. The law which governed in this decision is a law of Congress, and therefore applicable in every State of the Union. Many subscribers seem to regard the bill for a newspaper the last to be settled, and especially the last which the law will enforce. Responsible men even, under trifling whims, refuse to take their papers from the office, regardless of the payment of arrears, and when a half dozen more years have been added to the arrears at time of stoppage, think it hard to pay the increased bill, with interest and costs of collection.

◆

Protection to Newspaper Publishers and Their Subscribers,

Office of the Special Mail Agent
for the Pacific Coast.
San Francisco, 1861.

Sir: Complaints have been made to me that Newspapers are improperly taken from the Mails at many of the Post-Offices on this Coast, by parties to whom they do not belong.

Your attention is called to the following extracts from the Postal Laws on that subject:

Section 128. Be it further enacted, That * * * * if any person employed in any department of the Post Office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open, any Mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such offense. And if any other person shall open any Mail, or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars for every such offense. * * * * *

Section 132. And be it further enacted, That if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the Mail along the route; or if any Postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster of the United States.—Sec. 32, Act of July 2, 1836.

In accordance with the above, I shall use every exertion in my power to have all Postmasters removed from office who allow a violation of these Laws; and shall prosecute all persons (whether Postmasters or others) on information of their having violated either of them.

We take pleasure in publishing the above, as we have been largely a loser by the practice which has existed of permitting other than subscribers to take papers from the Post-Offices. We shall be glad if our subscribers will advise us of every infringement of this Law, when it interferes with our journal, and we will reward them for their valuable information.

◆

Pamphlets and Catalogues Received.—We have received from the author a pamphlet of about 40 pp., "The War, and How to End It." We shall read it, and then speak of it. It is well to discuss this question and meet all the points bravely, for they must be met. We have received also the extensive Catalogues of the celebrated Nurserymen, Seedsmen, and Florists, of Paris, Messrs. Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., a valuable series of pamphlets. Also, an excellent Descriptive Catalogue of the Suscol Nurseries of Messrs. Thompson, containing valuable hints on planting and the management of Trees, Vines, etc.

A New Grape in England.—A new grape has been raised by Mr. Ingram, head gardener at the Royal Gardens, Frogmore, a place famous for fruit-growing. This grape is pronounced a hardy grape and very prolific; the best judges of grapes have given it as their opinion that this grape will prove one of the best flavored of all grapes. It has been named Ingram's Hardy Prolific Muscat. Mr. Standish of the Royal Nursery, Bagshot, has the stock of this grape, and will send it out at *three guineas each*, or fifteen dollars. It must be a very valuable grape if it will command such a price.

Grain Storage.—Those who desire to send Grain to this city for storage, should bear in mind that Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co. can offer the very best facilities in point of location and terms, both of storage and loans.

Larrimer's Vineyard, Napa Hills.—We spoke of this Vineyard last week as an excellent one. There were only about 600 bearing Vines planted in 1855, yet they have yielded 25 and 30 pounds to the Vine, the nett yield about $300. Near this Vineyard is an Orchard of 250 trees, some of them yielding 200 pounds Fruit to the tree. Mr. Larrimer has 150 bushels Apples on hand of very superior quality, Belleflowers, Baldwins, Pearmains, etc. Mr. Larrimer had 600 acres Grain, also. We noticed also a splendid filly, Cheatham blood, called Lucy Coombs. Rarely have we noticed a finer animal; splendid limbs, fine neck and head, a bright full eye, and the grace of movement of a Thoroughbred.

The Holidays are Coming.—A few weeks and the Holidays will be upon us. Now we want some valuable Gifts from our friends, and we would only say now, that we would be glad if our friends would give us, as a Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Present, a goodly list of *new subscribers*. We should gratefully receive such a gift as the best that could come to us. To all such as may give us such a token we will not forget them, nor will we be behind them in generosity. From whence shall come the first token?

Why are Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines something like "perpetual motion?" Because they are *constantly moving* from the Agents' hands to supply orders received by him.

Celestial Suspension.—The dead body of a Chinaman was found hanging to a tree near Folsom, two or three days ago. The Chinese often commit suicide by hanging, but it is thought that this particular John was secretly lynched for sluice-robbing.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

National Loan.

PURSUANT TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SECretary of the Treasury, a book will be opened on the 14th day of November next, at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., in this city, at the hour of 9 o'clock, A. M., for subscriptions under my superintendence for Treasury Notes, to be issued under the Act of July 17, 1861. These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand dollars, and five thousand dollars each, dated 19th August, 1861, payable three years after date to the order of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10ths per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; such interest being at the rate of two cents for each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience of the holder, each note will have coupons attached expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest, which coupons may be detached and presented for payment separately from the note.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received during fifteen days from the day of opening the book as aforesaid. No subscription for less than fifty dollars nor for any fraction of that sum can be received. Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars must be paid in lawful coin of the United States at the time of subscribing. Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one-tenth at the time of subscribing, and one-third of the whole amount on every twentieth day thereafter until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amounts so paid, the original of which the subscriber will transmit by mail to the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes as aforesaid will be issued thereon to such subscriber or his order, carrying interest as expressed in such certificate; but in cases where only a part of the amount subscribed is paid at the time of subscribing, Treasury Notes will be issued only for the payments made subsequently to the first, which will remain until the whole amount subscribed by such person shall be paid, when Treasury Notes will be issued for such first payment also. On payment of each deferred instalment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 19th August to the date of payment, and on final payment like interest on the amount paid on subscription, which payments of interest will be reimbursed to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates may be retained by them for their own security.

D. W. CHEESMAN,
Assistant Treasurer U. S., and Subscription Agent.
San Francisco, October 19, 1861. 7

FARM STOCK, &c.

RAMS!

FOR SALE
PURE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

Flint, Bixby & Co.,

HAVE FULL BLOOD
AND ½ AND ¾ BLOOD
MERINO BUCKS
FOR SALE.
Six Miles from SAN JUAN,
v15-14 Monterey County.

Full-blood Merino Sheep. Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

Better than Preston & Merrill's

—AND—

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expenes. 1-3m

TO THE WOOL-GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP
St. Louis,
..............................COMMANDER.
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON SATURDAY,......................Nov. 30, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
9 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.

ARRANGEMENT FOR
1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

COLEMAN'S LINE,

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,

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CALIFORNIA FARMER
AND
JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
H. EASTMAN.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 6, 1861. NUMBER 10.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor and Proprietor.

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Experience of a Vine-Grower.—No. 2.

St., Helena, Cal. Nov. 26, 1861.

Editor Farmer: My communication of last week gave you a brief account of my first essay at Vine-planting; that was in 1859. My second lesson was in doing the work over again in 1860, and in planting ten acres more in cuttings at a distance of six feet by seven. This distance was adopted as a sort of "compromise" between those who recommended six by six, seven by seven, eight by eight, etc.

The ground was subsoiled but could not be very well done, as stumps and roots were in the way. Holes were dug in part of the ground, but in other portions it was loosened deep enough by the subsoiler to admit of slipping the cuttings down fifteen to eighteen inches deep under the concave surface of long narrow steel-spades made for the purpose. But one cutting was put in a hill, as I expected to have enough strong roots of those planted two in a hill to supply the 4000 vacancies in the previous years' planting, to replant this with in 1861. Ninety per cent grew well, and the remaining ten per cent was accordingly supplied last Spring by the large strong roots obtained by raising one of the two replanted in the old vineyard the previous year. A strip forty rods long and fourteen feet wide was left through the ground planted in February, 1860. This was also planted with the same kind of roots, after being well plowed,—about 100 in the row.

Now mark the result; so far as diameter of main stem, branches and spread of foliage are concerned, it is not easy to distinguish the planting of 1859, from that of 1860. The row of 100 vines above named were rooted from the same lot of cuttings, and planted the same month in the same kind of ground, and had the same cultivation as the rows of vines between which they were planted last February. The only advantage their immediate neighbors can claim over them consists in having been put in vineyards as cuttings and never transplanted. Now, although each has had two seasons of growth, those of the adjoining rows average more than twice the size of the transplanted row. They appear to have a full seasons' growth advantage of the transplants. Is not the conclusion, then, irresistible, that planting cuttings in this sort of ground is preferable to spending a year in rooting them.

Again, from the same lot of cuttings, 50,000 procured by Doctor Rule of Napa city and myself, he planted 30,000 in nursery, and had his land lie in fallow a year. They were drilled some two inches apart, instead of six or ten, and consequently had a bad chance to form roots. They were taken from nursery and put out as standard vines last February, about half-a-mile from mine, at an expense by contract of over twenty dollars per thousand. Over ten per cent on his thirty acres are now dead, and the balance as much smaller than my transplanted ones that grew in the hills, of standard vines, as a scientific horticulturist would expect them to be from their huddled condition in the nursery. Had he put his cuttings in the vineyard at once, as I did, there is not one doubt in my mind but he would have had them in full bearing one year sooner than he now will, and at one-half the expense of planting. He was induced to adopt this course by some European professed vine-dressers, who like very many foreigners who can speak Dutch or French, *claim* to know all that is worth knowing in relation to vine-culture. We may yet learn that California requires a mode of culture as different from that pursued in the Rhinish Provinces, as their snowy winters and rainy summers differ from our seasons.

Our first rain this fall was on the night of the 19th inst., and the weather has been wet with the exception of some two or three bright days ever since. Three and one-fourth inches have fallen in the aggregate.

The first frost sufficient to affect materially the vine leaves occurred about the 20th inst. My foreign vineyard suffered much less from it than my California of the same age on one side and older ones on the other. G. B. C.

We are pleased to receive the above from our correspondent, and will endeavor to comply with his wishes. We hope he, as well as others, will continue to give us the results of their experience, and observations, for mutual benefit.

* * *

New Cider-Mill.—Attention is called to the new Cider-Mill advertised in our columns. This Mill is a good one, and should be seen by those in want of a Mill. It has been tried, and found most excellent.

[For the California Farmer.]

I Guess It will Do.

So I said to myself, a year ago, when hiring a piece of land on which I intended to plant Chinese Sugar-Cane. I knew the land was too heavy, but could not command just such as I wanted, so I came to the philosophical conclusion that it would *do*, upon the presumption that old Mother Nature would not be so *very* particular, and would give me a short, thick stalk, at least, if not a long slim one, which might be expected from lighter soil. It was new land; broke it in January, and re-plowed just before planting. The plants did well for a time, but when the roots got down below the soil loosened with the plow, they branched off at right angles, nearly as perfect as though they had been sitting on a board, and of course the tops did the same, for a pinched, cramped, knurly root cannot draw sustenance from the earth, sufficient to produce a fine, healthy stalk, any more than a tea-kettle could supply steam for a steam-engine; consequently, a very small portion grew large enough to form a stalk, and none of it ever matured. From inquiries made, and from personal observation of several different fields of cane, on as many different qualities of soil, I am satisfied that no system of cultivation will produce this crop on any other than light land. Where the stalks have grown straight, and to the hight of twelve or fourteen feet, I have found the ground completely filled with roots to a depth of three and four feet, and I know not how much deeper; after cutting one of these stalks, in a short time the root yielded sap enough to wet the dry ground it for two or three inches, thus proving conclusively that the plant requires a large amount of nourishment, which can be supplied in no other way than by sending down its myriads of rootlets to collect the needed food; suckering, extra cultivation, and all such coaxings, amounts to nothing in the absence of soil in which the roots can run straight and easy.

Napa City. R. E. W.

* * *

Home-Made Tool Handles.

Editor Farmer: I wish to call your attention, and more especially the attention of our importing merchants of San Francisco, to the imposition practiced upon all who use that most useful tool, the Ax. We have been thus far dependent on our Eastern friends for Ax-helves, and for a year or two past it has been impossible to get a helve in these parts worth fastening. Good hickory helves have been sent us until late years, which was quite a treat, and would still be; but now an article is imposed on us but little better than white pine. These helves have a grain somewhat like that of hickory, but when tried prove to be bogus. Frequently two cords of wood cannot be chopped without getting the second helve, and pay the old hickory-price, fifty cents, for it. Now, sir, this wooden-nutmeg business ought to be stopped.

California is a loyal State, and most assuredly will continue to be, but she ought to withdraw her patronage from the soft and brittle helve-makers of the East. If our merchants did not buy them, they would not be made, and the good hickory would still be sent us.

Cannot some of our citizens be induced to engage in the helve-making business in our State? There must be big money in it. Helves are quite an article of trade here, and their importation can be stopped, greatly to the advantage of the home-manufacturer.

There is timber in our State far better suited for helves than that we are getting from the East, which can be found on the hills of Russian River and Bodega, that I know of; and why should we send our money abroad for articles we can produce at home?

Can you not say something, Mr. Editor, that will induce some of our enterprising mechanics to engage in this lucrative business? Bodega.

We are very glad to hear from "Bodega," upon the subject of Home-manufacturing. The article he names is an important one, and deserving attention. There is no reason in the world why we should not manufacture all our ax-helves and pick-helves, and all this kind of ware. We know there is timber enough for all such purposes, and as good as can be found in any part of the world.

* * *

Bluestone.—The Independent says the farmers of San Joaquin county have bought extensively this season of bluestone, as shown by the large quantities sold by the druggists and dealers in the city. The use of bluestone has been ascertained to be the most effectual preventive against smut, and hence its almost universal use among experienced grain-growers. Some employ a mixture of bluestone and salt, others use salt, while the greater number find the surest protection in a solution of bluestone water. If we may judge from the great quantity of the latter sold this season, its use is becoming preferable over all other solutions.

The Foothills for Tobacco.—The Shasta Courier thinks that California "has the largest tobacco growing area of any State in the United States, and any one familiar with the production of this article will bear us out in the statement. It can be grown nearly to the summit of the Sierras, indeed we think the 'foot hill' section of our State, the very best portion for its production."

Low Trees versus High Ones.

By William Bacon, Richmond, Mass.

[The following excellent Essay we give our readers as one of great value. It is the same doctrine we have urged for years. The clear and conclusive evidences of the value of this plan are so well explained, that we take pleasure in presenting the article entire. The season of Tree-planting is near at hand, and now is the time to practice the plan proposed:]

In years gone by, as the remaining Trees in old Orchards show, there was an almost universal practice of throwing the tree-tops high into the air; first, by allowing the trunks to arise some six or seven feet before they throw out branches; and, secondly, by pruning the branches near the trunk, leaving merely a tuft of limbs at the extremities of these naked arms. These outside tree-heads, formed on branches that had the appearance of *artificial* trees thrown out from the trunk, of course receded further from the main body of the tree each year.

The disadvantages of this way of growing Trees are, their greater liability to be shaken and broken by high winds; the longer the lever, the greater the power in raising heavy bodies; the further the heavy tree-top is removed from the earth, the more power the winds will exert to overturn a a tree. Then the branches are more liable to be broken by the weight of top being far removed from the trunk, or, if not directly broken, they are severely twisted, and thus made unhealthy, which, in due time, insures their decay.

The Fruit on such trees is much more liable to be prematurely blown off by high winds; they are gathered with much more difficulty when mature. If the tree is shaken, as is still the custom with many, it is sadly bruised by the fall from these high tree-tops; and if picked off, the danger to life and limb in the operation is increased in a greater ratio than the increasing distance from the ground.

But there is yet another objection to this method of tree-forming? fully equal to, if not greater than, all other. Sap is the life of the tree, and the excess of sap goes to perfect the Fruit. The longer the trunk and branches of the tree, the more of this must go to support the wood; the more the small branches are thrown into tufts at the extremities of large limbs, the fewer will be the leaves to elaborate sap for the nourishment of the tree, and perfection of Fruit; consequently, a feeble tree and small and inferior Fruit will, in the end, be the result of the miserable system.

By the above noted system of tree-growing, they are more exposed to the ravages of insects. The more bare wood, and greater exposure of it to atmospheric changes, the feebler the tree, and more subject to attacks, not only of the hosts of of animal depredators that feast most greedily upon such trees; lichens gather on them more readily, and feed on their very vitals. Any one must know that these evils cannot be so readily contended with on a high, ill-shapen tree as when near the surface; so that, besides the increased amount of danger from the evils alluded to, the difficulty of obviating them is so much increased that, in a sort of indolent discouragement, they are neglected, and old, moss-covered, worm-webbed, insect-bored trees in a few years take the place of what may now be a young, thrifty, and promising Orchard.

When Nature raises trees, she does it on her own economical plan—one best calculated to give health and long life to her subject. In the forest we see trees shoot up their tall mast-like trunks with a few branches at their extremities. Such trees are protected by surrounding trees while the forest remains; but remove the burden of timber, and how the remaining trees are rocked and shaken by the wind! How often their beautiful heads are decapitated by the raging storm! Who ever saw such trees on the border of a wood-lot, or standing in isolated positions about fields? Such trees, if on the border of woodlands, throw out branches near the ground, to shield the body of the tree from storms and sunbeams. And the specimen of unrivaled symmetry in the field—how low its branches, and how beautifully it throws its long arms abroad! Yet these arms are not the naked ones that invite disease, but all along their length they throw out little branches, from each of which a clump of leaves appear to aid in furnishing the tree with healthy life-blood. If these branches become too numerous, or if the weaker interfere with the stronger, nature prunes and casts off what is superfluous.

But to our Fruit-trees. The best specimen of an Apple-tree we ever saw made its head so near the ground that a person can without difficulty step into the lower branches, and these branches spread so low that the Fruit can be gathered without difficulty by a person standing on the ground. They are long branches, and the top of the tree a symmetrical hemisphere. Neither the ax nor the saw has been accessory to forming that tree-head. The hand and the pruning-knife directed the first starting of these branches, and here they stopped, unless two combatant branches so interfered with each other's rights that one of them must be removed. This tree-top is so dense and so wide, that the hot midsummer sun cannot send his fiery rays to scorch the unprotected part of the tree. They fall upon its leafy head, and the warm atmosphere is diffused along the trunk and among the branches. No insects have ever disturbed the tree, unless it were some straggling worm that so far forgot the rules of propriety and honor as to commence its web among its branches. And, what is far better, it has never failed of a crop since it commenced bearing.

Low trees come into leaf, flower, etc., earlier than tall ones. A Pear-tree seven feet high had branches within a foot of the surface of the ground. The lowest branches were in full leaf before the buds on the top of the tree had developed the color of the leaf. And a Plum-tree, with branches near the ground, gave blossoms on the lower branches from a week to ten days earlier than they appeared in the upper part of the tree. Let the difference continue in the same ratio through the season, and many of our Fruits would be raised in much higher perfection than they now are.

We have no doubt but many of our old Orchards have been injured more by injudicious over-pruning than in any other way. Tree-pruning was almost a mania. It must be done every spring. This lower limb must be taken off, and that branch pruned as far out as the operator dared to venture, and could reach with the destructive ax. Such a system of tree-torturing and tree-mutilating could not be otherwise than destructive.—[Horticulturist.

* * *

How to Make Accurate Outlines of Fruits.

By Coososco.

Now that the Pears and Apples of the later and more valuable varieties are ripening, I wish to suggest to all cultivators desiring to preserve of accurate outlines of their Fruit for future reference or comparison, a plan, although by no means new, yet not very generally known or practiced.

In the first place, have prepared a neat book of clean white paper; drawing-paper would be preferable, if you should wish to have them shaded at a future time; but fair writing-paper, not ruled will answer a good purpose. Now take your Pear, and divide it equally through the greatest diameter, taking care, also, to divide the stem with it; then lay it flat upon a loose sheet of glazed paper, and with a black lead-pencil draw its outline by running it around the Pear. You will then have an accurate representation, but the juice of the Fruit has soiled the paper; and although your outline is perfect, yet there is nothing neat about it. To obviate this difficulty, it is necessary to transfer it from the loose sheet of paper to the book. It is done in this manner: remove the juice by soaking it up with blotting-paper before it has had time to strike the glazing, and dampen the body of the paper; then take the original outline, and lay it on the book in the place on which you wish to have it transferred; place between the two a sheet of transfer-paper, and by passing again over the outline with a fine point you will have an exact duplicate, neat and clean, upon your book. The core, seed-vessels, etc., can be transferred in the same manner, by laying a piece of tracing-paper upon the flat side of the cut Fruit, and with a fine brush tracing around them, and then by the former process transferring it to the outline already prepared, the transparent tracing-paper enabling one to fit each outline to the other. When one becomes a little expert at it, the whole tracing may be made from the Fruit, but it would be better to stretch the tracing-paper on a frame, then place it as near the Fruit as possible without touching it, and make the tracing with a fine brush and India ink, this requiring no pressure on the paper, as in using a lead-pencil. We have seen outlines made from the Fruit on common brown paper; this readily absorbs the juice, and in drying, the outline becomes somewhat distorted, and is always more or less discolored. Exterior peculiarities may be added with a lead-pencil, and weight, color, and time of ripening, in fact, the whole history, should be carefully written out beneath. Those who are experimenting in Fruit-culture, should devote several pages to each variety, that they may thus be able to compare the results of different years.

It must be borne in mind that a sectional outline thus made appears less in size than the real Fruit, although in reality it is the exact size. When it is desirable to show the apparent size of the original, a finished drawing should be made from the same outline. Shadow gives the appearance of rotundity, and thus apparently increases the size; this last is, however, artistic, while the other can be done by any one possessing a medium amount of intelligence.

Duplicate outlines can be made on tracing-paper, and transferred to letter-sheets, if one should wish to mail them to friends.

Transfer-paper comes in a package of four sheets, green, blue, black, and red, or four sheets of a single color, for twenty-five cents, and may be had at almost any stationer's. Tracing-paper is sold at six cents a sheet. Fifty cents' worth of the two will last any one almost a lifetime.

Leaves of almost every description can be beautifully transferred, to the most delicate fiber, by laying them on the green transfer-paper, and rubbing them with an ivory paper-folder, so that each part comes in contact with the paper; then place them on clean white paper, and repeat the same process. It is often desirable to preserve fac-similes of the leaves of Fruit-trees, Grape-Vines, etc.

[Will not our Pomologists try and preserve their Fruits in the way proposed? It would be of great value to them in all coming time.]

* * *

The Cotton Question.—From an experiment made by Capt. R. C. Kendall, formerly attached to the United States coast survey, with a perennial cotton tree, indigenous to Peru, he is satisfied it can be cultivated wherever Indian corn will grow, not merely with the success ordinarily attending crops in general, but with a greater profit than any other crop now produced upon our farms. Capt. Kendall says, in his own words, "I have already proved, by personal experiment, that it can be grown in the northern part of Maryland," and predicts that "the period is not very remote when hedges, most efficient as fences, shall yield annual dividends of cotton; ornamental trees, blending the useful with the beautiful, shall repay tenfold their cost and culture; when the rugged hights of the Hudson, the plains of New Jersey, the fertile valleys of the Keystone State, and the undulating prairies of the great West, shall gleam in the sunlight, white as the winter drift, with generous pods of democratic cotton." How we wish this could be realized. It would be a national boon, as it would exert an immense influence in unsectionizing our great country.

Diversity of Crops and Home Products.

We have often urged the necessity of a diversity of crops, both for the interest of the farmers and the State, and are glad to observe with the Marysville Appeal, that the subject is now frequently discussed by the press. The Appeal then properly remarks: Exclusive attention to one crop, such as grain and fruit, puts the farmer at the mercy of the speculators, subjects him to loss by fluctuations in the market, or by unfavorable action of the elements. Had he many crops, one could not so often bankrupt him as now, for the failure or unprofitableness of one would be compensated by the success of another. Besides, there are small crops which yield always a proportionately larger profit than the large ones, and are ever in better demand. Among the new articles of culture suggested by the press are hops, tobacco, and flax. The adaptability of our soil and climate to these products has been demonstrated, especially during the present season, by numerous experiments, which have been from time to time noticed. If the subject is persistently agitated, another year will find the three first of these articles at least very largely cultivated, prominent features in our markets, and contributing considerably to our list of home manufactures. The culture of new articles should meanwhile be encouraged by liberal premiums from the Agricultural Societies, as we have often before, though vainly insisted. A Rhode Island society offers $500 for a bale of the best flax cotton; and in the same way $500 or $1500 should be offered for the best box of California tabacco, for the best bale of California cotton, best keg or barrel of sugar or sirup.

The following portion of the Appeal's article should excite special attention:

But there is one suggestion we want particularly to make in this connection. While it is well for the farmer to diversify the products he raises for market, he should also practice that large economy which consists in producing for his own use whatever can be produced by himself, in preference to buying it from others. He should raise his own fruit of all kinds—his own poultry, eggs, butter, cheese and meat; and the good wife should make her own preserves, sauces, starch, etc. A majority of the farmers in the Sacramento Valley live in mean little shanties, without a garden, without a fruit tree or bush, without a sheep, a hog or a hen, and buy the poor butter they use from importers. We know of farmers who do not even milk a cow, and who dwell with their families in the dust, misery and nakedness of a roadside hut, and are dependent upon the sale of their grain for everything but flour that they consume. No wonder so many valley agriculturists are poor on a hundred, two hundred and three hundred acres, with herds of stock bearing their brand and roving on the plains about them. Such squalor and meanness always cost more than comfort and liberality. The insecurity of land titles is urged as an excuse for this, but it is a poor one. What if the improvements that may be made should have to be surrendered eventually, even in two or three years? The cost of them is more than returned by the comfort they yield, by the physical and moral deterioration they prevent, by the educational aid they are to the man and his family. He and they may lose the snug cottage, the trim orchard and garden, the neat dairy, dovecot and chicken house; but never the refining and happifying influence upon character which these produce—never the delightful memories they inspire, the brave hope that stimulates endeavor after loss or failure, the lesson of economy and the sweet sense of independence they impart.

* * *

Plant Grain.

We would earnestly call the attention of Grain-growers to the importance of now preparing all the land possible for the Wheat-Crop of 1862.

It is an established fact that California can now raise Wheat and compete with the great Wheat-growing sections of the Old States, and that we can place Wheat in the European markets as cheap or cheaper than can be done from Chicago, the great Grain depot of the U. States.

We believe if growers will look back five years, it will be found that the average price has been over 1½ cents, thus showing that with average crops growers have no fear. Europe will always want the "little spoonful" that California may ever have to spare.

In spite of all that has been said by distinguished writers, who tell us "how to make Farming profitable," we assert that Grain (Wheat) can be grown for $10 per acre, averaging 30 bushels per acre, which would be 33⅓ cents a bushel less than half a cent a pound. Many will deny this. But remember, we don't say every Farmer can do this; we say *it can be done*, and we know it, for it was done by real live-Yankee Farmers, who not only work themselves upon the Farm, but whose Farms show a diversified crop that gives them labor all the year to attend to it, and give them a good income for doing so.

As we have said, we believe Europe will *always* take what Grain we can spare, and at a good fair price.

* * *

A Good Crop for One Pear-Tree.—There were grown at Black Point, Marin county, on the ranch of J. DeLong, Esq., upon one Pear-tree of good size, 100 pounds of large Pears. Among them were two Pears weighing, the one, 3⅝ pounds, the other, 3½ pounds. In the same grounds are Quince-trees bearing Quinces that weighed 1½ pounds each.

Nepaul Barley and Tall Oats.—We have a remarkable sample of Nepaul Barley, grown in San Jose in 1857; also Oats, some nine feet high kindly sent us by J. S. Hoyt, Esq. They are at our office.

California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 63 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Nov. 22, 1861.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California.

The Jesuit Indians.

The two Jesuit histories of Lower California, that of Venegas published first at Madrid, in 1757, and afterwards translated into French, English and Dutch; and that of Clavijero, first published in Italian at Venice or Sesena, in 1789, and not hitherto translated into English: Both contain careful and detailed observations on the different tribes of Indians civilized by the Jesuits from Cape San Lucas to the Mission of San Francisco Borgia, near to latitude 31°. The following is taken from Part first, section five, of the first volume of Venegas, London edition of 1759, on the different nations and languages of the Jesuits' California. "Among the different opinions formed by the Missions, none are to be preferred before Father Taraval, as none were better acquainted than him about all those countries, being an eye witness of all he affirms. The languages, he says, are three, —the Cochiemis, Pericues, and Monquis. From the latter two dialects have been formed, the Guaycura and Uchiti. The variation indeed is such, that a person unacquainted with the three languages would be apt to conclude that there were not only four but five. The Indians understand one another in words, signifying the same thing in the three languages of Loretto, Guaycurra, and Uchite; but these are very few. Those who are of opinion that three variations have been formed from two languages, conclude that there must have been four.

Country of the Different Tribes.

Clavijero in his chapters,—the 17th to the 25th, —on the indigenous characteristics of the Lower California Indian tribes, says—(edition of Juan R. Navarro, Mexico, 1852, in folio, connected in the same volume with Palon's life of Fray Junipero Serra)—"The Christian Indian nations of California we shall speak of are three: the Pericues, Guaicuras, and Cochimies. The Pericues occupy the southern part of the peninsula from Cape San Lucas to latitude 24°, and the adjacent islands of Ceralvo, Espiritu Santo, and San Jose; the Guaicuras between 23½° and 26°, and the Cochiemies from 25° to 33°, with some of the adjacent Pacific Coast islands. Each one of these nations have their own proper language.] It would seem from Father Consag's Journey to the Colorado in 1746, and those of Padre Winceslao Link in 1764 and 1766, that the Cochiemies language extends over to the Colorado as high up as 33°, and doubtless the tribes of this stretch of country are of very near parentage and affinity. Link traveled only from the frontier missions of San Francisco Borgia to the East on the Gulf shores as far as 33°, but further observations up to 1860 would seem to justify the assertion that the seven Dominican Missions of Santos Fernando, Rosario, Domingo, Vicente, Tomas, Miguel, and Pedro Marter, founded before 1787, and that of Santa Catalina de los Yumas, founded in May, 1797; indeed all the tribes up to San Diego along the coast, and through the mountains to the East to the Colorado, have one general language; which fact would make the Indians (from our Alta California Los Angeles county, to the latitude of 26° in Lower California, and so on over to the Colorado Valley, or a distance in length of about 700 miles), the members of one great nation, long ago divided by wars, pestilence, or convulsions of nature. And let us add, that the traditions of the Indians of all these districts confirm the aspect of contingencies. A. S. T.]

From the following short account it seems that remains of Indian bodies have been found in the caves of Texas as well as in Lower California:

Aboriginal Remains found in Caves in Texas.

H. D. C. Smith, writes that, while himself, his brother Josiah H. Smith, and Jacob R. Stanley, were returning from Mr. Sterrock's mill, within a half mile of the Neches river, their dogs (three in number) started a panther and chased him down the river. The men followed on horseback. After going about two miles, the dogs stopped and bayed very loudly at the foot of a high and rugged bluff of rocks, about two hundred yards from the river. On approaching, the men saw the aperture two or three feet in diameter, leading into a cave. Driving away the dogs, they saw the panther, and Mr. Stanley shot and killed him. They then entered the cave, which they found nearly circular in form, and about twelve feet high, with a small aperture, apparently leading to another. But the light was so imperfect as to deter them from entering it until they had first supplied themselves with a lighted torch. On passing through the aperture they found themselves in a room about ten feet in breadth by eight in hight, and some forty feet long. To their astonishment, they beheld at the further extremity of this room, what appeared to be two human bodies, one stretched at full length on its back on the floor, and the other lying with the head partly elevated on the wall against which it leaned. The party approached with the torch close to them, and awed—almost appalled by the strange spectacle—made a complete examination. They were, indeed, two human forms entire, complete, and perfectly petrified. The feet and hands were bare. A garment, which must have resembled a hunting shirt, seemed to have been worn by each, and partly preserved by petrifaction, was distinctly visible, especially at its seams and folds. On the waist of one was a buckle of pure gold, almost three inches in diameter, securely imbedded in the body. The features were not much shrunken; the eyes were partly closed and even traces of the eyebrows could be plainly seen. The party who discovered these bodies intend, in a few days, to remove them to Jonesborough, where they may be seen by all who wish to examine them. They express no conjecture as to the time these remains may have occupied their present position, how they came there, or even the race to which they belonged. They probably lived before the race of Indians at present found in Texas.—[Galveston Civilian, Sept. 23, 1856.

Their Languages.

Clavijero continues, "at 33° [he is now speaking (in 1770) before the boundary line was fixed by the last settlement made by the Dominicans—to wit, San Miguel about 40 miles south from San Diego], commences another nation who speak a distinct language, and there are others on the margins of the river Colorado, but as they are little known and out of the line of our argument, we shall not here treat of.

The Pericues language exists no longer, the few individuals of this unfortunate nation existing, speaking only Spanish. The Guaicuras have many divergent dialects among the different branches of their nation, as the proper Guaicuras, Aripas, Uchitas, Coras, and Laurentanos, the last named being the one adopted from the Mission of Loretto which was established among them. The Coras and Uchitas are extinguished; the Laurentanos have adopted Spanish; while the others mentioned still use their ancient language. The Cochimies in great numbers learned Spanish, but they also have preserved four dialects of their languages, which are *apparently so divergent as to sound to the unpracticed ear as distinct languages.*

The Cochimies language, which is the most extended, is very difficult, full of aspirates, and has so many modes of pronouncing that they cannot be properly explained. It has no higher numbering than four, to wit: lepeeg, one; gogus, two; combio, three; magacubugua, four; to say five, they say naganna tegueeg ignimel, this is one hand entire. The rudest of them are confounded by counting more, and can go no higher than five; for any thing more they can only say many, or very many: but the ingenious among them to express more, say one hand and one hand, one hand and two hands, etc. To express ten they say, naganna ignienbal demerjueg, that is, all the fingers; for fifteen they say two hands and one foot; for twenty, the two hands and two feet, which is the extent of the Cochimies arithmetic; those who have learnt Spanish understand our mode of counting.

Their Notation of Time.

When they give the time of day, they express it according to the suns name, ibo; the year they call mejibo, which term signifies principally the season most agreeable and fruitful. Their year they divide into six seasons. The first is mejibo, the time of ripe *pitahayas*, a species of cactus fruit; this comprehends part of June, all July, and a portion of August; the second season, amadd-appi, also of fruits, is that of pitahayas sub-dulce, the *tunas* (other cactus) and other fruits and seeds which they esteem; this season includes all September and part of October, at which time the plants are renovated by the rains which then fall, but in general light; the third season is called amada-appigala, and includes part of October, all November, and part of December, the time when the plants of the last season begin to get yellow and dry; the fourth season is called majibel, the coldest, which includes part of December, all January, and part of February; the fifth season, called majiben, includes part of February, all March, and part of April; finally, the sixth season includes part of April, all May, and part of June, and which is called manjiben masji; this is the bad season, for in this portion of their year, like with us in the winter, all provisions are scarce, and they are obliged to live on what they have stored from the other seasons, which is helped out by these miserable people with the mescal and the seed they have stored, and which they toast before eating.

Of the Origin and Character of the Californians.

Concerning the origin of these rude people [see Farmer, 21st December, 1860], no one can decide, nor can they say themselves no more than they always assert to the missionaries, that their ancestors came from the regions further north. This is likewise the assertion of the tribes and nations who populate the vast country of Anahuac (Mexico and southward). This assumption may be credited without being told by the Californians, as their country is nearly surrounded by the sea, and only joins the continent towards the north. When they are asked the occasion of their coming here they reply, because in a war excited between their own and a nation of the north, their ancestors were driven down to the centralia and found refuge in the mountains of the peninsula. This old tradition is strictly preserved by them and fully believed, and they feel no shame in confessing they are descended from these fugitives. The Carthagenians and Romans, those famous nations of antiquity, gloried also in being of the stock of the fugitives vanquished by the Trojans.

Their Physique, Etc.

The Californians are healthy, robust, and of good stature. The infirmities which prevail among them do not strongly affect them, except those which they have contracted from small-pox, or the bad food which they ordinarily use, which cause certain sores and tumors. The venereal disease has not as yet prevailed amongst them. In the countenance, hair, whiskers, and color, they assimilate to the general natives of Mexico. They have, like them, coarse, straight, black hair; the whiskers, etc., are short and scanty; no hair on the arms, muscles or legs; their foreheads are narrow (la pente estrecha), the nose bulging (poco grueso), the teeth white, equal and firmly set; the mouth, eyes and ears regular, except when disfigured by their manner of boring the ears and nose for their ornaments. The color of those inhabiting the interior districts is of a clear chestnut; but those of the littorals or coast lands are of a much darker hue.

Their Mentality.

Among them, unlike the Mexicans, there are very few deformed. As to the soul, they seem to be of the faculties as the other children of Adam. Those who live in the uncivilized state, or were thus raised, have all the vices and imperfections contingent on the savages of all wild countries, they are rude, very limited in their knowledge, for the fault of ideas, slothful and lazy from the want of stimulus, inconstant, precipitate in their resolutions, and greatly inclined to their puerile games and diversions when unsubjugated or unchecked. Certain other vices prevail among others of these barbarians, the same as among those of some more polished people. Drunkenness, the dominant vice of American tribes, does not yet exist among the Californians. They do not pilfer the little of effects which each may possess, nor have they quarrels and disputes among their own relations, or the people of their own tribe; all their enmity, odium, and furor, is exhibited against other nations with whom they are at variance or war. Finally, they are neither obstinate nor intractable, nor very docile, or with facility made to do as they are instructed or desired. Of their simplicity and puerility we have various curious examples. Some Indians having found a number of earthen jars (tinajas) among the sands of the Pacific Coast, left no doubt by sailors of the Philipine galeons, thinking they were like casks they had seen before, drew forth their admiration. These they removed to a cave contiguous, and set them all together, with their mouths out from the entrance to the end of the cave, so that they could easily be seen by all. [The Manila galeons often used the large earthen jars in large numbers, so common in China, and which the writer has seen used in the Asiatic countries for every conceivable purpose: for the purpose of carrying waters for their crews.—A. S. T.] Afterwards they would often gather in crowds in front of the Cave, even holding their dances and feasts before it; sitting down and absorbed in admiring the always open great mouths of the jars as something wonderful, and dancing and screaming before them as if they were something animated, every now and then running up to the jars, noising and resounding them by hollowing in their mouths, and imitating the movements and voices of animals. Among these people some would fall very sick at times, and when he did not recover from his illness, and they could not relieve him, they would meet in council in which after a long deliberation, the one in highest authority would decide that no doubt the man's sickness or the epidemic emanated from these dreadful mouths of jars ever staring, and the remedy to end it was to closely stop up the horrid openings of these awful Finajas. This seemed sound law to those deliberating; but to put this in practice it was necessary for some to go in among the formidable utensils and tap them. Inasmuch as this might be attended with contracting the same epidemic as that of the sick man, or of death, it was not easy to find any one to perform the dangerous ceremony, until it was decided by those high in council, that some of the robust youths present should go backwards towards the cave and stop the opening of these fatal vessels with handfulls of herbs, which in fine was actually effected.

A short time after the Jesuits commenced their missions, one of the fathers sent to another by a neophyte two loaves of bread, a present much appreciated from the scarcity of wheat, with a letter accompanying the present. The Indian finding the bread good, eat the whole of it on the road. When he arrived he presented the letter to the father, who asked where the bread was, mentioned in the paper. The neophyte denied having received the bread; the father told him, however, what the letter said of its being sent: he, however, insisted in denying it, wondering how the father could know from the paper. The father lost his bread, and the Indian returned to his Mission. A short time after the same missionary sent the same individual to the same father with another present, accompanied by a letter of remission. Forasmuch as the Indian found his former letter an informant, he was determined on being extra sly and ahead of the recipient's knowledge, and hid the letter under a stone on his road, after devouring the present by his hands. Having arrived at his destination and the father ascertaining afterwards what had been sent to him, reproached him with the theft, whereon the accused responded with the greatest simplicity, "I confess, padre, that the first letter told the truth, for I eat the bread sent with it, but I know this last paper is a great liar in affirming I eat the present sent, as certainly the paper did not see me eat it at all.

Their Arts, Food and Drink.

All the tribes are pure savages and barbarians, and know nothing at all of agriculture, architecture, or any other of the useful arts. In all the peninsula no house, nor a vestige of one; neither a cabin or even an earthen jar, or any kind of instrument of metal, or any kind of woven thread fabric. [From this must only be excepted the earthen jars or vessels seen by Father Consag in 1746, among the head-of-the-Gulf or Colorado Indians (at the Bay of San Luis Gonzago in 31°), which Clavijero says is the only exception to their want of knowledge of the useful arts, and suspects that they were brought from more northern tribes, or were those left by pearl divers: a fact though still unascertained, as the western Gulf shores of the northern half of Lower California remain a *terra incognita*, except from Consag's account (except casually by the fur hunter Patie 1828–29, near the mouth of the Colorado, and also by Lt. Mechaux, of the Railroad Surveys 1853–57, a short distance below Fort Yuma.) About these earthen jars, however, Father Consag says, "the Indians are very ingenious in making them." The Father in his several voyages from Sonora to the Colorado countries, found there, the nations of the Bagiopas, the Heabenomas, the Iguanas and Cuatganes or Cuegenas The Bagiopas lived near the mouth of the Colorado, and the Heabenomas a little above them, both on the east side of the river, while the Yumas and Quig-Yumas lived on the west side. The Alchedomes were on the west side of the Colorado in the vicinity of the Gila. The Cuculatos lived on the west side of the river, but were little known—probably their territory extended to the head of the Gulf, and were those of the Mission of Santa Catalina, established in a valley near by or not far from a high snowy peak hard by.—A. S. T. 1860.] They simply live on what grows spontaneously without their aid, or the animals of the chase and sea, nor has any vestige of agriculture or of sowing of seed, or raising of animals, been met with among them.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

Valuable New Machinery.

PORTLAND, OREGON, November 8, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: Inclosed you will please find the report of the Special Committee of the Oregon State Fair.

You will notice the time in which I completed a Wagon Wheel. I am now putting an improvement on this Machine which when completed will do the same work, in at least five minutes less time.

By giving this report a place in your valuable paper you will be doing me a favor, and oblige.

Very respectfully, H. S. JACOBS.

SIR: The undersigned committee appointed by the Board of Managers of the Oregon State Agricultural Society to examine the wheel machinery of H. S. Jacobs, at Portland, Multnomah County, respectfully report as follows:

The machinery exhibited by Mr. Jacobs consists of—One machine for making tenons on spokes; one machine for doweling fellies; one machine for boring fellies for the spokes; one machine for cutting the belt joint of fellies.

These four machines are arranged on one table and driven by pulleys fitted to a driving shaft beneath the table. Nothing is claimed by Mr. Jacobs on the four machines above except the ingenious and convenient arrangement thereof for the various purposes named, which in the opinion of your committee is worthy of special notice.

The fifth machine, "a wheel lathe," as denominated by Mr. Jacobs, for turning the fellies of wheels true and to the shape and dimensions desired; is of his own invention, a patent for which has been applied for; is well suited to the purpose—a wheel being quickly adjusted and easily turned. Your committee recommend a diploma for this machine. And your committee further recommend a diploma be awarded for the best combined machinery for the manufacture of wheels.

At the request of your committee, Mr. Jacobs finished a wheel in their presence, so far as the manipulating with these machines performs. The time occupied is given below, which amply demonstrates the practicability of the machinery.

A wagon wheel three feet eight inches in diameter with the spokes driven in the hub, the fellies sawed and smoothed inside, and the following operations performed by Mr. Jacobs in the time given:

		MIN.	SEC.
1st.	Tenons made on the spokes............	1	2
	Time changing..............................		18
2d.	Sawing joints of fellies..................	1	55
	Time changing..............................		33
3d.	Boring fellies for spokes and dowels	1	34
	Time changing..............................		16
4th.	Driving on fellies and wedging spokes	2	35
	Time changing..............................	1	35
5th.	Turning the wheel in the lathe.........	4	5
	Total time....................................	14	45

A. B. HALLOCK, } *Committee.*
H. W. CORBETT. }

PORTLAND, October 17, 1861.

Potato-Digging Machine.

A machine for digging and sacking Potatoes, invented by Thos. Lake of Sacramento, is thus described: "It is twelve feet in length, and has a seat in front for the driver, within reach of whom is a crank by which he can readily raise or lower a sort of plow attached, at pleasure, according to the nature of the surface or soil. The plow, which is scoop-shaped, introduces the earth and Potatoes to an elevating wheel furnished with a series of perforated buckets, the inner rim of the wheel also perforated for sifting the dirt. From the wheel the residue is conducted to a shaking sieve and thence into the sacking apparatus at the back part of the machine, below which is a platform on which a man can stand and sack. In the sacking apparatus are two valves so adjusted that they can be opened or shut by the sacker at pleasure, and above is a rack for empty sacks within his reach. The machine can fill two sacks at the same time, and enable the sacker to sew them up and throw them off, while the succeeding sacks are filling. It is claimed that this machine will dig and sack from 1500 to 2000 bushels of Potatoes, or from 3000 to 4000 bushels of Onions, daily, without cutting or bruising, but is designed to operate in dry soil only.

PLEASE remember Jebb's Patent Churn on exhibition at our office.

Wealth and Happiness.

BY SCRATCHAWL.

If thou art rich, thou art poor;
For, like an ass whose back with ingots bows,
Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And Death unloads thee.

[We are glad to welcome to our columns a new friend. "Scratchawl" will *all*-ways be welcome to our sanctum, and we know our readers will be happy to extend a welcome also. We hope to hear often from the same source.]

Americans, as a nation, have frequently been charged with an inordinate love of money. With what degree of truth this assertion is made, 'tis not for me to say. If this be true of us as a nation, I think I may safely say it is preëminently so of Californians: although it may not have such a controlling influence over us at the present time, as it may have had in former years; nevertheless, when we look back upon our past lives, we must confess that, in common with the rest of mankind, we have sometimes been "a penny-wise and a pound-foolish" in our eager scramble after riches.

How many of us in the ardent pursuit of wealth stop to consider of the folly of our course? How seldom do we turn aside from the hurry and bustle of life, calmly to consider the great objects for which we were created; but push on in search of gold, as if to obtain wealth was the chief end of man—the *ultima thule* of human glory and happiness!

Instead of securing happiness, however, he who is possessed of an undue desire for wealth, often sacrifices health, happiness, and life itself, on the altar of Mammon. Take, for example, the miner, who leaves his home, and braves the dangers of the sea, to seek his fortune in the gold-fields of California. He goes to the mountains, and deprived of the comforts to which he has always been accustomed, and led on by the prospect of sudden wealth, he neglects the proper care of his person, exposes himself to sudden changes of temperature, and to the cold water of the mountain streams; disease fastens upon him, and after a few weary months of suffering, death lays him low. How many have found their graves in this way in California, who with a proper regard for the laws of health, and more correct ideas of the value of money, and the means of obtaining happiness, might have enjoyed life for many years to come.

We all seek happiness, and naturally desire wealth because we believe we shall find happiness with it. But wealth and happiness are not always found together, and wealth is not indispensible to happiness.

The mind of man, the master-work of the Creator for which our bodies were made, which is capable of enjoying so much pleasure, and suffering so much pain, seems sometimes almost entirely to be lost sight of, in the race for riches.

It's no' in books, it's no' in lear,
To make us truly blest,
If happiness has not her seat
And center in the breast;
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest.

The Mammonist does not sufficiently realize the fact that the mind possesses other avenues through which happiness can be far more effectually secured than by the acquiring instinct. Man was born to be happy, and riches form no part of the conditions of man's happiness. True, every man should strive to lay up enough to place himself and family beyond the reach of want. That man who has a home and the comforts of life, blest with a contented mind, and work enough to make his food taste sweet and his sleep refreshing: the rich man, burdened with his cares and anxieties, or living in idleness and voluptuousness, well might envy. The former has an object to live for; his life affords him happiness, because he lives in accordance with the divine command, "by the sweat of thy brow shalt thou earn thy bread." Providence has so ordained things, that man must labor or be proportionally miserable. Few are more unhappy than the habitual pleasure-seeker.

We hasten to get rich that we may live without labor, when labor, so that it is not beyond our strength, and of the right kind, should constitute one of the chief sources of man's happiness. The testimony of more than a dozen of our millionaires might be brought to prove the doctrine that man is the happiest just when he is the most useful. No man ever achieved fame or honors living in idleness. Work of the hands, or work of the brain, or both, must be put forth by everyone or he cannot fully enjoy life; hence the folly of running after great riches, of neglecting to live in the present, of refusing to enjoy life as we go along; but looking forward to the time when we shall be in better circumstances, and thus virtually missing the substance, and grasping at a shadow.

One will toil like a slave half his life to accumulate wealth, that he may live in idleness the other. He lives on the commonest food, wears the commonest clothes, spends but little in improving his mind, or in adorning and surrounding his home with the beautiful in Art and Nature; fails to find enjoyment in the noblest works of creation, simply because his mind is too much occupied with other things to understand or appreciate these opportunities for pleasure. When he has acquired the desired amount, is he happy then? He is either unwilling to give up the chase which he has so long followed, and which habit has made second nature, or he finds that he has passed the best years of his life following an ignis fatuus; that at the time when he expected to settle down in the full enjoyment of happiness, something else besides riches are essential to true enjoyment. And as old age creeps upon him, with all his faculties for enjoyment impaired, he looks back with shame and disappointment upon the great error of his life.

Another holding these false views, that money makes the man, and whose prospects preclude the idea of his ever becoming rich, fails to enjoy the blessings that are bestowed upon him, and allows the thought that he must always labor, and that he is never to be rich, to overshadow a large share of his happiness.

Those who are reared from infancy in the lap of luxury, so far from being fitted to enjoy life, are frequently the most miserable. At an early age they are plentifully supplied with money. They are not accustomed to labor of any kind, and as they never have to earn money, they never know the value or right use of it. Besides, by not being accustomed to work, they often fail to take that exercise so essential to the development of bone and muscle, and thus grow up with their bodies only half-developed, and long ere they expect it they are broken down in health, without which there can be no real happiness. Very truly health is "the poor man's riches and the rich man's blessing."

Or, another thus indulged in youth, for the want of other employment, easily learns to indulge in gaming. He seeks excitement in bar-rooms, and at horse-races. To rouse his drooping spirits he takes an occasional glass. From this time his course is downward. He goes from bad to worse. The longer he indulges his passions, the stronger he forges his chains. He foolishly imagines his wealth will save him. But, alas! he sooner or later finds himself ruined in purse, in health, in character, and without the means of obtaining a livelihood. He is worthless to himself, a disgrace to his friends, and a curse to the world at large. Or if he is raised in ease and affluence, however good may be his habits, he is poorly prepared to enjoy life, should fickle Fortune withdraw her favors. These are no overdrawn pictures. Great wealth begets idleness, and "idleness is the nurse of sin." How much discord and bitterness has been caused by leaving riches to be quarreled about by contending heirs!

Nearly all our great men have come from the ranks of the poorer laboring classes. Our greatest orators, heroes, poets, and statesmen, are those who were early taught to rely upon their own resources. From a low log-cabin, among the sturdy hills of New Hampshire, came forth the mighty genius of a Webster. From among the same class came a Washington, a Franklin, a Clay, and lastly, a Lincoln.

It must be kept in mind that I write not against laudable exertions for acquiring the comforts of life; for if what I have said be true, and we understand the real objects of life, we shall find happiness in procuring these very comforts. I speak especially of excessive love of great riches, of sacrificing every other means of enjoyment on the altar of Mammon. And it becomes doubly important for us to consider how unwise we are in this matter, when we contemplate the inability of wealth to give us happiness, unless the mind and body are prepared for enjoyment. And since happiness is the great object we seek, and since so much more depends upon a contented spirit, and a right frame of mind, and a proper cultivation of the intellect, than upon riches, shall we fail to enjoy each moment of life as we go along? Let us also make the best use of what money we possess. Let us spend every dollar so as to obtain from it the greatest amount of happiness that a dollar can buy. And the mind, which will scarcely have commenced to live, long after the body has mouldered back to dust; let us spend more upon that. Let us remember that the highest felicity cannot be secured by indulging the appetite, or in gratifying the animal man; but let us learn to enjoy Nature as it is spread out before us, and refuse longer to worship the god of gold.

Wealth cannot compass all the beauties of Nature. The birds shall make music as sweet in the ears of him who labors for his daily bread, as for him who lolls in the lap of luxury. The flowers that adorn the fields, and hillsides, and gardens, may delight his eyes as much, and breathe as sweet fragrance for the one as for the other. The hills, and rocks, and valleys, and trees, as enchanting; the mountains as lofty and majestic; the water as free; the heavens as infinite and glorious; the sunshine as bright; and the tempest as grand and awful. Even the richest gem that sparkles on the bosom of the daughter of wealth, may delight alike the eyes of all beholders. Nature is spread out before us, and offers a thousand prolific sources of enjoyment. We may feast our eyes on her beauties, and contemplate with admiration the marvelousness of her works. From the smallest blade of grass, and the tiniest insect that creeps, to the planets rolling in infinite space, we may find something to amuse and instruct. And having done this, we may "turn from Nature up to Nature's God," and be assured that He is no respecter of persons. That in His eyes gold is but glittering dross. That to secure a heritage in the land of light, we need not riches. Happiness, then, is not to be found in wealth alone. And since so much more depends upon man's individual capacity for enjoyment, than upon the amount of his wealth, let us make the most of such means and opportunities as we have, and love money as a *means*, not as an end.

The Largest Grain-Market in the World.

CHICAGO may well be called the World's Grain Market. We give the receipts for *one day*, Oct. 1, and for the corresponding week; the receipts in one day being 327,176 bushels, and in one week 1,941,786 bushels, or near Two Million Bushels of Grain:

Receipts for One Day.		Receipts for one Week.	
Flour, bbls............	7,545	Flour, bbls............	51,8
Wheat, bush...........	142,705	Wheat, bush....	993,2
Corn, do	171,508	Corn, do	844,0
Oats do	2,364	Oats, do	26,2
Rye do	1,390	Rye, do	11,
Barley do	1,664	Barley, do	8,2

Rules and Regulations in Regard to Inspection of Grain.

THE grades and requisites of the different kinds of Grain, as established by the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, we give below. Some established rules should make a standard here:

WHEAT.

No. 1 White Winter—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

No. 2 White Winter—To be sound, but not clean enough for No. 1.

No. 1 Red Winter—The berry to be plump, well cleaned, and free from other grains.

MANAGEMENT OF FRUIT TREES.—Dr. Kennicott, in a late essay on this subject, makes some very just remarks. He says "a crop of rye, barley, oats, or wheat, in a young orchard, is worse than fire, blight, or caterpillars"—that fruit trees need as much cultivation as corn as potatoes, not only one year or five, but forever, or so long as they bear fruit." Cultivation, he adds should not be continued late in summer, for half hardy trees, as peaches, but the wood allowed to harden and ripen. He says "as *commonly practiced*, orchard trees need pruning as much as cows' horns—and that most of the shaping should be done in the nursery, or during the first three or four years." In the rich West, he could apply no manure to orchards till the trees had been years in bearing. He would spread it broadcast in autumn, not at the foot of the trunk as is sometimes done, and where the roots cannot get it. Plow it under slightly in spring.

CARE OF HENS IN WINTER.—The following plain rules for the winter care of Poultry, should receive attention from all our readers: Keep the hens in a warm clean place, where they can have access to the sun whenever it shines. Feed them regularly with a variety of food, such as corn, which may always be before them, barley, wheat, boiled potatoes, mashed and mixed with cob-meal, that is, corn and cob mixed together; and give them access to plenty of gravel, old plaster, or broken oyster-shells. The barley and wheat may be fed to them occasionally, if convenient. Add to these plenty of clear water, and pork or beef scraps, or bits of fresh meat, two or three times each week, and you will not fail to find your Fowls profitable.

THE PROBLEM.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

I like a church; I like a cowl—
I love a prophet of the soul;
And on my heart monastic aisles
Fall like sweet strains, or pensive smiles;
Yet not for all his faith can see,
Would I that cowled churchman be.
Why should the vest on him allure
Which I could not on me endure?

Not from a vain or shallow thought
His awful Jove young Phidias brought;
Never from lips of cunning fell
The thrilling Delphic oracle;
Out from the heart of nature rolled
The burdens of the Bible old;
The litanies of nations came,
Like the volcano's tongue of flame,
Up from the burning core below—
The canticles of love and woe;
The hand that rounded Peter's dome,
And grained the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity;
Himself from God he could not free;
He builded better than he knew—
The conscious stone to beauty grew.

Know'st thou what wove yon woodbird's nest
Of leaves, and feathers from her breast?
Or how the fish outbuilt her shell,
Painting with morn each annual cell?
Or how the sacred pine-tree adds
To her old leaves new myriads?
Such and so grew these holy piles,
Whilst love and terror laid the tiles.
Earth proudly wears the Parthenon,
As the best gem upon her zone;
And Morning opes with haste her lids
To gaze upon the Pyramids;
O'er England's abbeys bends the sky,
As on its friends, with kindred eye:
For out of Thought's interior sphere
These wonders rose to upper air;
And Nature gladly gave them place,
Adopted them into her race,
And granted them an equal date
With Andes and with Ararat.
These temples grew as grows the grass—
Art might obey, but not surpass.
The passive master lent his hand
To the vast soul that o'er him planned;
And the same power that reared the shrine
Bestrode the tribes that knelt within.
Ever the fiery Pentecost
Girds with one flame the countless host,
Trances the heart through chanting choirs,
And through the priest the mind inspires.
The word unto the prophet spoken
Was writ on tables yet unbroken;
The word by seers or sibyls told,
In groves of oak, or fanes of gold,
Still floats upon the morning wind,
Still whispers to the willing mind.
One accent of the Holy Ghost
The heedless world hath never lost.
I know what say the fathers wise—
The book itself before me lies—
Old Chrysostom, best Augustine,
And he who blent both in his line,
The younger golden lips or mines—
Taylor, the Shakespeare of divines;
His words are music in my ear—
I see his cowled portrait dear;
And yet, for all his faith could see,
I would not the good bishop be.

Conflict and Coronation of the Art-Discoverer.

[CONCLUDED.]

Hear his own account of his misery. "I suffered an anguish that I cannot speak, for I was quite exhausted and dried up by the heat of the furnace, it was more than a month since my shirt had been dry upon me. Further to console me, I was the object of mockery; and even those from whom solace was due, ran crying through the town that I was burning my floors. And in this way my credit was taken from me, and I was regarded as a madman. Others said that I was laboring to make false money, which was a scandal under which I pined away, and slipped with bowed head through the streets, like a man put to shame; I was in debt in several places, and had two children at nurse, unable to pay the nurses; no one gave me consolation, but, on the contrary, men jested at me, saying, 'It was right for him to die of hunger, seeing that he had left off following his trade.' All these things assailed my ears when I passed through the streets; but for all that there still remained some hope which encouraged and sustained me, inasmuch as the last trials had turned out tolerably well, and thereafter I thought that I knew enough to get my living."

Some of the chemicals melted over his jars and produced a white enamel—but it was only his own conviction of a triumph that was the result; months must elapse before a batch of actual enameled crockery can produce conviction in others. Although his children cried for bread, his wife gave him no peace, his neighbors thought him mad, and he was plunged in debt, he resolves to engage as an assistant, a potter who understood his art, because it would take him too long to make a batch with his own hands; a magnanimous inkeeper undertaking to feed and lodge the said potter for six months, charging the same to Bernard Palissy's account. For six months, then, Palissy and his man labored together, molding and baking pottery to be enameled, when, for want of funds, the potter must be discharged, Bernard's clothes being given to him for wages.

"Then, because I had not any materials for the erection of my furnace, I began to take down that which I had built after the manner of the glass-workers, in order to use the materials again; then because the said furnace had been so strongly heated for six days and six nights, the mortar and bricks in it were liquefied, and vitrified in such a manner, that in loosing the masonry I had my fingers bruised and cut in so many places that I was obliged to eat my pottage with my fingers wrapped in rags. When I had pulled down the said furnace it was requisite to build the other, which was not to be done without much difficulty, since I had to fetch for myself the water, and the mortar, and the stone, without any aid and without any repose."

The furnace was built, the chemicals purchased, and with infinite labor ground and put upon the pottery, and the pottery put into the furnace. The neighbors gathered round, more earnestly angry, or bitterly sarcastic, or sadly pitiful, than ever. Palissy hopes to draw three or four hundred livres from the produce of the furnace, and the good-hearted inkeeper, with the rest of the creditors, "wish they may get" rather than hope for their money; but—

"When I came to draw out my work, having previously removed the fire, my sorrows and distress were so abundantly augmented that I lost all countenance; for though my enamels were good, and my work was good, two accidents happened to the furnace which had spoilt all. The mortar of which I had built my furnace had been full of flints, which, feeling the vehemence of the fire—at the same time that my enamels had begun to liquefy—burst into several pieces, making a variety of cracks and explosions within the said furnace. Then, because the splinters of these flints struck against my work, the enamel, which was already liquefied into a glutinous matter, retained the said flints, and held them attached on all sides of my vessels and medallions, which, except for that, had been beautiful."

Another failure, and the labor of months lost; yet many would have bought the produce of the furnace "at a mean price." But because this "would have been a decrying and debasing of his honor," the grand old potter, gaunt, and ragged, and furnace-stained—a very Lear in his distress, rushes wildly upon his spoiled batch, and breaks it all to pieces, strewing the fragments at his feet. His neighbors remonstrate—his wife, more than ever convinced of his madness, pours maledictions upon his head. His poor heart is sore. His faith is tried to the utmost. But the enamel is really discovered; another experiment, and a few months may realize all his hopes. He does, therefore, what any sensible man would do—he leaves the gossips jeering, his wife cursing, and, perhaps, his children crying, and goes to bed. O, could she have appreciated the noble heroism of his soul, how precious then would a few words of sympathy have been! He was now forty years old, and had experimented in pottery for eight years, and yet eight years more must elapse before his discovery is perfected. But the sorrows of his travail are past, and we need not follow him further; the grand secret is discovered, and he has now only to learn by experience how to avoid the thousand accidents that mar its application.

"When," says he, "I had remained some time upon the bed, and had considered within myself that if a man should fall into a pit, his duty would be to endeavor to get out again; I, being in like case, set myself to make some paintings, and in various ways I took pains to recover a little money. I said within myself that my losses and hazards were all past, and there was no longer anything to hinder me from making good pieces." And then, after describing his various failures, he adds: "In short, I blundered for fifteen or sixteen years. * * * I was so wasted in my person, that there was no form nor prominence of muscle on my arms or legs; also the said legs were throughout of one size, so that the garters with which I tied my stockings were at once, when I walked, down upon my heels with my stockings, too. I often walked about the fields of Saintes, considering my miseries and weariness, and, above all things, that in my own house I could have no peace, nor do anything that was considered good. * * * Nevertheless, the hope that I had, caused me to proceed with my work so like a man, that often to amuse people who came to see me, I did my best to laugh, although within me all was very sad. * * * I have been for several years—when, without the means of covering my furnaces, I was every night at the mercy of the rains and winds—without receiving any help, aid, or consolation, except from the owls that screeched on the one hand, and the dogs that howled on the other, * * * and having nothing dry upon me because of the rains which had fallen, I would go to bed at midnight, or near dawn, dressed like a man who had been dragged through all the puddles in the town; and turning thus to retire, I would walk, rolling, without a candle, falling to one side and the other, like a man drunk with wine, filled with great sorrows, insomuch as having labored long, I saw my labor wasted; then, retiring in this manner, soiled and drenched, I have found in my chamber a second persecution worse than the first, which caused me to marvel now that I was not consumed with suffering."

Hardly can we find a reproach for poor Madame Palissy; hardly can we marvel that she sought comfort from her neighbors, or even that she ran clamorously through the streets of Saintes, wailing her household wrongs; or that, like "vinegar upon niter," her curtain-lectures fell upon Bernard's sore heart. We have Biblical types of patient men; is there one of a patient woman?

Palissy at length supported his family by his pottery. A great naturalist, as well as a great artist, he consecrated his art to nature, and made imitations of all things, animate and inanimate, whence the peculiar and exquisite productions to which a room in the Louvre is consecrated, known as Palissy's Room. Nature had been his prompter, and nature was his teacher. He proudly designated himself, "Worker in Earth, and Inventor of Rustic Figulines;" and almost every product of his hands, down to the tiniest leaf or fossil, was molded from nature.

He was forty-eight years of age at the close of his sixteen years' struggle. Thenceforward his fame rapidly spread, his discovery was talked of, and specimens of his art were exhibited at Court. Noblemen frequented his cottage; the visionary had proved a seer; his rebellion had been pronounced a glorious revolution. Victorine smiled again; her children were well fed; she purchased a finer "grass-green camlet" than ever she had dared to hope for; she was like Job's wife, when "each man give him a piece of money." His neighbors became respectful; the Constable Montmorenci had "spoken for him to the King." He placed an enameled watch-dog at his door—funny fellow that he was—which the dogs of the town barked at. He was appointed to decorate the Constable's country-seat; and because no other man could do it, he was saved from being burnt for heresy, for which he had been apprehended—whereat Victorine blessed again the white enamel. Then an edict appointed him inventor of rustic figures to the King. He removed to Paris; Madame Palissy went to Court; and for forty-four years he filled the Tuileries with his works, and France with his fame.

Taming a Horse by an Editor.

N. P. Willis, of the Home Journal, having a handsome horse that was much given to biting and kicking, thus describes his cure: The animal's forefoot was hooked up a with a strap, and he was thrown by the regular process. While lying on his side and with his head still up, I saw that the creature's eyes were full of fury, and his expanded nostrils very uncomplying; but with a final drop of the head to the ground there was a sudden change in every line of his excited face. The eyelids were relaxed, and there was the horse-substitute for a smile (the corners of the ears bent forward instead of backwards), which was, to my eye, as agreeable as it was curious. In fact, the beauty of the animal, even as he lay on the ground, was exceedingly improved, as the frequent putting back of his ears had been, hitherto, his one solitary blemish—radically cured at that moment, it appears, for he has ever since worn his ears (the smallest and most daintily formed pair I ever saw) like any other horse. But what a change in the behavior of that powerful animal on getting to his legs again! Thinking that there might possibly be an exception to Nature's wonderful law of subjectiveness, and expecting some momentary lingering of resentment, at least until his blood was cool, I was for keeping the tether upon his foreleg; but Mr. Appleton removed everything—straps, bridle, and surcingle—and left him standing with us in the inclosure, loose, stripped, and without incumbrance. I had never known this horse to look at me except askant, and with a mischievous toss of the head, but now he fixed his tranquil eyes fully and confidingly upon mine, and his first movement was to close and rub his muzzle against my shoulder. I walked in zigzag involutions about the shed, calling him and holding out my hand, and he followed like a shadow, stopping instantly at the word of command; and, if his forward-pressed ears were to be trusted, perfectly content with my society and control! Yet this was the same creature who, with the same liberty half an hour before, would have sprung at me, tooth and hoof!

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[*] Fecundity of Bees.—A queen bee will lay it has been asserted 200 eggs daily for fifty or sixty days, and the eggs are hatched in three days. A single queen bee is said to produce 100,000 bees in a season.

Horsemanship—From Old Letters.

My mode of breaking even an habitual kicker is as follows: I watch his head and ears, and the moment that he tries to lower his head (and which a horse must do when he wants to kick) I give a jerk to his bit, by means of the reins, which baulks his kicking, because it compels him to throw his head up higher than usual, and just at the moment, too, when he seeks to lower it considerably, in order to enable him to kick; I apply a cut of the whip to his quarters, almost immediately with the jerk; thus, thrown on his haunches, he may begin to caper, but by my urging him forward by alternate, yet each other quickly succeeding, jerks and cuts, and by his being thus compelled to hold his head up and take to the collar, he is so much perplexed, that between attention to bit, whip, and speed, he cannot settle himself to begin kicking again; and to puzzle him still more, I talk to him angrily, and in words and tone familiar to his ear; additionally, and by way of punishment, I drive him a quick and long run, so as to fatigue him. After two or three such applications, I generally find when I drive the same horse again, that he refrains from tricks with me, but if others, although good drivers, handle the reins of such a horse, and (your own observation has been arrested by the fact) although I have subdued him, with a new driver he will try his old tricks again, and almost immediately. This last mode, however, must not be attempted by any one that is not perfectly self-possessed, and able to drive with nicety sufficient to avoid fatal contacts, for, additionally to the hazardous consequences of violent collisions, a horse so ruffled will not fail either to lash everything to pieces, or to run away, if he discovers that the driver is deficient in either nerve or skill. Never quit your seat, whether you are on the box or in a carriage, when run away with, nor call out for help, only to make the horses more wild; sit still, keep them straight and free from contacts, move them to where the road runs heavy, or let your wheels grate against a curb-stone, provided there are no lamp or other posts to upset you; the edge of a causeway may similarly be used to make the draft more severe, but it has this risk with it, the horses may jump on it, if not properly handled, to upset the carriage thereby. Your jumping out of a carriage, is not only pusillanimous, but is almost certain to inflict some serious injury, whilst your staying and doing your best may save the lives of others, as well as your own; and why should you court injury by jumping out, when you can but be injured when you are thrown out? "Stick to your post," whether you are a soldier, a sailor, or coachman! Several inventions have been employed to insure safety in such situations, if not to prevent both kicking and running away, at least to effect the latter. Lieut. Cooke obtained a patent, some years ago, for a clever and effectual mode of reining in four horses, even by their very endeavors, at dashing off, for by treading on a lever, the safety-rein was wound shorter by the very revolving of the wheel to which that action had attached it, a winding that continued as long as the foot remained on the lever, for its removal from the latter gave the safety-rein the slack again. The only objection that I should raise to this mode is, that it may fling the horses down, if resorted to whilst going at a great rate; but this is only my supposition, for it is more than likely that so clever an inventor as Lieut. Cooke has contrived some preventive against such an effect; if not, it ought to be provided against.

The War Horse.—It requires considerable time to mount the guns proper for an advancing army, to supply them with trained horses, and especially the right kind of harness. The horse is a curious, shy, inquisitive, animal; and when first taken from the stable or pasture, for the stragetic purposes of war, demands to be handled with great care and patience. He must be gradually accustomed to the sudden and marked change in his *status*—the gleam of arms, the roll of drums, the flaunting of banners, the flash, the smoke and roar of the cannon. It is remarkable, however, that when the praticed war-horse is thus drilled and disciplined, his proficiency in wheeling with guns and caissons, at the critical moment of limbering and unlimbering light artillery, is wonderful. Without a word, without a touch, without a sign from man, he wheels, advances, and retreats, with almost miraculous rapidity—at times compelling riders and gunners to spring, to keep their saddles or escape the lightning-like evolutions.

To Stop Bleeding.—Asa Kemper, of Ross county, Ohio, writes to the American Agriculturist, that bleeding from a wound on man or beast may be stopped by a mixture of wheat flour and common salt, in parts, bound on with a cloth. If the bleeding be profuse, use a large quantity, say from one to three pints. It may be left for hours or even days, if necessary. In this manner he saved the life of a horse which was bleeding from a wounded artery; the bleeding ceased in five minutes after application. It was left on three days, when it worked loose, was easily removed and the wound soon healed.

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The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
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Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.
JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
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Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!
A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
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Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!
J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
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Sportsmen!
Powder
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Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.
Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
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250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.
Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.
BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed
Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents
With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
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The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
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The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.
We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.
A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

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Commission Dealers.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
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For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit
Consignments from any and all
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Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
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14-3m

Notice.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.
Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.
We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.
Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.
Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

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FRUIT MARKET.
OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
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WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.
OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
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The requisitions of buyers throught the State.
The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

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OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
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And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
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GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
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For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as above, or to
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1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.
A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.
The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.
To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.
Nov. 1, 1861. 8

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY................................DEC. 6, 1861.

The "Ladies' Department" of this Journal, under the charge of Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D., will be found on the sixth page, and to which we call especial attention.

◆

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

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This Number.

☞ We send this number of our Journal to many of our friends, and to persons who have not yet enrolled their names on our list. We hope they will examine the Farmer, and see that it is for their interest to give us their cordial coöperation.

◆

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The California Farmer is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

Look to your Stock in the Wet Season.

A large amount of Stock is annually lost to our Stock-men by reason of neglect, on the approach of the "wet season." Cattle, Sheep, and even Horses that have been kept thin by reason of short feed are illy able to meet the chilly and cold rains which are now of daily occurrence. Sheep, fat Cattle, or those in good condition, are better able to endure the cold rains of autumn, though they are injured by it, but poor and half-starved Stock are stiffened by it, and soon sicken and die.

Were it possible, all poor and thin Cattle and Sheep should be looked after at this season, and put under shelter, or housed in some way, to bear up against the change, until by the new feed they are made strong and able to bear the exposure.

It is a well-established fact that a good warm shelter for Stock saves a goodly portion of food, for all Stock eat more when exposed than when well-sheltered and warm. The present long cold rain must cause the death of large numbers of Stock.

◆

The National Loan.—The subscription books for the National Loan closed in this city on Saturday, the 30th November. There was quite a rush during the last few days the books were open, and the amount subscribed is about $300,000.

The Loan Still Open.—Secretary Chase has given orders for Mr. Cheeseman to keep the books for subscription to the National Loan open until further notice. So on Monday next the books will be reöpened.

Collegiate Institute, Benicia.—We received a kind invitation to be present at the exhibition of this excellent College, which occurred on the 3d and 4th, and regret we could not be present at the examination.

The Grain Market and Exportation.

The late rise on the price of Grain may be attributed in a measure to the more favorable terms of chartering vessels, thus enabling parties to pay a higher rate for the Grain. This, and a continued existence of favorable news, both from the East and from Europe has induced foreign houses to become purchasers to a considerable extent, as will be seen by the very full report of Messrs. Todd & Co., in our Market column, which we know can always be relied upon as substantially correct.

We flatter ourselves that we have been instrumental in inducing the Farmers to bring forward their Grain, even though slowly and in small lots, thus keeping the market active, and prices steadily advancing. This is the plan we suggested, and Farmers find their account in it.

The present rates will be found nearly or quite the maximum of the season, save extra parcels of *Seed Wheat.*

It is gratifying to notice the fact that Grain Growers are now willing to pay for and plant only the *best and cleanest Wheat,* and that they are learning to *plant early,* and upon the hill-sides and hill tops even; that they have also found their reward in *changing* their Seed Wheat, not planting the same seed upon the same soil year after year. Every Farmer should look to this matter. A change from one county to another often adds ten per cent to the crop.

The now almost universal plan of using bluestone upon the Wheat is shown in the excellence of the Wheat now brought to market. A few years' careful attention to "good seed" and "bluestone," and "smut mills" will not be needed. A goodly portion of the Wheat now brought to our wharves is of the most superior kind, nearly all approximating to Seed Wheat. The Millers of our city have fully realized the value of pure Wheat, in a better Flour, and a higher price for it, some mills in our State having secured a name for their Flour equal to the far-famed brands of Haxall and Gallego. This has been done by buying only the purest Wheat, and in perfecting the machinery of their mills.

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Timely and Creditable Premiums.

The San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society is going to work in the right direction and in good time to produce results for next year (or this season). It has already announced a number of liberal (for it) premiums to be awarded at its next fair, in 1862, on a number of new products, or articles the production of which in our State has not hitherto received much attention, but for which our State is eminently adapted, and which in their growth and manufacture would tend to create a diversity of pursuits so highly necessary to our well being. These premiums offered are: For the best acre each of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, $10; for sample each of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and box of Cigars, $5; for ten pounds of Rice and five of Cotton, $20 each; for five pounds each of Hemp, Flax, and Hops, $5; for one pound of Flax Cotton, $20; for an acre of Chinese Sugar Cane $10, and gallon of Molasses from same, $5; for five pounds Sugar from Sugar-Beets, $10; for an acre of Broom-corn (this cannot be called very "new" here), $10, and sample of same, $3; for one acre each of Hungarian Grass and Alfalfa, $10 each; and, finally, for a Cashmere Goat $25, a Grade of same $10, and a Male or Female Kid $10, each.

Though the above premiums may not embrace everything that is desirable, or be of as large amount, they are certainly very creditable to the Society and its managers, and we say "Good for San Joaquin." The example is worthy emulation of other Societies, and the State Society, if we have one, might profit thereby. But our State Legislature should give attention to the matter, and encourage various new productions by the offer of liberal bounties; this would be legislation of some practical use, for it would result in immense benefit to the State.

◆

Low Price of Stock.

Never, in the memory of that veritable personage, "the oldest inhabitant," has Stock been so low as at the present time. Common Stock all over the State has been sold at ruinous prices, not the value of hide and tallow.

One cause of the low price of Cattle has been the cutting up of large estates, and the difficulty of finding large pastures for Stock. Many of our large Stockmen in the lower part of the State are killing off their Cattle for the hide and tallow. Don Abel Stearns, one of the largest Stockmen in our State, who has now some 25,000 head of Cattle, will slaughter some 1200 head per week.

The great numbers of broad prairies, and thousands of fine grazing hills, that a few years ago were the roving ground of Stock, are now all fenced up and divided into small Ranches, whose owners keep a few select Cattle. Among them will be found the Durham, Devon, Ayreshire, the *quality* fully making up for the quantity, and more real profit to the owner than these immense flocks of common Cattle.

We feel confident that the price of Cattle and Sheep will be advanced in the Spring to quite a liberal figure.

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Good Light.—How pleasant in the household is a clear, brilliant light; to the student, to those who labor, and to all it gives a charm to the social circle. By steady progression, from the old "dipped tallow candle" to sperm oil, camphene, kerosene, and gas, our homes are now illuminated principally by the latter *two.* Kerosene for movable, and gas for permanent lamps.

For all family uses, the splendid collection of Lamps now opening by Stanford Brothers, of this city, and the use of their improved Kerosene, a light is secured of the clearest brilliancy, at a very low cost. We would invite our friends from the country when in the city to be sure and visit Stanford Brothers, California street, and make their selections; they will be pleased with the collection.

The steamer St. Louis, on Saturday last, took $984,864 58 in treasure, of which sum $822,058 81 is destined for New York, $175,805 78 for England, and $5000 for Panama.

The Great Sierra Valley.

"Above me are the Alps,
The palaces of Nature, whose vast walls
Have pinnacled in clouds their snowy scalps,
And throned Eternity in icy halls
Of cold sublimity, where forms and falls
The avalanche—the thunderbolt of snow!
All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gather around these summits, as to show
How Earth may pierce to Heaven, yet leave man below."

The visitor, the business-man, and the miner, all who wend their way to the Great Sierra Valley, or through this Valley to the vast mineral regions of "Washoe," beyond, make their starting-point from Downieville in the saddle with the regular pack-trains of Langton & Co.'s Express, or some trains for Washoe direct, or preferring a leisure ride, they try it alone. From Downieville, the trail on the mountain-side is a good one, yet often upon wild precipitous mountain-sides, which as you look down from the saddle, makes the inexperienced traveler dizzy; for often the distance down the steep may be thousands of feet, and a trip of the animal would send you headlong to the bottom. Accustomed as we have been to mountain traveling, the wild beauty of the scenery gave us new inspiration, as it was new scenery to us.

A pleasant afternoon in August, with the promise of a bright moon, we left Downieville late in the day, so as to enjoy the moonlight in the wild scenery of this mountain range. Having no fear of grizzlies or robbers, we had nothing to fear, as we intended to make Sierra City, some dozen miles only, that night.

We rode leisurely along the mountain trail, the waving trees, the singing birds, and the gurgling waters of the mountain streams below, making music in beautiful harmony with the hour and the place.

Wild and mountainous as is this route, yet the increased travel has induced settlers to take up the many pleasant little valley-spots which are scattered along the whole route. These settlements it was our purpose to note, as indices to the future.

Three miles from Downieville we stopped at Mr. Wm. McCarty's Ranch. Here we found a neat Garden, an Orchard of Apple-trees, planted in '53, doing well. Found Potatoes growing finely, and other Vegetables doing well. Mr. McCarty will soon have a fine Garden, comprising all the leading Garden-stuff.

One mile further on, we came to "Shady Flat." Here we found the Saw-Mill of Mr. D. L. Whiting. A good substantial Mill, 84-inch saw, and making 1500 feet in 12 hours.

A couple of miles on and we found the "Mobile Ranch," Frank Beaver, proprietor. Here is a good soil and good location for a Vineyard. Mr. B. had five acres of Potatoes here. They grow well, yielding largely, and bring the good price of five cents a pound. Mr. B. raised this year 1000 pounds on two acres.

A little further on is the Ranch of Fred. Junot, a Frenchman. Here were three acres of Potatoes. and a fine crop. Pear, Apple, and Peach-trees all doing well. The Potatoes yield from 7000 to 8000 pounds to the acre.

The next call was at "Charcoal Ranch," by Felix Foumier. Here also were five acres of Potatoes and one acre of Cabbages; each excellent. Here we were told that ice made the week previous, Aug. 5th.

We now come to the wild scenery, beautiful and grand, which surrounds Sierra City. We were once misled from the trail by the track of an old Quartz-Mill, from whose flume the white powder made a light track visible in the night, and brought us down into a wild ravine, from which we at one time felt as if we could hardly escape without a night's lodging in these mountain cañons. But fortunately our sagacious animal took the trail and brought us safely out of our difficulties, and we soon arrived at the City of Two Taverns and One Saloon, "Sierra City."

Undoubtedly in coming years this place will be one of note, as the Wagon Road will pass here as the best and most direct route for the Great Sierra Valley and Washoe.

Sierra City is some 12 miles from Downieville, situated at the foot of the Great Sierra Buttes, whose hoary summits seem resting amid the clouds. This is one of the grandest of all the mountain peaks; its craggy and smoky head seems like the mouth of some terriffic mountain god, there reaching up some ten or twelve thousand feet high. It seems the sentinel watching over the rich treasures that are hidden in the mountains around its base, in one of which is a rich argosy, equal to the Almaden Quicksilver Mines. The Sierra Buttes Quartz Company have their famous Mills half-way up this mountain, where, as we have before reported, $39,000 were taken out in 39 days. The Bigelow Mills and others are below it, all rich and doing well.

At Sierra City there is a good home, a Hotel kept by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, whose kind attentions bestowed upon the traveler will always make them feel contented and happy in these mountain regions.

The Buttes that stand over this region have been quite celebrated for some daring attempts to mount them by visitors, one of which, from the Sierra Democrat, we append as quite interesting, and showing what has been done in the past to stand upon their lofty peaks:

A Daring Feat.—On Wednesday a party, composed as here named, was piloted by Rhodes from Gold Lake to the Buttes: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Stewart, two Misses Atchison, W. H. Ladd, and I. E. James. The entire party set out to ascend the rocky pile, but the gentlemen of the party were detained, as the ascent became difficult, assisting ladies to mount the successive layers of rock. After toiling along in this way for some time, the company in general, and three ladies more particularly, were startled, on looking about for Miss Annie Atchison, to see her seated on the highest peak of the Buttes, at the flagstaff, waving a handkerchief to to her friends below. Few men and never a woman had before set foot on that giddy hight, and the sides are so precipitous as to cause a shudder in the bravest. In one part of the ascent the pedestrian looks off to the left into a chasm with perpendicular sides rising two hundred feet. A rock cast over is not heard till the lapse of seven seconds. The other ladies of the party did not venture where Miss Atchison led the way, but contented themselves with stopping some hundreds of feet below, till joined by the gentlemen, who scaled the wall of rocks, and accompanied Miss Annie in the down-trip. The gentlemen took champagne with them, and there on the misty hight drank to the health of their fair *compagnon du voyage,* no doubt impressed with the truth of those lines of Bayard Taylor:

> "The bravest are the tenderest—
> The loving are the daring."

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Vancouver Products.

The Agricultural Society of Vancouver lately held its first Industrial Exhibition, which was very creditable. From the Secretary of the Society, J. T. Pidwell, Esq., we have received a very handsome box of Fruits, Pears and Apples, together with a fine collection of samples, such as was on exhibition, highly honorable to the Society for their merit, and for the handsome style in which they were got up. We received also a package of Seeds for the Secretary of the State Society, and for the Santa Clara Society, which we forwarded, and also one for ourselves, which can be seen at our office. The Apples and Pears were fine samples, and we are satisfied that the Exhibition has been a complete success, for which we rejoice. We copy the following from the Secretary's letter:

"I had intended sending you a report of our late Exhibition.

"I now merely say that it was a success the most sanguine among us did not contemplate, and is another evidence of what a little preserving effort may accomplish.

"We do not pretend, however, to say that anything that we can present will at all compare in size with what your favored climate can produce, but we are presumptuous enough to think that what we lack in size is more than compensated in flavor, and after a little painstaking culture we may improve in size.

"I send you a few samples of our Apples and Pears, and a few Cereals, just to show that we are making a beginning, and you know 'all things had a beginning,' even the great and ramified Agricultural existence of California. The results of efforts and advocacy I well remember of yourself and a few others, who dared to think and say that California could and ought to produce her own bread. Oh! '49, '50, and '51! What think you now? Were they madmen, who had foresight to see, and courage enough to declare, that California would never be a country worth living in till she can produce the bread she eats? Gold did not make California what she is, and well you know it. It must afford you much pleasure to reflect on the progress of the past. And it should tempt you to lay down your 'arms'—*pen,* I mean, and cease from your toil of body and mind. But I suppose, like many another old hero, the many battles won strengthens his ardor for further conquests.

"Well, go on; and may your last days be your best and most successful ones.

"Accept my thanks for past favors, and allow me to remain, Yours, respectfully,
"J. T. Pidwell."

For the kind words to us personally, we *feel them* just now, when the years of labor press on us, and we would fain lay down and rest. But work! work! work! is the watchword, though years of past toil have not given us the rest hoped for.

We well remember the years '49, '50, and '51, when early efforts in this cause were ridiculed. Now, they are the theme of triumph.

We wish complete success to the Society, and to the able efforts of our friend, their efficient Secretary.

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The Bee and the Vine.—We copy the following from the San José Mercury, to show what is said on the Bee subject, with the observation that it is positively asserted in other quarters that the Bees never disturb the Grapes unless the skin has been previously broken; while, as far as we can judge, there is Honey here produced as fine and agreeable to the sight and taste, as there is anywhere. We need only refer to the beautiful Honey exhibited by Harbison, Bigelow, Hoag, and others, at the State Fair, and by Hamilton and Woodbridge at the Stockton Fair. These refute the wrong assertion of the Mercury that there is no sweet or pure Honey. Any one in our city can see at Rumrill's Stand, Washington Market, as pure Honey as ever was made. But here is what the Mercury says:

The Honey-Bee has almost taken possession of some portions of this country, greatly to the annoyance and disgust of Wine-makers. Perhaps it is not generally known that when the Grapes are allowed to remain on the Vine until thoroughly ripe, the Bees almost ruin the best varieties for Wine purposes. They puncture the skin and feed on the juices, causing the Grapes thus pierced to become sour and wilted. The introduction of the Honey-Bee into this country we regard as the next thing to a failure. The long dry summers, and the absence of suitable food, are peculiarly unfavorable to them, and they take to robbing each other for pastime. Besides, we have seen no Honey here worthy the name—fair to look upon, but offensive to the taste. The wild-mustard, tar-weed, and other obnoxious substances upon which they feed, give much of the Honey produced a disgusting flavor. We have had some considerable experience in Bee-culture in the East, and have never yet found here Honey made to compare with that made from the white-clover of the Northern Atlantic States.

Pioneer Coffee and Spice Mills.—We paid a visit to the Pioneer Coffee and Spice Mills of Messrs. Marden & Folger of this city, and really to spend an hour in these mills and inhale the fragrance of the "Old Java," as it sent forth its perfume while roasting, is almost equal to the enjoyment of a cup of its inspiring beverage, save the sugar and cream. This establishment has been in full operation for over ten years (formerly Bovee's), and is the Pioneer Mills of this kind in our State, and for purity and excellence of all its manufactures, cannot be beaten, as is shown by the success it has won.

California-Cured Figs.—We have eaten some very delicious Figs that were grown at "Hock Farm." These Figs were neatly packed in 25-lb boxes, were fresh and delicious, yet very finely preserved, and highly creditable to "Hock Farm," being the *first* thus prepared in California.

Thanksgiving.

The day was more universally observed in our State than ever before; almost universally, business men regarded the day; Churches were well filled, and the usual family gathering over the Thanksgiving dinner, and the social usages of the day, made it a genuine "Thanksgiving Day," and in no State of our Union was there one that had more reasons for the true observance of such a day more than California, for our harvest has been abundant, and our people are at peace—almost free from the din of war, and the evils and sorrows that hang so heavily over every other State in the Union. To us, personally, it was a dark day, for we were an attendant in the sick-room watching a loved one—a little angel hovering between two worlds. Earthly friends clinging to it here, while Spirits were calling for it to another world, and thus for that and many days since the battle has waged. Hope comes now, and we abide trustingly to Him "who doeth all things well."

We rested from the office labors of that trying week. We did not issue a Farmer, for so was our custom, Thanksgiving week; yet not so sadly has one week been passed before. We trust, however, that all our kind friends elsewhere enjoyed the day, and hope a kind Providence favored them with all the blessings of life, health, and prosperity.

◆

Export of Sewing-Machines.

The trade in Sewing-Machines already ranks among the most important of our national industries. For some time Machine-sewing has, in this country, almost superseded the ordinary use of the needle in the manufacture of garments; but other countries are only just beginning to adopt the economising invention. Certain of our enterprising manufacturers of Machines have recently introduced their productions into the principal cities of Europe, and the result has been quite an important demand for the American Machines. The Machines made here are cheaper, more handsome, and more complete, than those of English makers, and the probability seems to be that the Yankee Machine will defeat the English one, even on English ground. The following statement of the export of Machines from one port for two months shows the importance that this branch of manufacture is assuming:

Export of Sewing-Machines from New York from Aug. 1st to Oct. 1st, 1861.

Destination.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
Liverpool	546	$20,528
New Grenada	168	8,368
Brazil	114	10,553
Chili	106	5,537
Havre	71	6,888
Hamburg	87	3,772
Cuba	45	2,688
Mexico	27	1,343
Argentine Republic	22	941
Cisplatine Republic	22	802
Porto Rico	18	445
Rotterdam	11	450
London	8	612
Cadiz	3	112
British West Indies	3	201
Venzuela	3	150
Constantinople	9	250
Africa	2	91
China	1	13
Leghorn	1	100
Bremen	1	45
Total	1,268	$64,149

The above is from the U. S. Economist. Of the Machines, Wheeler & Wilson's comprise a large majority.

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"The Song of the American Volunteer."—We have received from the composer, E. G. St. Clair, Esq., a song with the above title, the words by T. G. Spear, Esq. The words of the song are inspiring, and do honor to the Poet, who is a typo; the music is also fine, The song should be a family song, to awaken Patriotism and Love of Country. Besides, it is a home-production all through. and published in fine style.

Splendid Collection of Bulbous Roots.—S. W. Moore Seedsmen, on California street, have just opened one of the largest collections of Bulbous Roots yet shown on the Pacific shores. It comprises all the rarest and most beautiful kinds known. Call early; now is the time to plant.

◆

Riding School.—The fine Riding School on Montgomery street, conducted by Orrick Johnson, Esq., the proprietor, is now under successful way, and nobly patronised. Several parties of Ladies are in daily attendance as scholars, and yet there is room for more.

◆

The Tucker's Music Hall Association has organized by the election of the following officers: Trustees—Samuel J. Hensley, S. H. Meeker, Wm. Norris, Wm. R. Garrison, Charles Hosmer; President—John W. Tucker, Secretary and Treasurer—S. C. Simmons; Messrs. Parrott & Co. were elected as bankers of the association.

The San Francisco Pioneer Woolen Factory Company has filed a certificate of incorporation in the County Clerk's office. The capital stock is $100,000, in shares of $1000 each. Frederick P. Salomons, Leopold Cahn and Gustave Ris, are the first Board of Trustees.

The Lone Mountain Association has tendered a lot two hundred feet square as a burial place for Col. Baker, in one of the most eligible spots in the Cemetery for the erection of a monument to his memory.

County Treasury.—By the County Treasurer's Report it appears there was in November in cash in the County Treasury $721,974 65; on the 31st of October there was $541,411 41. On November 31st the balance on hand was $430,980 84.

Ant Riddance.—We have made a very important and cheap discovery in keeping ants from bees. Several years since the little red ants were very numerous in our cupboards, and we put stone-coal against the end of the house opposite the cupboard, and it banished them all. We concluded that it was the copperas in the coal. This spring the black ant began to annoy our bees, and we produced copperas out of the coal-bank and put it around the bench legs, cleaning all the ants off the bench, and there has not been one about the hive or bench since.—[Bee Journal.

STATE SUMMARY.

THE increase in the taxable property of Calaveras for this year is 11½ per cent over the amount exhibited last year.

IN Los Angeles county deer, as well as geese and ducks, in fact all kinds of game are said to be unusually abundant this year.

OIL springs have recently been discovered in Santa Clara county, from which large quantities of crude oil are now being taken. The discovery is considered valuable.

BOYS who are big enough to manage a gun are making a very good thing of it at present, at Stockton, the Republican says, in sallying out into the tules and shooting duck. They shoot sometimes a dozen or twenty a day, and get from fifty to seventy-five cents a pair for them.

WEEK before last a drove of 590 hogs reached Carson from Sacramento. They were owned by Chester & Launce. They were slaughtered and made into bacon and hams. The same parties had another drove of 300 overtaken by the storm at Truckee Lake, and it is supposed they all perished, as the men with them had neither barley to feed them nor salt to pack them.

NAPA must be the banner county we "guess" in the State, as the Reporter says the taxpayers may congratulate themselves on being free from debt. The county is not only out of debt, but has excellent county buildings, permanent bridges, and, on our principal routes of travel, as good roads as the nature of the soil renders possible, without either planking or macadamizing. Pretty well, we think, for a county only ten or eleven years old. Good for Napa.

A Registry Law is apparently demanded in this State, and several of the papers are discussing the propriety of having one enacted. Numerous cases of frauds on the elective franchise for the want of such a law are cited, and appear to be well substantiated. There appears to be no remedy for such outrages on the rights of freemen, except in the enactment of a Registry Law. We believe a large majority of the people would sanction such a law, while none but demagogues, or those who profit by iniquity, would oppose it.

THE ANTI-CHINESE, or Anti-Cooley Association of San Francisco, has issued an address to the people of California in opposition to the immigration of Chinese among us. The Association recommends that the Chinese be driven out of the State and all immigration of that class stopped, by the passage of an Act providing for gradually increasing license tax upon all Mongolians in this State, engaged in mining, mechanical, or other industrial pursuits, holding the employer, as well as the Mongolian, responsible for its payment, and making the process of collection summary, as in the case of poll tax and miners' license. While at first this tax shall not be large, it shall be increased periodically, until it amounts to a complete prohibition. The address is worthy the attention of our people, industrials as well as legislators.

RAIN! Rain! Rain! We appear to have rain enough for one spell. A few days of pleasant weather succeeded the first storm, since when, for ten or twelve days, it has been continual rain or drizzle, up to Wednesday morning, when it cleared off, with a northerly wind and a prospect of fair weather for a time. We hear though it has not been so "rainy" latterly in the interior as in this city. Severe storms have occurred in the mountains and over in Carson Valley, with any quantity of snow. Farmers are fully satisfied with the quantity of rain for the present, as we hear, and if fair weather succeeds, so will busy times, and the plows run actively. The grass is springing up and our hills around the city are already covered with green, a pleasing contrast to their late brown appearance; It is a pleasure to greet these indications of the arrival of our springtime.

THE SWAMP LAND FUND.—The last Legislature borrowed for the use of the General Fund, the sum of $193,666 43 from the Swamp Land Fund, and enacted that it be paid back out of the first moneys received into the Treasury subsequent to the second Monday in November, 1861. Treasurer Findley has now paid back this amount to the Swamp Land Fund, so that to-day there is the sum of $238,057 66 in the Swamp Land Fund. Thus far, says the Bee, there has been paid out of this fund by order of the Board of Swamp Land Commissioners, the sum of $16,350, making the total that was in the fund $254,407 66. There are some $43,000 due this fund from the General Fund, which was paid into this latter fund under the law of 1855, but no legislation has yet been had ordering it paid back. The next or succeeding legislature will doubtless cause the matter to be rectified. Although the Commissioners have paid out but $16,000, they have increased the taxable property of the State—which fact will appear in the next assessment roll—some one million dollars: and of this the taxable property in Sacramento county will be increased about $100,000. They have discovered all the lands sold—their location and the owners thereof—which before was not known save to a limited extent, and thus this property which has been virtually exempt from taxation will now be taxed as other property.

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From the East.

But little news had been received by the Overland Telegraph for some time, owing to disarrangement of the wires by storms and other causes, up to Wednesday, when late and interesting news was published by the Alta, which we copy below. The capture of Pensacola is confirmed, though the particulars are meager, as to the victory or its results.

The Times dispatch from Washington on the 28th says: Letters from prisoners of the California Regiment at Richmond, show that most of those supposed to have been killed at Ball's Bluff are prisoners. The officers are confident that fifty includes the whole number of dead.

The Phil. Inquirer's Fort Monroe letter says the rebels report Pensacola evacuated, and the Navy Yard entirely destroyed......Gen. Bragg out for reinforcements. Five vessels of war that were assisting Col. Brown were riddled with shot.

A special dispatch to the Tribune, dated 29th, says that Adjutant General Thomas sent instructions to General Sherman, at Beaufort, to take possession of all the crops on the island, and ship the cotton and the other crops not wanted for the army to New York, to be sold for the Government of the United States; the slaves to be employed to save the crops.

The rebels are falling back from the Potomac before the slow but certain advance of the Union forces, and hardly offered resistance to our vessels for the last few days; (supposed to mean the vessels navigating the Potomac.)

Letters from Port Royal report that the expedition to St. Helena Inlet, without striking a blow, took the enemy's works. The guns have been carried inland. 14,000 rebels are reported at Handeville, ten miles from Hilton, under Gen. Drayton.

A dispatch dated 2d December, says, Congress met to-day at noon. In the House, 114 members answered roll call. Sargant and Phelps of California, Hooper of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Bernheisel of Utah, and Cradlebaugh of Nevada, were sworn in. Maynard, of Tennessee, after some discussion, was sworn in. A committee was appointed to inform the President that both Houses had a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business. Hickman presented a certified statement of the organization of the Provisional Government of North Carolina, dated Hatteras. He asked that Foster's claim might be considered. Foster's claims to be a member from North Carolina were referred to a committee. Watts, Delegate from New Mexico, and Blair of Virginia, successor to Senator Carlile, were sworn in. Sigur, of Accomac county, Va., claimed a seat. Richardson, of Illinois, moved he be sworn in, as the people in Eastern Virginia, where Sigur was elected, had returned to their allegiance. After some discussion, Sigur's case was referred to the Committee on Elections.

The Vice President called the Senate to order at noon. Forty members were present. Twelve o'clock was fixed on for the daily sessions. Messrs. Trumbull, Hale and Latham, were appointed a committee to wait on the President. Mr. Trumbull gave notice that he would introduce a bill to-morrow, to confiscate the property of rebels and give freedom to persons in the Slave States.

Mr. Wilkinson also gave notice of a bill to abolish the distinction between regular and volunteer forces. An informal recess was then taken.

The St. Louis Democrat has news that the rebels (fifteen thousand strong) were moving under Price, Rains and McBride. Price says he shall make Kansas the future field of operations. McCulloch has had a quarrel with Price, and gone off to Arkansas.

The New York Post has information that a Canadian steamer, with a large cargo of arms and clothing for the rebels, had been captured on the coast of Maine...... General Jim Lane delivered a great Anti-Slavery speech in Boston, on Saturday, to an immense crowd of people......The Tribune's Washington special dispatch, of the 1st, says no fear need be entertained as to the position the President will take concerning the seizure of Mason and Slidell. He will hold that Capt. Wilkes did right, but that he should have seized the steamer also......Mr. Ely, M. C., now prisoner at Richmond, has sent word that he will take his seat in Congress this session......Reports from Richmond say the rebels are terribly excited concerning the Federal operations on the coast The Southern troops declare they will go home and leave Virginia to her fate.

Upon the renewed application of G. D. Prentice, Secretary Seward, on Saturday, ordered the release of Calhoun Benham and Ex-Senator Gwin from confinement in Fort Lafayette.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his report, after mentioning the capture of Mason and Slidell, says that the prompt and decisive action of Capt. Wilkes merits and received the emphatic approval of the Navy Department, and if a too generous forbearance was exhibited by him in not capturing the vessel which had the rebel Commissioners on board, it may, in view of the special circumstances of his patriotic motives be excused; but it must, by no means, be permitted to constitute a precedent hereafter for the treatment of any similar cases.

Jesse D. Bright, of Indiana, is at Washington, and intends to take his seat. Senator Powell, of Kentucky, also arrived, Saturday, and it is said will take his seat. A committee will be chosen to examine into the conduct of such men, and if proof against them is plain, they will be expelled.

A letter in the N. Y. Herald, from Curacoa, Nov. 9th, says the U. S. steamer Iroquois arrived off Port Saguiarica, with the intention to land, but was informed by the Government authorities that the vessel could not enter except in case of distress. The commander would not enter on such conditions, but bore away westward.

Another rich prize was brought to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday, which was captured by the steamer Penguin on the 25th ult.

The tolls this season on the Erie Canal up to the 22d October amount to $3,055,649 26, being an increase of $624,007 11 over last year, and $4107 more than any year since the construction of the canal.

The following later intelligence was published yesterday:

The President's Message was sent in to Congress on Dec. 3d. The House has voted a gold medal to Capt. Wilkes. H. C. Burnett, of Kentucky, was expelled for treason. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, made a strong Union speech, explaining the course of Burnett, and other Kentucky traitors, and said that by the 25th of December, no rebel government will be found on the soil of Kentucky.

A panic is reported among the rebels at Charleston, and a meeting had been held, at which the Mayor and people were in favor of surrendering to the Union army, but the rebel government said the city must be burned.

Dispatches received from Flag-Officer Dupont, dated Port Royal, Nov. 25th, give the gratifying intelligence that the flag of the United States is flying over the territory of the State of Georgia. Tybee Island is within mortar distance; Fort Pulaski is taken possession of, and the approaches to Savannah are completely cut off.

The great gun-boat expedition under Gen. Halleck is expected to start down the Mississippi in about two weeks.

As the people of several counties of Eastern Virginia have declared themselves loyal, their ports will be opened for trade.

A dispatch to the N. Y. World says that Col. Kerrigan, of the 12th N. Y. Regiment, has been tried for treason by court-martial, convicted, and ordered to be shot. The order is signed by the President. Kerrigan is a Member of Congress.

Beaufort was to be occupied on the 28th ult. by 5000 Federal troops, to prevent secessionists taking possession of it.

The expedition South is for Fernandino; 5000 troops have gone into it.

A conspiracy of Union men had been discovered in New Orleans, causing great excitement there. Many arrests had been made.

McCall is moving towards Leesburg, and Generals Smith and Porter are extending their lines forward, while McDowell and Franklin are watching the enemy's centre, which is growing weaker and weaker every day.

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OVERLAND MAIL AFFAIRS.—During November the number of Letters sent by the Overland Mail numbered 33,868; the postage on which amounted to $4,875 31. During the same period 24,507 Letters were received from the East. There were 2,512 circulars and 11,892 newspapers sent hence East during the same month.

MR. JAMES E. CALHOUN, a son of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, died in this city on the 29th November, of consumption. Mr. Calhoun was a lawyer of good ability, and formerly practiced in connection with Mr. Blanding and Col. Della Torre.

AN order has been received from Washington countermanding the first order for withdrawal of the regulars from this coast. The whole of the Ninth Regiment will remain here, with the exception of one company which has already started East. They are in camp at the Presidio.

A WARNING ABOUT CARIBOO.—A correspondent of the Alta, who has seen the Cariboo elephant, warns the public not to believe all the big stories from there, and to remember Fraser river. He speaks of his experience in the Cariboo diggings as follows: "I left this city about the middle of April last, bound for Cariboo, and after about two months' hard fatigue and travel I arrived at the new El Dorado. I found a good many doing pretty well, say about one to every eight persons who were there. After prospecting, and running from one place to another, I found nothing that would pay grub, nor anything like it, and hundreds of others were in the same condition. The season is so short that miners have but little time to prospect, and if a person has not money enough to bring him back, he stands a good show of starving before he can get away."

SALT.—The imports of salt into the United States during the year 1860 were more than 14,000,000 bushels. The manufacture for the same period amounted to 13,400,000 bushels, making a total supply of 27,400,000 bushels, from which deduct amount exported, 475,000 bushels, and we have amount taken for consumption, 26,925,000 bushels. The salt-producing States of the Union and their estimated yield of salt for the year 1860, are as follows: Massachusetts, 325,000 bushels; New York, 5,593,447; Pennsylvania, 950,000; Virginia, 3,650,000; Kentucky, 290,000; Ohio, 2,050,000; Illinois, 60,000; Michigan, 40,000; Texas, 50,000; Florida, 70,000; California, 250,000; Utah, 60,000; Total—13,388,447 bushels. The production during the year 1860 was 70,000 bushels less than in 1859.

Something New.

HALSTED'S PORTABLE
CIDER OR WINE MILL.

THIS IS A CALIFORNIA INVENTION, COMBINING both the Grinding and Pressing processes within a space of three by four feet.

With it the smallest amount may be made at a moment's notice, or one person can make from two to three barrels per day. The inventor will make these Mills to order on very short notice, and guarantee them superior to any imported. Price, $75. Larger Mills made to order.

A sample Mill can be seen in operation in the Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street, San Francisco.

The inventor would respectfully refer those interested to Messrs. GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY, Fruit Dealers, for further information. Or address

JOEL HALSTED,
(By Express) San Francisco.
10

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
CROSS & CO.
613 Battery street.
10

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.
119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,
For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
119 First street.
3-3m

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Boyce & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!

STANFORD BROTHERS,
California street, near Front,
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Insure Your Property
AGAINST THE
DANGERS OF FIRE!
AND YOUR LIVES!
AS A
PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,
In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency
FIRE and LIFE:
BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,
OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
Niagara " " " "....."	305,000
Washington " " "....."	500,000
Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn..................	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.............................	168,000
Total..............................	$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,
Policy-holders are insured
AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES
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Policies issued without delay on
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STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
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8-3m

SEED WAREHOUSE.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER
... AND....
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural
....AND....
Ornamental Tree and Shrub
SEEDS,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE
Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v16-8

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS

THE PASSING CLOUD.

O cloud, so beautiful and fleet,
Passing where fierce suns burn and beat,
O'er hights untrod by human feet!

Chameleon cloud, of iris hue,
As changeful as a drop of dew,
How many shapes in moments few!

A car, a globe, a golden gloom,
How many forms thou dost assume!
A mountain, pyramid or tomb.

So many shapes beneath the sun,
So many dyes that fusing run,
And beauty still in every one.

Tinged with the hue the rainbow cast
On snow peaks, where their image fast
Fades down before the scowling blast.

Such golden light the young moon threw
Upon the still drops of the dew,
What time the night wind fresher blew.

'Twould make a brain-sick painter pine
To win a hue to match with thine
To make his martyr's mantle shine.

In such a cloud the angles seek
To hermit on the granite peak,
So pale, so humble, and so meek.

Such cloud when Jesus, long ere day,
Had sought the mountain-top to pray,
A halo round him seemed to play.

[For the California Farmer.]

Literature—No. 8.

BY MARY MERRILL.

John Milton was born in London in 1608, during the reign of James I, and lived also during the reign of Charles I, the Interregnum, and the reign of Charles II. At fifteen he was a fine scholar, and was sent to College. In his twenty-first year he wrote his celebrated Hymn on the Nativity, which alone would have immortalized him. He devoted himself to classical literature, and wrote successively Arcades and Comus (masques), and Lycidas, an exquisite monody upon the death of a college companion, Mr. Edward King, who was lost in the Irish Sea. About this time, he also wrote L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, highly descriptive poems.

In 1638, he left home to travel for more than a year in France and Italy, where he became acquainted with Galileo and other great spirits.

In 1643, Milton married Mary Powell, daughter of a cavalier; this marriage proved most unhappy; in about a month's time, the bride visited her parents, and with them remained about a year, but subsequently returned to him, when he solicited the hand of another, he holding to the view that the law of Moses tolerated divorcement not alone for adultery, but for uncleanness of mind. It is highly probable that what he chose to call perversity, or uncleanness of mind in his wife, would never had manifested itself to a congenial partner, for she had not those mental qualities that could appreciate his philosophical tastes, nor was her nature such that she could be happy with a husband so fond of seclusion.

In 1649, Milton, a firm republican, was appointed Latin Secretary to the Council of State. He remained faithful to freedom and republicanism after the death of Cromwell. Equally free and independent was he in religious matters. His father had been educated a Catholic, but became a Protestant, and he soon dissented from the Presbyterians, then from the Independents, then for years did not go within a church, and at last was a Unitarian, a fact not generally known until the beginning of the nineteenth century revealed an unpublished treatise, written in the latter part of his life, strong in argument against the Trinity. He begun Paradise Lost in 1658, and with shattered health and in blindness did he finish it in 1665. His fortune was much diminished after the Restoration, but through the intervention of true friends, he did not suffer further. His great work was a success with the public, 3,000 copies having been sold within eleven years after its publication.

Lowell says that Milton was filled with a sublime egotism; that no great poet is so universally self-conscious as he; also that no other is so much indebted to books, so little to personal observation.

He loved music, and in his verse may be called a musician; he had remarkable imaginative power, and his writings are characterized by a vastness that has perhaps never been portrayed by any other writer.

Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes are great works; his prose writings too are remarkable for accuracy, strength and loftiness of style; they are mostly treatises upon political and religious subjects.

Milton, though long a sufferer from hereditary disease, had a calm serenity of mind to the last; he died in 1674.

Worry.

Don't you know that multitudes of human beings turn away from the many blessings of their lot, and dwell and brood upon its worries? Don't you know that multitudes persistently look away from the numerous pleasant things they might contemplate, and look fixedly, and almost constantly, at painful and disagreeable things? You sit down, my friend, in your snug library, beside the evening fire. The blast without is hardly heard through the drawn curtains. Your wife is there and your two grown-up daughters. You feel thankful that, after the bustle of the day, you have this quiet retreat where you may rest and refit yourself for another day, with its bustle. But the conversation goes on. Nothing is talked of but the failings of the servants, and the idleness and impudence of your boys; unless, indeed, it be the supercilious bow with which Mrs. Snooks that afternoon passed your wife, and the fact that the pleasant dinner-party at which you assisted the evening before at Mr. Smith's, has been ascertained to have been one of a second-hand character, his more honored guests having dined on the previous day. Every petty disagreeable in your lot, in short, is brought out, turned ingeniously in every possible light, and aggravated and exaggerated to the highest degree. The natural and necessary result follows. An hour or less of this discipline brings all parties to a sulky and snappish frame of mind, and instead of the cheerful and thankful mood in which you were disposed to be when you sat down, you find that your whole moral nature is jarred and out of gear. And your wife, your daughters, and yourself, put into moody silence over your books—books which you are not likely for this evening to much appreciate or enjoy. Now, I put it to every sensible reader, whether there be not a great deal too much of this kind of thing. Are there not families that never spend a quiet evening together, without embittering it by raking up every unpleasant subject in their lot and history. There are folks who, both in their own case, and that of others, seem to find a strange satisfaction in sticking the thorn in the hand further in; even in twisting the dagger in the heart. Their lot has its innumerable blessings, but they will not look at these. Let the view around in a hundred directions be ever so charming, they cannot be got to turn their mental view in one of these. They persist in keeping nose and eyes at the moral pigsty.—[Country Parson.

Things we Ought to Know.

"Uncle Ben" writes for the "Young Folks," in the Vermont Chronicle, the following:

My Dear Young Friends: A celebrated ancient writer has truly said, "There are some things which it is no *credit* for us to *know*, but a great *reproach not* to know." Among these we may reckon:

I. Things *necessary*: A boy should know how to tie his handkerchief, drive a horse, build a fire, tie up a bundle neatly, reckon money, tell the points of the compass, wind up a watch, hold his knife and fork at the table, &c., &c. These, and a countless number of other things, which I cannot here mention, you will have occasion to know how to do—some of them daily—others more or less frequently. If you cannot, it will often put you and others to great inconvenience. If you make the attempt and fail, or succeed badly, you will be greatly "mortified," perhaps laughed at and reproached for your ignorance and inefficiency.

A young miss should certainly know how to make a bed, set the table, trim the lamps, dress her hair, and arrange her own apparel and room properly, superscribe a letter neatly, and many other things which your mothers will remind you of, or what is better, you yourselves will perhaps think of and try to do. Now, it is no great *credit* for a boy or girl to know how to do these necessary every-day affairs (though many are sadly deficient in them), but a great *discredit* not to know.

II. Things common: For example—Why does the blaze of the light, by which you write, go up? Why does the moisture collect in drops upon the pitcher filled with water? How is the rainbow formed? How can the fly walk upon the ceiling overhead? Why does water ascend in a sponge? &c.

These and many other facts and processes are daily and hourly going on around you and under your very eyes, and you do and should know something about them. Do you say, "Some of these things I know, and others I do not—I think some of them pretty tough philosophical questions."

Well, suppose I ask you "whether a snake has bones—which way the hind legs of an elephant bend or fold"—or the very simple question, "how many toes a hen has on each foot"—how many of you could answer even the last question? Could you tell me for a certainty whether it has four, or five, or three toes? You might guess at the number, or go out and count them. But you have seen them a hundred times and ought to know, and the question is, do you know to a "dead certainty," as the phrase is, so as to answer correctly and at once? The truth is, my young friends, we know something about a great many things, and but few things for a certainty. The very things we see every day, and think we know all about, we find have escaped our attention. If we go to others for information, we are but little better off. Indeed we shall be surprised to find how few persons are extensively and correctly informed—how few, even of the wise heads around us, can give the information we need, and whose answers we can safely rely upon.

You see, then, the importance of beginning to learn when young, and of being very careful how we learn from others, and observe for ourselves. You will remember the story of Columbus—how he made the egg stand up. We should not only know how to do things, but be able to do them promptly.

III. Things near home—in your own neighborhood, town, state, county. Suppose one were to ask you "how many inhabitants there are in your native town, or how many in your State." Could you tell them? Suppose they ask you to inform them "how many counties there are in the State." Could you tell the number and tell their names? Could you even tell the number and names of the towns in your own county? If they further wished to know "the length of the State, and its breadth at each end," could they learn from you?

Again, if you were asked "what year the battle of Bennington was fought," or "where Washington died," would you not possibly have to turn to your history before you would be quite certain as to the answers you should give?

Now these are only a few of the many things you ought to know, and if you do not, when you come to go out into the world among really intelligent persons, your pride will be wounded at every step, or what is still worse, if you pretend to know them and do not, your answers, if acted upon, may be productive of great mischief to others, and will be sure to bring ridicule and contempt upon yourselves.

You should not, however, confine yourself to common things. You may learn a great many things, so be you learn them well. You may inquire into the most distant and uncommon things, provided you do not overlook those common and near at home.

But do not waste your time in reaching after things beyond your measure, while you fail to see those wonderful things that are constantly going on around you, or trample under foot jewels of thought that lie right in your pathway.

Shingling a House.

James A. was a young man who had commenced in life with very flattering prospects, and a wife and happy children soon blessed him. Unhappily he became by slow degrees attached to strong drink, and soon became, to make a long story short, a drunkard. One evening he left his wife in tears, as was too common, repaired to the house of the man who sold the deadly poison, and drank so much that he sank down in a kind of stupefaction easily mistaken for sleep. All his companions had deserted him. About midnight, the landlord's wife came into the bar-room and said:

"I wish that man would go home if he has got one to go to."

"Hush, hush!" said the landlord, in a whisper, "he will call for something more directly."

"I wish he would make haste about it then, for it is time all honest folks were abed."

"Hush, I say!" he's taking shingles off his house, and putting them on ours," said the landlord.

At this time James began to come to his right senses, and commenced gradually rubbing his eyes and stretching himself, as if he had then awoke, saying "Believe I'll go."

"Don't be in a hurry, James," said the landlord.

"Oh, yes, I must go," said James, and off he started.

After an absence of a long time the landlord met James one day, and familiarly accosted him: "Hallo, Jim, why ain't you been down to see us?"

"Why," James remarked, "I had taken shingles enough my own house, and it began to leak pretty bad, so I thought it was time to stop the leak, and I believe I have done it."

Swearing for a Family.

Rev. R. S. Maclay, for thirteen years a missionary in China, has written a book, in which he relates the following anecdote:

During one of our examinations of candidates for baptism at Naukang, I observed that one woman and some three or four young people had the same surname. This circumstance led to the following conversation between myself and one of the young men:

"I observe you all have the same surname. Are you members of the same family?" I inquired.

"Yes," one replied, "this is mother, and these are my brothers."

"Where is your father?" I continued.

"He is at home attending to business."

"Does he approve of your embracing Christianity."

"Yes, he is entirely willing."

"Why does not your father himself become a Christian?"

"He says it would not answer for all the family to embrace Christianity."

"And why," I asked with some curiosity, "does he think so?"

"He says that if we all become Christians, our heathen neighbors will take advantage of that circumstance to impose upon us."

"How will they do that?" I inquired.

"Christians are not allowed to swear or fight, and father says that when our wicked neighbors ascertain that we have embraced Christianity, they will proceed at once to curse and maltreat us. Hence father says to us: 'You may all become Christians, but I must remain a heathen, so as to retaliate on our bad neighbors. You can go to meeting and worship, but I must stay at home to do the cursing and fighting for the family.'"

Why Don't Boys Grow Up Handsome?—'Cause they were not made handsome, perhaps you will say. Well, we cannot speak very positively on this point, but we *think* a correspondent of the Springfield Republican Republican hits pretty near the mark, at least in some respects, when he says: "The male human race in its common aspects is by no means beautiful. Yet most boys are handsome. Why don't they grow up handsome? It is hard work and poverty, rum and tobacco, and selfishness, and vanity, and all the other foolish propensities and bad habits, which so play the deuce with their good looks." There is no doubt but bad habits and evil passions and propensities, are very instrumental in destroying good looks, as well as good characters. Boys, and girls, too, will do well to bear this in mind.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M.D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco

Mrs. Warren proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick*. Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

Mrs. Warren will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention*.

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street......... *SAN FRANCISCO.*

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
3 No. 144 Sacramento street

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-ly

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower o any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting grounds and trout-fishing within a short dive the Springs.

14 6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!
Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL.
Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 00
Single meals	50
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

(23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.
THE VERANDA HOTEL,
Corner Main and Church sts.,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Churns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 19

TO THE HEROES OF AMERICA.

BY J. R. DRAKE.

On, hail to the heroes whose deeds have restored
  Our honor unsullied once more,
And the blaze of their valor triumphantly poured,
  On the field that was darkened before!
For hid from our view was fair Victory's form;
  And the heavens were shrouded in wrath,
Till the sons of the battle, like stars of the storm,
  Arose on the desolate path.

Then plume thy dark pinion, proud bird of the North,
  And sweep from thy home in the skies,
On the wings of the whirlwind exultingly forth;
  To the plain where thine enemy dies;
And joy thee, my country, thy stains are effaced;
  The pride of the boaster is low,
And the deep sullied standard by cowards disgraced,
  Is washed in the gore of the foe.

And thou, starry banner! look proudly again
  On the chiefs who redeemed thee from shame,
Nor darken thy beam, though it fall on the slain,
  Who repose on the death-bed of fame;
For the halo that circles the tomb of the brave,
  Its luster unfading maintains;
The sun of their being may set in the grave—
  The light of their glory remains.

* * *

What is it For?

By A Reader of the Farmer.

"I say, neighbor Prompt, what d'ye s'pose this letter 'a' after my name, here on this Michigan Farmer, means?"

"What is it?—a letter 'a'? Let me see, neighbor Tardy. It cannot be what they call a 'typographical error,' can it? Let us look at mine. No, there's none on mine. Here comes neighbor Goodheart. Perhaps he can tell us. Neighbor Goodheart, good morning to you. Got a puzzle for you to help us solve."

"Good morning, my good friends Prompt and Tardy. Hope I find you in good health this fine morning. A puzzle, you say? What is it?"

"This letter 'a' after my name here," says Tardy, "D'ye s'pose its a mistake, or——"

"Oh, I can tell you all about that. You see, I was down to the city the other day, and stepped into the Farmer office. The editor was just reading over and revising the long list of printed names, over twenty feet long! and seeing those 'a's' after a good many of the names, I asked what they signified; and he said he had put them after the names of all those who were in arrears—you are 'a' stands for *arrears*."

"Ah! well; that is the reason why there is none after my name, then," said Prompt. "I make it a practice to pay up such small bills, instead of letting them run along, bothering folks half to death for the want of their just dues."

"You are about right, neighbor Prompt, though I didn't realize it till I had a talk with our editor, and found out that about four hundred of the Farmer subscribers have not yet paid a cent toward their paper this year. You see, as it is only about two months till the end of the year, and as the editor makes no profit this year, on account of there being so little received for advertising, what has been received for the Farmer up to this time has not paid expenses; so he actually has to hire money at at a big shave to furnish our papers, while we let it run along, when we all might pay a dollar or two apiece and save his hiring money, ever so much easier than he can hire fifteen or twenty dollars every week to make up the deficiency. Tell you, when I came to see the whole truth of the matter, I paid over my dollar and a half in short order, so as to take the blame from my door; and I wondered how he could be so lenient as to still take only the *advance* price, while he has to pay a large interest, in return for his disposition to accommodate his patrons. Why, you would hardly believe it, but it is a fact that, on one occasion, being a stranger in Detroit, our new editor had to pay at the rate of *fifteen dollars a month for the use of a hundred dollars!*"

"Du tell!" exclaimed Tardy. "W-a-l now, I never thought on't. Fact is, if I'd got a dun, I'd a stopped my paper; but now I wonder I hain't had a pretty sharp one long afore this. Guess I'll send down a two-dollar bill to wipe that 'a' away from my name, forthwith."

"That's the right talk, neighbor Tardy, and if all who have an 'a' after their name will do likewise, I'll warrant the editor will be able to give us a better and prompter paper than he has any heart to get up for us now. It stands to reason, I think."

* * *

Coal Oil as a Remedy.—Professor J. B. Turner writes to the Prairie Farmer that through a succession of experiments on himself, his children, his horse, and other cases, he has discovered that coal oil is a certain and speedy remedy for all scrofulous eruptions and all kinds of local diseases, such as rheumatism, pains in the side, shoulder, back, and joints, croup, sore throat, bruises, strains, cuts, and laceration on men and animals. He mentions several cases in his own family where the application of this oil gave instant and permanent relief; and finding its effects so beneficial, he thought proper to make the discovery known to the public.

The Oregon Farmer having published the above, says in a later number: "We are glad to learn that it has been tried in several cases of rheumatism and effected cures. The rheumatism is one of the diseases of this country, and a remedy for it is of very great value. It has come to our knowledge that this remedy has been used in cases of sore throat—sore from colds, perhaps bronchites—with great advantage, even effecting cures. If this be so, its value can scarcely be appreciated. We again recommend to persons afflicted with rheumatism, to try this remedy. Bathe the parts affected morning and evening—bathe well, and dry in by the fire. The flavor of coal oil is not agreeable to many, but it soon passes away. Our own opinion is, that it is worth all the nostrums and patent medicines ever invented for the cure of rheumatism."

An Oil Well.—A paper published at Titusville, Pa., gives the following account of an oil well in that neighborhood: "The oil rushes through a three-inch pipe, with tremendous velocity, and that as it is carried into the large vats prepared to receive it, it drives in with such speed as to keep the whole body of oil in these vats in a perfect foam. Two vats were filled and running over, which the men were putting into barrels, but notwithstanding they barrelled 125 barrels in less than an hour, the oil continued to run over the top of the vats as fast apparently as if they had not drawn out a gallon. Immense quantities of course have run off and been lost, large ponds of the oil have accumulated in the hollows, while thousands of barrels have run into the river covering its surface for at least fifty miles. The flow of oil from this one well cannot be less than from 2500 to 4500 barrels every twenty-four hours.

Thoughts Meditative.—The darkest clouds are often made to appear with golden edges, and sometimes become all brightness; so the human heart, though bowed in gloom and sorrow, may feel the sunlight of Hope, and send forth its gleams that shall appear in smiles upon the countenance, so bright that for a time the heart shall forget its sorrow.

How much greater and more inestimable in value is a truly generous sympathy and kind words at the fitting time to a suffering heart than the bestowal of even a largesse of *money*, that the recipient is made to feel as an additional burden to the present sorrows!

C. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 107 and 109 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	363
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, PIANOS $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500 according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

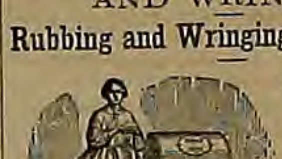
A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

Saddle-Horse For Sale.

A FINE SADDLE-HORSE, FOUR YEARS old, got by Imp. Lawyer; is well broken, and can run a mile in 1:55, when in racing order. Is just fifteen hands high, bright bay, with a star and white hind foot; a perfect gentleman's horse. The owner wishes to sell him for want of use for him. Apply to
T. B. MERRY;
21 Farmer Office

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!



THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand

Wringing is Done Five Times As Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
170 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. SAN FRANCISCO.

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

This machine is attached to a tub when in operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary

For sale by
T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco,
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER;

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]
Nov. 30.

Since our last report there has been but a limited business in the Grain Market. In consequence of the long storm and unfavorable weather our receipts have been light, notwithstanding the willingness of shippers to pay a fair price for Wheat. Holders are not disposed to sell to that extent it was supposed they would. We now have the following ships loading, viz: the Winged Racer, Zephyr, Nonparell, and Inspector, all for the English market. It is reported that some of our leading shippers have, through agents in the country, secured the bulk of the Wheat they require to load the above named ships, and further that all of the orders here are for early shipment. If this is correct, and we have but the months of December and January only to ship in, it argues that in February, and March, and April (the months that large shipments were made in last year), our export demand will be but trifling, and instead of high prices, low figures will rule, as our local demand and home trade will not require all that we will have on hand with the amount expected from Oregon. In view of this state of things, knowing as we all do that our export demand fixes a price on our Grain, is it not well for heavy holders to consider a moment before they take too great risks?

The receipts from around the Bay for the last week have been as follows: Wheat, 24,001 sacks; Flour, 11,218 qr-sacks; Barley, 9857 sacks; Oats, 5583 sacks; Beans, 208 sacks; Onions, 150 sacks; Buckwheat, 25 sacks; Potatoes, 4775 sacks; salt, 400 sacks; Bran, 957 sacks; Middlings, 118 sacks; Wool, 162 bales; Hay, 349 tons; Corn Meal, 300 sacks.

Wheat, ⅌ 100 ℔s—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$2 00@ 2 10	Eastern .. ⅌bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	2 00@ 2 12	Domestic ⅌ 100 ℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	90@ 97	Hay .. ⅌ton	20 00@30 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes .. ⅌ 100 ℔	1 50@ 2 00
Oats, for shipment	1 05@ 1 10	do new	..@ ..
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 15@ 1 25	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Rye	1 75@ 2 25	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour ⅌bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	6 00@ 6 30	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption		Cabbage	50@ 75
	6 50@ 7 00	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans .. ⅌ 100 ℔s	2 50@ 4 50	Squash .. ⅌ton	8 00@10 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala .. ⅌ ℔	30@ 60	Cheese, Cala ⅌ ℔	14@ 20
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ⅌doz	..@ ..
Eggs .. ⅌doz	..@ 56		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ⅌ ℔	10@ 12	Dry Hides .. ⅌ ℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ⅌ ℔	5@ 6	Goat skins .. each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Nov. 29.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 3c to 6c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ⅌ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot 2½ to 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

◆

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Nov. 28.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus .. ⅌ ℔	..	Okra, Dry .. ⅌ ℔	1 00
Artichokes .. ⅌doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans .. ⅌ ℔	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli .. ⅌doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	6
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isl's)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots .. ⅌ ℔	1¼	Parsnips .. ⅌doz bunches	75
Celery .. ⅌bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress .. ⅌doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars .. each	50@62
Cucumbers .. ⅌doz	50	Rhubarb .. ⅌ ℔	..
Cranberries .. ⅌gall	1 25	Radishes .. ⅌doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs .. ⅌ ℔	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	12	do black, ⅌ bunch	12
Garlics new	12	Red-Peppers .. ⅌ ℔	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears .. ⅌doz	25	String-Beans	@25
Lima Beans	12	Spinage .. ⅌basket	50
Lettuce .. ⅌doz	50	Salsify .. ⅌bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ⅌ ℔	25	Turnips .. ⅌doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars .. each	..
Onions .. ⅌ ℔	6	Tomatoes, fresh .. ⅌ ℔	6

FRUIT.

Apples .. ⅌ ℔	12	Crab Apples .. ⅌ ℔	..
do cooking	4	Limes .. ⅌doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	12	Oranges	1 00
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons	..
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples .. each	1 00
Winter Kellies	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ⅌bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white .. ⅌ ℔	..
Fall Butter	12	Sweetwater	..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	6	Los Angeles	25
Strawberries .. ⅌ ℔	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons .. each	@..
Figs, new	15	Cantelopes	@..
Peaches	..		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's .. ⅌ ℔	35@ 75	Cheese .. ⅌ ℔	25@ 30
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala .. ⅌doz	..@ 70	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	..@ 70	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin .. ⅌ ℔	15	Leg Mutton .. ⅌ ℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork—rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues .. each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California .. ⅌ ℔	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues .. each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com .. ⅌pair	50@ 75	Snipe .. ⅌doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison .. ⅌ ℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails .. ⅌doz.	..@1 50
Geese	..@1 50	Hares .. each	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys .. ⅌ ℔.	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens .. each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel .. ⅌pair.	37@ ..

◆

Effects of Chloroform on Bees.—A person, says an exchange paper, wishing to have the honey taken from a hive without killing the bees, and having before heard of chloroform being used, felt anxious to try the experiment. He first closed the doorway, and then covered the hive with a cloth, to shut out the light as much as possible, after which he commenced to blow chloroform into the hive. When it was discovered that the bees were fallen to sleep, they were easily removed to another hive without harm to any one, and next morning were all awake and in a lively state, humming around their hives, no doubt wondering what had happened. This being a successful and useful experiment in keeping the bees alive, we think it right to make it known for the benefit of others.

To Strain Honey.—Bees make no honey late in the season, therefore take it away early. Select and mash by hand, and strain through a sieve. In warm weather it will nearly all drain through in a few days, and the honey thus passed will be pure and perfect, and will candy in cold weather. If it is desirable to prevent candying, keep it warm. What remains in the comb may be washed out with a small quantity of water, and may be boiled and skimmed, and answers the same purpose in culinary matters as the best. The silly practice of heating and straining through a cloth always spoils the honey.

Tapeworm and Measly Pork.

In Boston there is a very learned German, D. F. Weisland, Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy), who is devoting his life to the study of tapeworms. During the last ten years he has dissected more than 5000 animals in search of these singular parasites, and the facts which he and his collaborators in this field of investigation have ascertained, are exceedingly curious.

Tapeworms are found in all classes of vertebrated animals, fishes as well as land animals, different species of animals generally, having different species of tapeworms; that of the horse different from that of the ass; that of the sheep from that of the goat; and that of the rat from that of the mouse.

The common human tapeworm lives and grows in the bowels. Its head is provided with four suckers, with a cluster of little hooks, by means of which it attaches itself to the intestine, the body floating two or three yards down, and absorbing the nourishing juice either through small openings or through the skin. The body consists of several hundred rings or sections, which grow out of the head, so that the nearest the head are the youngest, and the oldest are at the end of the tail. The creature is an hermaphrodite; and as the joints mature, the sexual organs are developed, the male and the female both in the same joints. The joints then break off, and each one is a complete living animal, preserving its existence, frequently, for a considerable time, and laying a number of eggs after it is broken off.

The eggs pass out by the fæces, and *never hatch unless they enter the stomach of a hog.* But if the joints are eaten by some hog, or if their eggs find their way into the water that is drunk by swine, the egg hatches in the hog's stomach, producing animals so small as to be invisible to the naked eye, but which, under a microscope, are seen to have three pairs of spines, by means of which they bore their way through the walls of the blood vessels and enter into the circulation. Here they are carried into the muscles of the hog, where they grow into a curious animal, having the head and neck of a human tapeworm, with a round bladder tail, and producing the disease called measles. It has long been known that measly pork was caused by this bladder-tailed animal, but it is only within a few years that the curious fact has been ascertained that this animal is the larva of the human tapeworm. It is now proved by careful observation, that if one of these animals is taken into the human stomach the bladder-like tail is digested, while the living head and neck pass down into the intestine, where they hook on, and the rings begin to grow out to the well-known tapeworm.

Other species of tapeworms, living in other animals, have a natural history similar to that of the human tapeworm. They all live in intestines of vertebrated animals (animals with backbones), and each species must be hatched in the stomach of some animal different from that in which it is developed. For instance, one of the tapeworms of a dog is hatched in the stomach of a hare, and another in that of an ox; and the tapeworm of a cat is hatched in the stomach of rats and mice.

About 200 species of tapeworms have been described—five of them being found in man. There are only two, however, that are at all common. One of these is a narrow worm with hooks on its head, found particularly in Teutonic nations (Germans, English, and Americans), and the broad tapeworm without hooks, which seems to live almost solely in the Swiss and the Sclavonic nations. The former, and more common of these two species, has a head about the size of a pin's head, and the body gradually winds to about a quarter of an inch, sometimes reaching a length of 24 feet. Tapeworms have been found in sheep 100 feet long.

It is doubted by some physicians whether tapeworms are injurious to the health, though it seems probable that they are. They are certainly generally accompanied either by cerebro spinal effects, or nausea, or indigestion, or colic. The great remedy is pomegranate bark.—[Scientific Amer.

◆

Maryland Agricultural College.—On the 5th of October, 1859, this institution was formally opened, under auspices which indicated that it was destined to become not only an admirable educational establishment, but also an important auxiliary in the cause of agriculture. Thus far, in spite of many drawbacks, the chief of which have had their origin in the disturbed political condition of the country, the College may be fairly said to have justified the expectation of its friends. That it should have suffered to some extent from the same causes which have operated so seriously upon the material interests of the country, was naturally to be expected, and also from the loss of some of the members of its faculty—who have buckled on their armor and gone to the wars—but we are happy to learn that it is already in process of surmounting the various minor difficulties that have in some measure impeded its career of usefulness. The appointment of Henry Onderdonk, Esq., to the Presidency of the College is one of the very best that could have been made. We have known Mr. Onderdonk for many years, and from this long acquaintance with him, we have reason to congratulate the Board of Trustees upon the judgment and sagacity which has been displayed in calling him to the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College.—[Balt. Rural Reg.

The Right Spirit.—In a recent private letter, an extensive stock-breeder manifested a spirit, which we trust prevails generally among those who are laboring to promote improvement. After alluding to the times, and the fact that he has devoted many years of his life to a cherished object, he says: "I cannot, because a cloud has passed up before us, consent to throw away all past improvement, and when the cloud passes over, have to begin where we were ten years ago. I do not expect to sell enough stock these times to pay the interest on my outlay, besides keeping expenses—but I have no doubt of our country standing and going ahead. And when the good time comes, I wish to be prepared to reap a reward, and fully compensate all who give me now a helping hand." Were all animated by a like confident and resolute spirit, we should hear very little of the giving up of useful and progressive enterprises, on account of the temporary (as we hoped it to be) depression of the times.—[Baltimore Rural Register.

Bactrian Camels.—Ten of these animals which recently arrived in San Francisco from the Amoor country, are creating some considerable attention among the wonder-seekers at the Bay. They are said to be of an entirely different breed from those of Arabia and the North of Africa, being capable of enduring a more rigorous climate, and adapted to travel in mountainous districts. They are extremely active, and as sure-footed as goats; and there is no reason that we can perceive why they may not be rendered extremely serviceable in California.

Large Pear.—We have read several descriptions of large pears lately, and now wish to speak of one raised in San Juan. The particular pear to which we allude, weighs three pounds, measures nineteen inches longitudinally and fifteen and a quarter latitudinally. It was grown in the garden of Mr. W. H. Sears, one of our Assemblymen elect, on a tree not quite two years old, no more than two inches in diameter at the thickest part of the trunk.—[San Juan Press.

Protection to Newspaper Publishers and Their Subscribers.

Office of the Special Mail Agent
for the Pacific Coast.
San Francisco, 1861.

Sir: Complaints have been made to me that Newspapers are improperly taken from the Mails at many of the Post-Offices on this Coast, by parties to whom they do not belong.

Your attention is called to the following extracts from the Postal Laws on that subject:

Section 128. Be it further enacted, That * * * * if any person employed in any department of the Post-Office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open, any Mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such offense. And if any other person shall open any Mail, or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars for every such offense. * * * *

Section 132. And be it further enacted, That if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the Mail along the route; or if any Postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster of the United States.—Sec. 32, Act of July 2, 1836.

In accordance with the above, I shall use every exertion in my power to have all Postmasters removed from office who allow a violation of these Laws; and shall prosecute all persons (whether Postmasters or others) on information of their having violated either of them.

We take pleasure in publishing the above, as we have been largely a loser by the practice which has existed of permitting other than subscribers to take papers from the Post-Offices. We shall be glad if our subscribers will advise us of every infringement of this Law, when it interferes with our journal, and we will reward them for their valuable information.

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The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1861. NUMBER 11.

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AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

LETTER NUMBER SEVEN.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Vine Cultivation, Demand for Wine, Etc.

EPERNAY, October 27th, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: Although the cultivation of the vine has generally been well received in California, and has met the success it deserves, there are still many persons kept from planting vineyards by the idea that they could find no outlet for their wine; that there is more made in Europe than can find a market, etc., etc. Such suppositions are not only vicious and without foundation, but as all persons know, who are in the least acquainted with the wine statistics of France, the demand for wine from day to day becomes greater, from day to day its use becomes more general. To confirm what I advance, I will cite but two proofs; they are great and evident in themselves:

The first is, the great change which has taken place since more than twenty years back in the renowned vineyards of France; there, everywhere the quality of the wine has been neglected for the quantity, and each year the grand wines become more and more rare. Even this neglect cannot satisfy the increasing demands. How is this insufficiency remedied? By falsifications which are as injurious to the health as they are infamous. These falsifications, of which each one has at *least heard*, form the second proof. If there was enough wine there would be no falsifications; the business would not pay.

As for the fear, then, that there is more wine made in Europe than can find a market, it is as you see—totally without foundation. Even had this fear a foundation, it would speak but little in favor of a Californian to acknowledge that his intelligence, enterprise and industry cannot supplant that of Europe, at least in his own country.

No one can deny that the vine flourishes as well, and even better, in California than in Europe. It is less liable to accident, to disease; it comes to maturity sooner, and is by far more productive. As for the quality of the grape, it depends wholly on the choice of the planter. Even the necessary varieties of plants can be had, for Col. Haraszthy will receivé, during the months of January and February, some five or six hundred different varieties of Grape-vines. What more do we then want to make our wines the worthy rivals of the very best of France? What we want more is, *intelligence, obsercation,* and *industry*, none of which, I am pleased to say, are missing to the Californian. His intelligence will give him *understanding*, his observation *knowledge*, and his industry *success*.

We should not only look upon the cultivation of the vine in our State as a productive business, but also as a benefit rendered to mankind.

How many each year, fall victims to the use of those infamous falsifications of which I have already spoken! The old use them in their search for strength; the young in their search for pleasure; and both old and young fall victims to their credulity.

This evil will only cease when it is no longer lucrative, and that will only be when the quantity of wine made will equal the demand.

Let us, then, citizens of California, make this step towards the general good of mankind, while in the meantime we are putting into utility one of the richest resources of our beautiful State.

Respectfully, yours,
ARPAD HARASZTHY.

We ask the particular attention of our Vine growers to the valuable letter of our correspondent, from the wine districts of Europe. The *Facts* therein stated, relating to *spurious wines*, are of great moment to the wine interest of California.

As these letters, and extracts from them, of our correspondent, have been more or less copied by the press, and as criticisms have been made relative to the matter of irrigation of the vines, and these alluding to *Col.* Haraszthy as the author, it is right and proper that we should say that our correspondent is a *son* of Col. H., and not Col. H.

Our correspondent has resided in France some years, and traveled among the vineyards, visiting the wine-vaults, and become familiar with the works, and was, at last date, traveling with his father (who has since recently returned and will enrich our State with new and valuable varieties of the vine, as alluded to by the son.)

The remarks of our correspondent relative to the ability of our State to produce the grape and make wine successfuly will be fully proved in a brief time—his remarks are very pertinent to the subject.

Letter from Stanislaus.

Plowing Deep or Shallow?—Triumph of Bluestone—The Borer—Best kinds of Wheat, Etc.

MORLEY'S RANCH, December 8, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: I now after a long pause send you a few broken thoughts and scattered notions of my own in regard to farming. I see in Volume XVI. Number 5, a letter written by Mr. Abraham Clark, on the subject of Wheat-growing. Mr. Editor, I am not disposed to be very quarrelsome with any of my neighbor farmers as to style of plowing and growing Wheat, or any other kinds of produce; on this head I am a strong union man.

I conclude from Mr. Clark's letter that he is an advocate of shallow plowing; here is the rock on which we split. It is an old adage and a true one, if a thing is worth doing at all it is worth well doing; it is quite evident to me that a better crop can be obtained on any piece of land well cultivated, than on the same lands half plowed, provided the season is the same; for instance, will Mr. Clark take five acres of ground, plow *cut and cover*, and that 1½, 2 to 2½ inches deep, and on the same kind of land plow five acres 4 to 8 inches deep, and sow same time with same kind seed, and then if the result is the same I will acknowledge that for the last 40 years I have entertained erroneous notions, and labored under great mistakes. Here let me say to all the advocates of shallow plowing, that if deep plowing is available in New York State, Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio, these being States that I am most familiar with, the same principles hold good in California, and the greater necessity for deep plowing in California, from the fact that this is a country of great drought.

It is a fact that as deep as you pulverize the soil the water will find its way down; the finer the soil is pulverized the longer it will retain moisture; for instance, after the first shower of rain falls in the Fall of the year, please go and examine a piece of land that has never been plowed, and see how deep the water has penetrated, and then take a walk to the piece that has been thoroughly plowed, and it is my opinion you will find the water three times as deep down, as in the first named piece; then please examine the same lands in the months of April and May, and publish your result at what the difference is. Here, let me say to your readers, Mr. Editor, that I have often made the examination, and found that lands deep plowed and finely pulverized retain moisture much the longest. Up in this part of the State we have a great variety of soils. On my farm have some quite sandy, and no subsoil until 3 to 8 feet deep; this produces the best wheat when deep plowed. I have some lands sandy loam, the result is best when deep plowed. A portion of my farm is stiff clay; this is the same result. I am a strong advocate for fallow-plowing, and then in the Fall to plow in seed with a small plow or cultivator; prefer the plow if the work can be done early. I am opposed to plowing in seed too deep when the ground is too wet and cold, and more particularly on stiff clay lands.

I think the first letter ever published in the CALIFORNIA FARMER was from my pen, and you, Mr. Editor, know that I have long been a strong advocate of the use of Bluestone. Here let me say, that most every farmer in this part of the State uses Bluestone on wheat when they sow. Five years ago I was hooted at for contending for the use of it. Farmers that two years ago hooted at the idea of using Bluestone now use it themselves. Its utility is now no longer questioned.

Mr. Editor, will you or some of your readers, through the FARMER, let me know how I can prevent the borer from committing such serious havoc on my fruit trees. They caused me great injury last season; the most of my trees were planted last season, and had no irrigation.

Perhaps you or your readers will not be offended if I should give my opinion as to the best varieties of wheat to grow for quality and flour. My first choice is White Chile, because it makes good flour and will yield the most to the acre, and stands frost good. The Australia is my second choice; this is said by millers to make the best flour, but no great difference; the price is the same at mill. The Sonora wheat in my opinion is not worth sowing; if any man would give me 100 bushels and with it $100 in cash, I should reject the offer. It will not yield more than half as much an acre, is badly affected by the frost, makes poor hay because it has no leaves on the stalks, and is less sweet, and lastly, it makes little and poor flour.

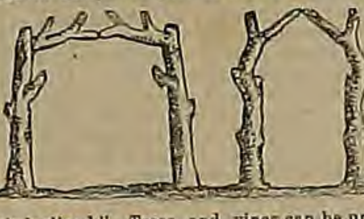
I. D. MORLEY, Stanislaus County.

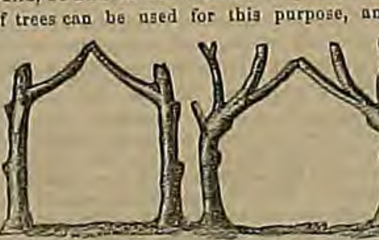
AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

Natural Arches.]

We present below designs for beautifying our gardens and homesteads. Nowhere in the world can be found a climate more congenial, where art can join with nature and make her subservient to man's comfort and happiness; and nowhere on earth is it more easy to labor to beautify home than in our glorious State.

Almost every tree, shrub, and vine is under the control of man, and "just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined." Trees and vines can be united, as here described, by *inarching*, so as to make a far better arch than any skillful carpenter could build, be he ever so tasteful. A greater number of trees can be used for this purpose, and the arches can be made heavy or light, according to the wants or taste of the builder. The Lime, Maple, Elm, Beech, Acacia, Willow, and the Rose can all be used for this purpose. The vine, fruit trees, and almost every species can be used in this country. By bringing the tops together, and halving and binding, in a brief time they will unite and become as one tree, and thence can be pruned to suit the space used, and the taste.





Bulbous Roots.

Now is the time to plant all kinds of Bulbous and Tuberous roots.

The Hyacinth, Narcissus, Tulip, Gladiolus, Anemone, Crown Imperial, and the delicate Snow-Drop—these all should be planted now—especially if they are designed for the ground; they will do later, if for the parlor or conservatory. But, then, the bulbs are now ready, strong and healthy, and if prepared now, they will bloom stronger and give forth a more fragrant breath.

We have been surprised at the few parcels of the Bulbous roots grown in our State. Every garden spot in our city should have more or less of this class of flowers—the earliest, most fragrant, and the most beautiful. The Bulbous tribe are in the *Flora* of our life, what the strawberry is in the *Pomona*, the earliest, the quickest gone, yet the most delicious to the eye and taste.

We have many wealthy citizens, and fine private gardens; these should have their Tulip Shows, and their beds of Hyacinths; their Crocus beds; groups of Lilies, Jonquills, Anemones, and all this delightful class. We are glad they can now be obtained abundantly, and at moderate rates, as will be seen by the card of S. W. Moore, Seedsman, in our columns.

Bluestone the Wheat.

THE value of Bluestone to Wheat has been so well established, that we are surprised to hear of any Grain-grower sowing an acre of Wheat without the application of Bluestone.

The character, quality and value of Wheat, has been much improved within the last two years, by attention to the quality of the Seed sown, and the protection from Smut by means of the Bluestone. Bluestone (Blue-Vitriol) is now made here in quantities, and offered at low rates, as will be seen by reference to the Card of Messrs. Redington & Co., to whom we refer purchasers.

THE FARM AND PLANTATION MILL.—Every Farmer, every Stock-raiser, who uses his own grain for stock, or who is at all distant from a grist mill, should have one of the famous mills. A large farmer will save the cost of it in one year, aside from the convenience of grinding his own grist and saving the toll. These mills are for sale at the warehouse of Messrs. Greene, Heath & Allen, on Front street, near Jackson. They are the best mills known.

The Examination and Exhibition of the Collegiate Institute.

ED. FARMER: You requested me to attend the closing exercises of the Term, of this educational establishment, and I will, as briefly as I can, jot down my observations.

Benicia has long been celebrated for its schools. It is situated upon the great artery of travel; is, nevertheless, quiet, and celebrated for the salubrity and healthfulness of its climate.

The Collegiate Institute is situated upon the hills back of the town—the buildings are large, well ventilated, and are surrounded by handsome play grounds.

The Faculty of this Institute is headed by Mr. C. J. Flatt, who superintends the department of Mathematics, and Natural Sciences. Mr. Abbott is Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, and one of your contributors, Mr. Sarles, is Professor of Music and Elocution.

I attended the examination of the classes in Physical Geography, Geology, Physiology, Geometry, and Higher Algebra. These were examined by the Principal, but different persons throughout the audience were frequently called upon to propose questions to the classes.

In Physical Geography the causes of the open Polar Sea, of oceanic currents, of the constant and periodical winds, and of earthquakes and volcanic phenomena, were well explained.

In Geology, I was glad to see that the class was acquainted, not only with the glittering generalities, but with the technology of the subject. The pupils in Physiology illustrated in different ways the great necessity of the more general introduction of this subject into our system of Education. They pointed out the calamitous results of bad ventilation, want of cleanliness, tight dressing, continual dosing with medicines, etc. They also explained how they would stay the bleeding of an artery until the arrival of a physician, and the antidotes and best methods of treating the vegetable and mineral poisons. To me this was a most interesting class. The examination in Geometry was certainly "on the square," as the pupils were required to ennunciate all the propositions, and the audience was called upon to name any particular number, which they were required to demonstrate. Your correspondent never considered himself *au fait* in the abstrusities of Higher Algebra; he must therefore confess that his mind not quite find its way through the tangle of the binomial theorem, indeterminate co-efficients, logarithmic series, etc., but the young gentlemen of the class certainly did untangle the skeins and show us how the logarithmic tables are formed, and when required by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge to find the logarithms of 5 and 13, did it at short notice, and verified their work by the table.

I also attended the examination of classes in Arithmetic, Algebra, Universal History, and the various classes in Latin, under the charge of Mr. Abbott.

The classes in Arithmetic showed not only a readiness in working examples, but also in explaining them, and the principles involved in their solution. The audience selected the examples, and proposed others not found in the text book. I noticed the same thoroughness and indifference as to which of the principles were selected for explanation, in the class in Algebra. The department of Universal History studied during the session was the middle ages. The class rapidly sketched an outline of the principal events, and then treated each in its turn more fully, giving with great readiness, dates, the names, and characters of the actors in the different epochs, their causes, and effect on civilization.

The method of examination brought to mind Carlyle's definition of history, "philosophy teaching by example." In the different classes in Latin the selections for reading were made by the Rev. Dr. Woodbridge. The readiness of one little fellow, in particular, James McCabe, both in reading and writing the exercises, induced me to inquire his name. In the examination of the first class, which had finished the orations of Cicero against Cataline, I noticed not only an accurate rendering of the text and familiarity with the grammar, but also a good acquaintance with Roman History. The examination in the Classics convinced me that the people of California need only to be persuaded to allow their children sufficient time, to give them an education equal to that of any of the boasted colleges of the East; but while the age of the graduates there is from twenty-two to twenty-five, pupils are expected in California to finish their studies before they arrive at the age of twenty.

The part-singing by the school charmingly concluded the exercises on Tuesday. The four parts were well sustained, and the lights and shadows of the music were beautifully managed. No accompaniment was used, so that the singing was severely tested.

On Wednesday afternoon, a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the main hall, to hear the reading of the papers, etc. The essay on Astronomy was the fine composition of Wm. M. Goodyear, and was eloquently read. The essay on Architecture, by C. C. Rueger, was an admirably written paper, and was gracefully delivered. A debate between R. G. Parks and James Lamont was very spirited and interesting. The dialogue between some thirty little boys pleasingly enlivened the exercises. The characters represented by George Stone, Willie Van Pelt, and B. Horr, deserve particular mention. The reading of the "School Boys' Journal," by J. Hull and F. Weinmann, and the "Young America," by James Stevens and Samuel Allkire, finished the programme for the afternoon.

PROGRAMME OF EXERCISES, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

1. Debate—"Resolved, That a nation is justified in rising against its rulers," { Affim, Geo. Lamont / Neg. Robert Moore
2. Dialogue—The Soft Answer..Hook, Coombs, and Saxton
3. Piano Solo—L'Hirondelle et la Prisonnier..F. Weinman
4. Essay on Law..........................JOHN Q. ADAMS
5. We'll Never Give Up Dixie..........................
6. Declamation—The Poet's Trouble............H. Williams
7. Declamation—Mary O'Connor..............M. Stevenson
8. Piano Solo—1 Ernani—2 Golden Bells........C. C. Ruger
9. Dialogue—From Norval...Stevenson, Parks and Lamont
10. Essay—Liberty..........................W. B. Haskell
11. Song—The Star Spangled Banner..........................
12. Declamation—The Veteran and General Scott..M. Osborn
13. Dialogue—The Deacon's Philsophy..........................
    W. Allkire, F. Canisales, and Wm. Cameron
14. Piano Solos—Study for the left hand, by Strakosch—....
    The Last Rose of Summer..........Wm. Goodyear
15. Presentation of Diploma.........By Hon. B. C. Whitman
16. Hurrah for Our Union..........................

The debate attracted much attention, and the arguments were well written, and read with an energy that won considerable applause. The essay on law, by John Q. Adams, was a fine production. I am sure that this young man will make his mark in the world.

The essay on Liberty, by Wm. B. Haskell, deserves more than the passing comment I am obliged to give. The principles he so eloquently enlarged upon should be felt by every educated American. I observed throughout the examination that this young gentleman appeared to unusual advantage. I trust he will adhere as enthusiastically to the practice of the principles of his essay as to his theory. The acting was excellent. In the "Soft Answer," the character of the lawyer and his angry client were very amusing. The scene from "Norval" received the heartiest applause of the audience, who appreciated likewise the comicality of Samuel Allkire's representation of a Yankee Deacon. The declamation of "Mary O'Connor" brought tears to many an eye. The "Veteran and General Scott," and the "Poet's Trouble" were both well done. The music I enjoyed very much—the touch, expression, and time of the young gentlemen were almost perfect. It is rare to find boys able to play so well. The national songs, touching, as they did, the popular feeling, aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

The quiet, scholarly, and well-timed address of the Hon. B. C. Whitman, to the graduate Wm. B. Haskell, closed the very successful exhibition. I take this occasion to thank the Principal for his hospitality, and to wish him the success that his patient and persevering efforts in the cause of Education deserve.

H. S.

Increased Value of Coarse Wool.

The demand for common grades of Wool, the last few months, in the Eastern States, has caused a great advance in the price; so much so as to have given large profits to those who shipped their wool on their own account.

We have all along urged this measure upon the wool-growers of our State, and have referred them to those prominent houses, which, for moderate commissions and advances, at New York interest, would have saved them large sums, and we are glad to know that those who availed themselves of such opportunities have done well.

We have a letter from Boston, of recent date, which shows the true condition and profitable results of the shipments of California wool and the quick demand and sale of all parcels sent there, at prices ranging from one hundred to one and fifty per cent profit over the value of such wools here at time of shipment. Common wools, long wools, Lustrous wools, if free from bur, must always be a source of profit to the growers, for they will always be in demand here, at our own manufactories, and the demand will always be on the increase, both here and abroad; the article of wool must always pay:

BOSTON, Oct., 28th, 1861.

DEAR SIR: My father, in Philadelphia, requests me to write you relative to our wool market. California wool is usually classified into six grades, No. 1 to No. 6, but recently the demand has been so active as to warrant the saving of time and expense of grading, and invoices have been sold, "as they are"—indeed, in many cases the wool has been sold to arrive. When graded, the burry wool is kept separate. The latest sales I have to report was made in New York—650 bales—regular marks at prices varying at 16 @ 35c, mostly cash; 116 bales, 36c.—cash and 6 months; 437 bales, to arrive, as it was, with all faults except sea damage, at 27c. I shall be very glad to receive a consignment from you, and will use every effort to report satisfactory sales.

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PACIFIC METHODIST COLLEGE.—We have received the pamphlet of this Insitution, which contains the Officers of the College (the Faculty and Board of Trustees,) with the rules and regulations, course of study, rates of tuition, and the addresses on Education by Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald. This College is professedly a religious institution, and the aim of the Faculty is to make it prominently Religious. The Institute have a fine large college and extensive grounds, and intend to beautify the college and make it one of the best in the State.

The Crops.

We find an article under the above caption in the N. Y. Tribune of the last of October, which we copy, as follows: Last year, in the face of an unexampled harvest, prices of breadstuffs in this country remained high, and such quantities as were within tolerably easy reach of the seaboard found a ready market all throughout the season. True, there remained at the opening of this Spring, in spite of the enormous exports, a large surplus from the old crop, in many districts of country amountingsto one-half of the yield; but in ordinary times the superfluous stores would have been fabulously great. England had in 1860, perhaps, the most deplorably bad harvest ever known, certainly the worst of the past fifty years. Her usual importation of foreign grain for actual home consumption, beyond what she can possibly raise with all the aids of modern agricultural science, is about 40,000,000 of bushels; but from September 1, 1860, to August 31, 1861, they amounted to the enormous sum of 84,000,000 bushels, or about three bushels for every inhabitant of Great Britain. For this supply of the staff of life she has exported gold, or its equivalent, to the amount of $60,000,000 or $80,000,000 of which nearly or quite $50,000,000 have come to this country. Since the first of January our exports of breadstuffs have been at about the rate of $2,000,000 worth a week; they sometimes reaching as high as $3,000,000, and sometimes falling a trifle short. Meanwhile we are importing not more than one-third of our usual quantity of foreign wares and merchandise, and the to us anomalous state of things has arrived, of an uninterrupted accumulation of wealth in the midst of an extensive internecine war. We are now upon the threshold of 1862, and what are the prospects of our farmers? Our Wheat crop, taking the whole country through, is good; perhaps quite up to the average; the Oat harvest has been fine; and the Indian-Corn crop wonderfully so. Supposing that our usual aggregate crop of Indian Corn is 900,000,000 bushels, we could not have harvested less than 1,100,000,000 bushels in 1860, and must have at least 1,000,000,000 in 1861. That a considerable portion of this is in the rebellious States and hence cut off from the great markets of Europe, is true; but the South was never an exporter to a tithe of the extent of the North, and all that she has raised will be wanted to feed the vast armies she has levied for her traitorous war upon the General Government. To the loyal farmers of the North, then, the profit of foreign orders will accrue, and it is well worth our while to estimate how large they are likely to be. The latest accounts from abroad, through The Mark Lane Express, show a probable deficiency in Great Britain of at least 64,000,000 bushels of grain; and English grain-buyers are exhorted to put their orders into the markets of the world at the earliest opportunity, else it will be too late, and the British working classes will be subjected to the terrible possibilities of a famine. In France, now that concealment is rendered impossible from the receipt of immense orders for breadstuffs in this market, the most deplorable condition of things is manifested. The crops have been so very short that there are grave apprehensions of famine, and the peasants and *ouvriers*, always half-starved, are now in far worse than their usual plight. With a prescience and good sense that the English Government would have done well to imitate, the French authorities have taken the matter into their own hands, and, through special agents and the usual official channels, ordered immense quantities of food at such prices as to shut English buyers out of the European grain markets, at least for the present. France, it is said, will require an importation of 80,000,000 bushels; a quantity which, as The Mark Lane Express truly observes, "is enormous for a country which has, for the last two or three years, been an exporter of wheat and flour." This, with the prospective requirements of the English market, will amount to *nine thousand cargoes* of 16,000 bushels each, "an unheard-of and impossible quantity, if we are to judge of the present exporting power of the neighboring nations by the past. Such, however, is the present state of the two countries, without taking into account Spain, Belgium, and Holland; which will all be buyers, as well as France and England."

Under this wonderful state of circumstances, why should not the farmers of the loyal North be of good cheer, and use every exertion to save their crops in good condition, and get them to market? With all this foreign demand, however, there is no chance, it seems to us, for wheat to rise to a very unusual and exorbitant price; but on the other hand, there is no likelihood of its abating any from its present value.

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Respect the Earth-Worm.

Farmers are generally aware that the earth-worm luxuriates in rich soil, but they are not disposed to give him any credit for contributing to its fertility. But the Creator is wiser than they, and He gives the farmer efficient helpers under ground, who do him good service without pay in money or even in thanks. One of the foreign quarterlies gives an account of the labor done by this busy engineer:

The ground is almost alive with the common earth-worm. Wherever mold is turned up, there these sappers and miners are turned up with it. They are, indeed, nature's plowmen. They bore the stubborn soil in every direction, and render it pervious to air, rain, and the fibers of plants. Without these auxiliaries, "the farmer," says Gilbert White, "would find that his land would become cold, hard-bound and sterile." The green mantle of vegetation which covers the earth is dependent upon the worms which burrow in the bowels of it. What conveys a more definite idea of the magnitude of their operations, they are perpetually replenishing the upper soil, and covering, with soft and fine material, a crust which before was close and ungenial. They swallow a quantity of earth with their food, and having extracted the nutriment, they eject the remainder at the outlet of their holes. This refuse forms the worm-casts, which are the annoyance of the gardener, who might be reconciled to them if he was aware that the depositors save him a hundred times more labor than they cause. Mr. Charles Darwin has shown that in thirteen years, a field of pasture was covered to a depth of three inches and a half, with the mold discharged from their intestines, and in another case, the layer that they had accumulated in eighty years, was from twelve to fourteen inches thick. They therefore play a most important part in the economy of vegetation, and we see why they teem throughout the surface of the globe.

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Harness Blacking.—Take isinglass ¼ ounce, indigo in fine powder ¼ ounce, soft soap 4 ounces, glue 5 ounces, logwood 4 ounces, vinegar 2 pints, ground black ½ ounce, bees-wax 1 ounce. Infuse the logwood in vinegar for some time with gentle heat, and when the color is well extracted strain the liquid and add the other ingredients to it; boil until the glue is dissolved, then put it into stoneware or glass jars. This blacking will be found very convenient for the harness of artillery and other army horses.

Treatment of Ship Timber—Ventilation.

The density of timber is a very good index of its strength and durability. Timber varies in its specific gravity according to the nature of the soil upon which it grows and the climate in which it is reared. The most dense timber grows in dry tropical climates. Teak, *lignum vitæ*, ebony and mahogany—the very hardest woods used in the arts—are the products of the tropical regions. Many persons entertain the erroneous notion, that the strongest timber grows in the coldest climates. In selecting oak trees for shipbuilding great practical skill is requisite to judge of their age. Those which have attained to their full growth have their heartwood of the same density and strength throughout; those which are overgrown and those which have not come to maturity, are not of uniform density. The age at which an oak attains to maturity is supposed to be from eighty to one hundred years. This depends in a great measure, however, upon the nature of the soil upon which it grows. If it is moist and porous it matures faster, and the timber is inferior in proportion. "Soon ripe, soon rotten," is an old and true adage applied to the vegetable world generally.

One great defect of timber is its liability to rot. The principal expense connected with shipbuilding is not for the purchase of raw materials, but for the shaping, arranging and fitting them together. It is not only very provoking, therefore, but very expensive to witness a noble ship, constructed upon the most approved model, and at great cost, rendered almost useless in a few months by the growth of a fungus in the timbers termed *dry rot.* This has occurred to a great many war ships—the very class which costs most to build. Great attention, therefore, should be directed to the preservation of such vessels from dry rot.

In the late edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" Mr. Robert Murray treats this subject in a very instructive manner. He states that the various processes for preserving timber by the absorption of metallic salts, have more or less failed in practice, and are now very generally abandoned. Timber prepared with creosote, he states, resists the attack of marine worms and insects, but the strong odor which it imparts to timber, makes it objectionable for ship building. Salt, with which some timber is treated, attracts much moisture, and is destructive to bolts and other iron fastenings. Empyreumatic oils render timber impervious to moisture, and they tend to prevent iron fastenings from rusting, but they are very inflammable and therefore dangerous. In some government dock yards oak timber is submerged in shallow salt water among the mud from ten to twenty years. This treatment preserves it very perfectly from subsequent rot, but it is very expensive.

There are thus serious objections to mostly all the chemical processes which have been proposed and tried for treating ship timber, and Mr. Murray sums up the most practical and best systems in two words, "seasoning" and "ventilation."

The timber must be thoroughly seasoned and dried on shore, and after being made into a ship it must be properly ventilated. The closely packed timbers and the double planking of war vessels render it almost impossible to ventilate their timbers. This is the reason why so many frigates require frequent repairs and renewal of their timbers.

Mr. Murray states that merchant ships built of inferior timber and in a hurried manner by what are called "slop builders" are known to resist the ravages of dry rot much better than the expensively and elaborately constructed ships of her Majesty's dockyards; nay, more, these same ships, even when constructed entirely of green timber will last longer than a government ship built with the best seasoned oak."

This is exceedingly important information. The greater durability of the timber of merchant ships is attributed to the spaces left between the timbers and the planking by which ventilation is promoted. To secure the greater durability of war vessels, it is suggested that spaces be left between the timbers, and that currents of dry air be maintained through these spaces and between the planking. On all wooden steam ships perfect ventilation among the timbers can easily be maintained by a small blower worked by the engine, producing currents. Of course the hull will require to be constructed with united channels between the timbers to secure this object.

The new gunboats which have lately been built for our navy have spaces left between the ribs, thus securing a proper arrangement for the ventilation of their timbers. We have heard complaints made against these vessels to the effect that their hulls were not of sufficient strength, the timbers and planking not being a packed mass. The fact is, the British gunboats that were built hurriedly in the old way for the Crimean war—and which soon became useless from rot—afforded a useful lesson to our naval architects, and they have wisely profited by it.

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A Substitute for Lead Pipe.—It is a well substantiated fact that lead pipe, when used for conducting water for drinking and culinary purposes, is highly deleterious to health. It has therefore been for many years a desideratum with scientific men to procure an article which should obviate this difficulty. One of the best, and a successful invention for this purpose, is an article patented by Charles McBurney, Esq., and manufactured by the Boston Belting Company. A specimen of this pipe, that has been in constant use and buried under ground for three years, shows no symptom of decay. Extreme degrees of heat and cold do not affect it; water may remain frozen in it for any length of time without injury to it, and it can only be destroyed by the direct application of fire. There is nothing injurious in any of the materials of which it is composed; indeed, it could be eaten without in the least affecting the system. It is made of any size, and furnished at a remarkably low rate, and possessing so many desirable qualities, is certainly a pipe that commends itself, and must come into very general use.—[Scientific American.

The West Highland Cattle.—A visitor at the New Brunswick Agricultural Exhibition writes as follows in regard to a specimen of the West Highland cattle which he saw there: At the recent provincial Exhibition at Sussex Vale, we got our first view of a living specimen of a breed of cattle just the antipodes of the Short Horns, in many of their leading characteristics. We recognized it instantly as a West Highlander, from its resemblance to the illustrations given in the books. Rather small, long horns, turning upwards at the points, short, muscular limbs, a *very shaggy* coat, with a ridge of coarse hair on the neck, almost a mane. Hardy, beyond all other British breeds; thrifty, subsisting on the coarsest fare, and yielding beef which commands a higher price than all others, we have often wondered why some of our enterprising farmers have not before now introduced the breed into Maine.

It is stated in L'Invention that an establishment has recently been erected in the plain of Gennevilliers at which a windmill is employed to compress air into large iron reservoirs similar to steam boilers, and then this air is used to work engines for driving machinery. The power of the wind is thus stored up to be used as wanted, and is brought under the most perfect control.

The Size of Farms.

Our old correspondent Agricola writes the following on this subject to the Petaluma Journal, being in reply to articles published in that paper. He says:

I perceive that "Agriculture's" No. 10 is devoted to the advocacy of large farms over small ones. It would have been proper, preparatory to this discussion, to settle this question, namely: How many acres of tillable land, for the most profitable cultivation, come within the power and capacity, mainly, of one man or family? I maintain that under our peculiar circumstances, fewer acres can be profitably tilled here than in alternating climates. In the clay soils which may be said to prevail here, the only time for plowing is in November before the ground becomes too wet, and after it dries off in the spring. Sometimes, as was the case last year, the early or fall rains remit, the December or winter rains making it too wet, thus requiring all the plowing to be done at the drying up. The high price of timber in the valleys for building and inclosures, is another draw-back. To make a farm here requires cash or credit for the following purposes, namely, land and timber to inclose, dwelling and other indispensable houses, team, tools and seed. But few who came here to live by farming, have had enough, after paying expenses of the passage by water or overland, to buy what land is necessary for immediate productive farming. A few have had money enough to do this, bringing it with them from the East, or making it in the mines. Some of these have invested their money in too much land, making hard labor indispensable, and they have failed. But those who have invested according to their personal ability to improve have not thus failed. Those who had not cash to invest, necessarily contracted debt for land and appliances at a high rate, though with good prospect from the high price of produce, soon to pay off their debts, but the price of produce suddenly coming down far below correspondence with the prices of investment, we need not wonder that mortgages and failure should be the result. The Government, by the pre-emption laws, assumes that one hundred and sixty acres is the amount adapted to the purposes of the family homestead. But this amount of tillable land here or in the prairies of Illinois is more than can be tilled or managed profitably without a good deal of hired help, and it is questionable if much of the failure here has not resulted from the attempt to inclose and care for too much. Fifty acres will allow ten for orchard, twenty-five for grain, beets, etc., and leave fifteen for pasture. But when good arable land under tillage will yield from five to ten times more food for cattle than by pasturage, the demand by an increasing population will thus enhance its productiveness and confine pastoral pursuits to the hills and mountains. Farms of this size (fifty acres), cultivated by an intelligent, reading yeomanry, would be promotive of the interests of society, of government and of true democracy, beyond any system of large farming pursued in England, the Southern States or here. And although the Dixie aristocracy might depreciatingly denominate us "small-fisted," yet our position will be approved by all who are influenced by "good will to men," or who reject the right of any to oppress *jure divino* or otherwise.

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Wines Should be Made without Sugar.

Dr. Flagg, of Cincinnati, well known for his connection with Nicholas Longworth in the extensive production of native wines, makes the following protest against recipes for sugared wines: It is not by mashing up sour, wild, unripe grapes with water, sugar and whisky, that our farmers are to become wine-growers, however well the mixture may please the palates of unsophisticated women and children, and hard werking men, whose olfactories never knew any other wine than Madeira of American manufacture. Tell them that good wine is never made of sugar in any part of the world, and that to weaken with water, or strengthen with spirits is downright wickedness! The grapes must be fully ripe, dropping off ripe, and to render them so the vines must grow on stakes or very low trellises. The expressed juice must then be put into clean "wine green" casks, and cared for very much in the same way good cider is managed. This done faithfully, and the product will be wine that will not ferment over again in the stomach, deranging the livers and muddling the brains.

All tricks of adulteration and debasement our people will take to naturally enough by mere virtue of their nationality, and without being told. After they shall have learned how to make good, pure wine, then they may, for home use, make a cheap beverage in the following way. Into a large cask fling the cheese from the winepress, after all the juice is extracted, or else well mashed wild grapes of good flavor till the cask is half or two-thirds full; then fill up with water and add one pound of sugar to the gallon of water; let the fermentation begin and complete its work in the cask, and then draw off the clear wine and put away in as cold a cellar as you have, and keep it well filled and closed up. Drink it within the year.

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Sacking Grain Repudiated.—The farmers of Santa Clara county held a meeting Nov. 22d, at San Jose, to consider the propriety of sacking up their grain for the wheat market in future. They desire to unite all the farmers of the State with them in a purpose to hereafter deliver all grain *in bulk.* The meeting resolved, "That the present system of marketing the grain produce of this State by the use of sacks, is a grievous and oppressive task on the labor of the farmer, with only a partial corresponding benefit to others, and that benefit falling into the lap of those whose legitimate profits should arise from the sale or manufacture of the produce alone, and not from that which contains it; and for these, and other reasons, such system ought immediately to be abolished." An adjourned meeting of the farmers on the 12th inst, to further consider the subject, the Mercury says proved a failure. The were but few present, and no action was taken. The farmers are anxious to rid themselves of this tax, but lack confidence in themselves to accomplish anything in that direction; hence their failure to come out. They should not give it up so, but persevere.

Coffee.—The Polynesian of November 16th says the coffee crop of the Sandwich Islands promises to pay well this year. Over 30,000 pounds have already been shipped to Honolulu, and the picking season is but just begun. The coffee comes mostly from young trees, whose first yield it is, and which have not yet been affected by the blight. As there is plenty of land to vary the plantations, the natives feel encouraged to plant, and by having a succession of young crops, in a measure stave off the evil of the blight, which fastens principally on the older plantations.

An Illinois Farm.—The largest farm in Illinois is that of Isaac Funk, who resides near Bloomington, M'Lean county. The total number of acres occupied and owned by him is 39,000—one farm of 27,000 acres, said to be worth $30 per acre, and three pasture fields containing, respectively, 8000, 3000 and 1000 acres. His great crop is corn, all of which he consumes at home, and is thus able to market about $70,000 worth of cattle per year at New York. His stock on hand of horses, mules, hogs, and fat cattle is said to be worth $1,000,000.

How a Poor Boy Got Rich.

Mr. Jacob Strawn, of Illinois, has earned the reputation of being the "largest farmer of the West." Twenty-seven years ago he settled in Illinois, a poor man. His possessions were small at first, but continued to increase each year, until he had reduced over 30,000 acres of land to a state of cultivation. He has one farm of 7,800 acres, and another of 10,000. He has usually employed some 200 to 300 men, and a large number of horses. Every year, until quite recently, he stalled from 5,000 to 6,000 head of cattle, and kept other live stock in proportionate numbers. In this twenty-seven years he has made a fortune of over a million of dollars, and is still hale and hearty to enjoy it. He has one corn-field, in Morgan county, some six miles long. Lately he has not been farming so much, having converted some of his real estate into cash. He writes the following items of advice to farmers, in the Chicago *Press:*

When you wake up, do not roll over, but roll out. It will give you time to ditch all your sloughs, break them up, harrow them, and sow them with timothy and red clover. One bushel of clover to ten bushels of timothy is sufficient.

Make your fence high, tight, and strong, so that it will keep cattle and pigs out. If you have brush, make your lots secure, and keep your hogs from the cattle; for if the corn is clean, they will eat it better than if it is not.

Be sure to get your hands to bed by seven o'clock. They will rise early by the force of circumstances.

Pay a hand—if he is a poor hand—all you promise him. If he is a good hand, pay him a little more; it will encourage him to do still better.

Always feed your hands as well as yourself; for the laboring men are the bone and sinew of the world, and ought to be well treated.

I am satisfied that getting up early, industry, and regular habits, are the best medicines ever prescribed for health.

When it comes rainy, bad weather, so that you cannot work out of doors, cut and split your wood. Make your tracks, when it rains hard, cleaning your stables, or fixing something which you would have to stop the plow for and fix in good weather. Make your time count, fixing your fences or a gate that is off the hinges, or weather-boarding your barn where the wind has blown off the siding, or patching the roof of your house or barn.

Study your interests closely, and don't spend any time in electing Presidents, Senators, or other small officers; or talk of hard times while spending your time in town, whittling away on store boxes, etc. Take your time and make your calculations. Don't do things in a hurry, but do them at the right time; and keep your mind as well as your body employed.

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Substitutes for Indigo.—Owing to the scarcity and high prices of indigo and the great demand for dying fast blue woolen cloth and flannel, a cotemporary states that the woolen dyers in Hampden county, Mass., are buying up carrot tops from the farmers, paying at the rate of twelve or fifteen dollars per acre, and using them for dying blue. Carrot tops yield a species of indigo, the same as wood, and they are used in what is called the "pastel-vat." The color obtained from them is as durable, we think, as that of indigo, but it requires a great quantity of them to yield a small amount of coloring matter. It appears to us that chemists will find what are called "the refuse products of petroleum oils," good subjects for experiments to obtain a rich coloring substitute for indigo. Scarlet, red, crimson, drab, green and blue colors have been obtained from compounds of the aniline, but these are not fast colors. What is wanted is some discovery to render aniline-blue a permanent color, and when it is well known that, according to Dumas, a radical salt of indigo is *anyle,* which is composed of $C_{16}\ H_5\ N$, the manufacture of indigo from coal tar is not a hypothetical proposition.—[Scientific American.

Affairs in Arizona.—Since the disgraceful surrender of Major Lynde in Arizona, to an inferior force of volunteer troops, another disgrace has happened to the United States troops in that country. Captain J. W. Moore, of the United States dragoons, with a force of infantry and cavalry numbering 300, and with two pieces of cannon, after burning Forts Buchanan and Breckinridge and a fine mill at Tucson, and hearing of Lynde's shameful surrender, abandoned his artillery and the people under his charge, mounted his infantry on mules and ran away from Baylor's force, taking refuge in the town of Sante Fe. Since then Baylor has issued a proclamation declaring Arizona under martial law and himself Governor of the same in the name of the rebel Confederacy.

The Prices of Wool.—The market for the coarser kinds of this article is exceedingly active owing to the large consumption for the manufacture of army clothing. Its price at present is at least three-fifths higher than at the same period last year. Wool being dull in England, large orders have recently been sent there for shipments, and we shall not, perhaps, long see the present prices sustained. Woolen mills in Philadelphia and environs are working almost entirely upon Government account. Indigo is another article that has much risen lately in prices, owing to the heavy demand for dyeing blue army clothing.—[Philadelphia paper.

Killed, Wounded, and Prisoners.—The New York Herald, of Nov. 12th, has a carefully compiled exhibit of the killed, wounded, and prisoners on both sides during the war. From this it appears that the Union men have gained 47 battles; the rebels 32. The Union armies had 1,327 killed, 2,962 wounded, and 4,691 taken prisoners. The rebels had 2,474 killed, 6,786 wounded, and 2,899 taken prisoners. Total of killed, wounded and prisoners on the Union side—8,980. Total of killed, wounded and prisoners on the rebel side—12,159.

Camels.—The camels are now in use over in Washoe, packing salt from Walker's Lake to Virginia City. They carry six hundred pounds each, and it is worth seven dollars per hundred. The salt is used in the chemical process of separating metals, and as it costs nothing at Walker's Lake, the owners of the camel train are making a very nice speculation in the packing business.

M. Leroux, a Frenchman, has invented a feed-bag for horses, which is ventilated in front so as to allow the dust of the grain to escape, and the horse to breathe freely. The bag is hung by an elastic band, so that it rises as the weight of the grain diminishes, and constantly presents the feed to the lips of the horse.

Flax Cotton Calico.—The Providence Journal says: We have latterly seen a specimen of prints made from a mixture of 25 per cent cotton, and 75 per cent flax. It shows to decided advantage in texture, color, and general appearance by the side of the cloth made wholly of cotton. The raw material can be afforded at seven cents a pound.

The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel makes joyful mention of the fact that the old spectacle of cart loads of sound potatoes in the market has again appeared in that town, and the potato disease has disappeared.

Prolificness of the Rabbit.—It is said the wild rabbit will breed eleven times in a year, and bring generally eight young ones each time; at this rate in four years a couple of rabbits would produce 1,800,000.

How Sacramento was Flooded.

A Sacramento paper makes the following record of the particular causes of the Flooding of that city on the 9th inst.

About a mile or so below Brighton, and some three or more from the city, is the mouth of the slough, which formerly discharged large quantities of water, when the river was full, past the Fort, thence into the Sacramento through the sloughs below Sutterville. When the city levees were built, the mouth of this slough was closed. The water opened it in 1851; it was again closed in 1853, and from that date withstood all the floods since until last Monday. But the water rose so high as to run over the top of the levee at that point, and eventually cut most of it away, again opening the mouth of the old slough. The only water from the American, which is now running past the eastern limits of the city, comes through this slough. The bank of the river, from that point to the eastern boundary of the city, at Thirty-first street, is high, and rarely overflows, except at a few depressions. Through the garden and ranch of Smith, the levee was probably never over two feet high, and as no work has been done on it, since 1853, except by individuals, it is now considerably lower than when first built. Over this levee the high tide on Monday flowed, for probably a mile and a half. There is another slough near the Tivoli House, which opened in 1852, was closed in the winter of 1853, which, we understand, stood the high freshet.

All the points of which we have been speaking, it should be borne in mind, are outside of the city limits, and really beyond its municipal control. We have before stated that the water which rushed out at Brighton with such force, did not flow towards the city; it passed down east and south of Poverty ridge. But that which came in at the mouth of the Fort slough, and that which ran over the levee at and this side of Smith's, flowed directly towards the city until it reached the levee at Thirty-first street; it followed down the levee southward until the railroad embankment was met. As that had been, contrary to law and prudence, made solid, and as it was fully as high as the levee, the water was forced over the top of the latter and into the city, where it was dammed in by the R street levee. Sacramento was thus converted into an immense reservoir, and so remained with her inhabitants afloat in it until breeches were effected through that levee. We have expressed the opinion that the filling up by a solid embankment the space required by ordinance to be left open under the railroad, and was so left when the railroad was first built, was the cause of the inundation.

A prominent citizen, who resides near the point where the water first struck the railroad, and who saw it when it first began to tumble over the levee into the city, declares that, in his judgment, if the trestle work, first built by the Railroad Company, as the law directed, had been permitted to stand, the flood would have passed the city, and left it not only unharmed, but a large majority of her citizens would not have been aware that such a body of water was passing in the rear of the corporate limits. A little water might have made its way into the city where the levee had been cut down for road purposes, but not enough to attract attention. The responsibility of this distressing and destructive overflow is, therefore, fairly chargeable to the selfishness of the railroad managers, and the neglect of the city authorities to force them to comply with the law The fact that the trestle work had been taken away, and earth substituted, because cheaper and more durable than wood, was presented to the Court some two years since; the authorities have notified the agents of the company to restore the trestle work, but neglected to enforce their instructions by legal proceedings. People often spoke of the danger, but as Sacramento has so long escaped, the subject was permitted to rest until the supreme folly and wickedness of the act of closing the opening has been demonstrated at a cost of more than a million of dollars, and an amount of suffering which no one can estimate.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 64 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Dec. 6, 1861

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California.

FOOD.

THEY eat food of various kinds, and many of them which to us are not considered food, such as roots and fruits (bitter or insipid), worms, spiders, grasshoppers, and other insects; snakes, wild-cats, and lions, and even to their dry hides and skins. A dog is as highly esteemed by them to eat as a kid with us. They never eat human flesh, and even abstain from eating the *tejon* (badger), from its fancied resemblance to man.

For their food they use things truly strange. In the time of the pitahayas fruits, they eat till they can eat no more; the seeds of which being indigestible, pass through them, when, with incredible patience, these miserable creatures pick out the seeds, which are very small, and toast, pound and finally reduce them to powder and put away as food for the winter or scarce season. Some Spaniards have called this operation, "burlesco (burlesque) of the second crops."

The savages who inhabit some of the more northern parts of the peninsula, have preserved a secret which till now remained unknown to common mortals. They attach a piece of the hardest sun-dried flesh they can procure, to the end of a strong cord, and swallow the meat after chewing it some, leaving the ends of the cord out of the mouth. After two or three minutes, they will draw the meat up and re-chew it, and repeat this operation until the meat is entirely masticated and swallowed, when the cord is drawn out. And, very strangely, no one, to my knowledge, has ever heard of any of them being suffocated in this process. Often when they are going to perform this operation, many get together, when eight or ten persons forming a circle, one of them will take the cord and meat and chew it, then hand it from one to the other, each repeating the mastication with great gusto until it is finally consumed. Many of the Jesuits and other Spaniards would not credit the truth of this ceremony and practice until they had seen it with their own eyes. The civilized Indians have, however, abandoned this practice, but only after being closely watched and prohibited by the Jesuits.

In their food they use no kind of condiments. They eat fresh meat often entirely raw, or dried in the sun, or half roasted, or often more properly when burnt. The insects and seeds they use are generally toasted and ground before eating; for drink, they use nothing else but common water.

[Honey-dew (or what the Jesuits call manna) also falls on the leaves and twigs of trees, in April, May, and June, and is greatly sought after by the Indians south of Loretto. It is also a favorite food of all the Alta California State tribes where it occurs.—A. S. T.]

OF THEIR HABITATIONS, DRESS, ORNAMENTS, AND MOVEABLES.

Each tribe, composed of various families of the same kindred, inhabit, ordinarily, some place near a spring. And there all live without any other covering but the sky, nor any other bed than the ground. When the sun is very hot, they get under the trees, and when the weather is cold, they retire into caves of their vicinity. Some of them make a cabin or bower (of leaves of plants, etc.), others dig out excavations in the earth of two or three feet deep, while a generality of them make a circle of stones, five feet in diameter and two feet high, within which each family will live without any covering from the sky. The Missionaries had the greatest difficulty to make them live in covered houses, as they said they would either sicken or be suffocated by the confined air. But after they became accustomed to covered buildings, they liked them much better than their old way. At their own habitations they always get near the fire; every time they awake, they run to the fire to warm themselves. The men have no other dress than their natural skin; and so little sense of shame have they on this point, that they always ridiculed the Spaniards for being clothed, and which feeling occasioned the Missionaries much mortification and difficulty to know how to overcome. The first neophytes they induced to put on clothes excited the greatest ridicule among their tribes, which caused them to throw them away in great disgust. A boy a Missionary had clothed, became so ashamed of the ridicule of his tribe, when in his dress, that he always took them off when among them; and ashamed of being seen naked by the Father, always put them on again, before he presented himself again before the Missionary. But by repeated attempts and at much cost, the Jesuits finally succeeded in inducing all their neophytes to clothe themselves and cover their nakedness.

The Women are far more decent, as in no part of the peninsula have they been yet seen without some covering to preserve their honesty and shame. The best dressed of all are those of the Pericues, who have different fabrics of vestments and styles. These are composed of leaves of reeds or bulrushes, palms, canes, etc., threaded together by connecting strings, with a binding at the top-edge. One of these will cover from the shoulders to the waist. Another of these dresses is composed of two pieces each of about two feet square, which is tied round the waist; the back part falls down, like in pieces of ribbon, to the middle of the calves, and covers the posteriors also: the front part hangs from the middle to the knees. A certain kind of palms, which grow plentifully in many parts of the peninsula, makes a thread of great whiteness and strength, and which is much used by the Indians and their women for various purposes.

The Guaicuras, and also the tribes living up as high as 30°, use dresses made of like materials, but the styles often different. They also use the skins of beavers, otters, foxes, coyotes, hares, rabbits, and other animals (among men), sometimes without the aprons, and other times in connection with them. All of the women of these last tribes, like the Pericues, always cover themselves and female children with the greatest care to guard their modesty, and always manifest great shame if ever any of them (of the softer sex) are seen by the Spaniards without aprons. [This description of the clothing of the Lower California Indians, will answer according to all the accounts noted in this Indianology for that of the Indians of all parts of the present State of California, before they were influenced by the Spanish civilization, or the Americans since 1848. It may also be assumed as a general thing, that the Indians from Cape San Lucas to Shasta, and from the Klamath Lakes to the Colorado, are one and the same closely affiliated characteristic nations, tribes, or races.—A. S. T.]

SHOES.

When the Californians travel, they use a kind of sandals made of some animals as deer-skins, etc., similar to those of the Mexican Indians. They now often use them made of bullocks' hide, being stronger and thicker.

ORNAMENTS.

The different tribes may be known by their different styles, etc., of dress and ornaments. The Pericues use their hair very long, adorned with pearls mixed with plumes and feathers of birds, so as to look, at a distance, like wigs. The Guaicuras use a beautiful band round their waist, and for their head, cover it with a curious net, in the fashion of a fillet, accompanied with a collar or string of pieces of mother-of-pearl, mingled with certain berries (bayas), and with bracelets of similar materials. The Pericues use also cintures or bands made of strings of certain shells (caracollitos), small, white and round, looking at first like pearls. The women of this tribe use their hair long and falling down over the shoulders, and adorn their necks and waists with many strings and bands of pearls, little shells (caracollitos), little figures made of mother-of-pearl, and pieces of small cane (canutitos), dispersed and mingled together. The Cochiemies do not use their hair long, nor dress their heads like the others mentioned, except with a species of crown made of equal-sized pieces of mother-of-pearl inserted in a kind of cord and bound round the forehead.

MOVEABLES.

Their moveables are very few, making up no more than could easily be carried by a boy. These are a flattish bowl or basin-shaped basket (bateas), a porringer, a small stick to make fire, a sharpened bone for an awl, two nets, one used by the women to carry their infants, and the other used by the men to gather mescal, pitahayas, and other fruits. The batea and porringer are ingeniously and beautifully and strongly made like basket-work, of well prepared threads and shreds of palm-leaves, mescal, and other plants, and are made so compact (yet flexible and light) that they can easily hold water. They are ornamented with many different figures, and serve to eat and drink out of, to carry things, and to store in, for covering their heads from the sun, and, finally, for a great variety of purposes in their rude life. Some of the Colorado Indians make their baskets, utensils, etc. similar to the Cochiemies, and of such a large size that they often carry over their effects in them from one side to the other of the river, and which they call *coritas*. In the different tribes they vary in size and shape, but the mode of fabric or material all assimilate as well as the method of making them.

[The art of making these basket-utensils was practiced, as far as has been observed, by all the State of California tribes, the shapes and materials differing according to materials, etc.—A. S. T.]

THEIR EMPLOYMENTS, HUNTING, FISHING, ETC.

Their employments, among the men, are fishing, hunting and war, and making arms, instruments of fishing, etc. [The description of their bows, arrows, fishing utensils, and such things, agrees precisely with those of our State Indians, as also their method of hunting, fishing and fowling with nets, spears, clubs, etc.—A. S. T.] One of their methods of hunting hare and rabbits is very expert and ingenious, and consists of a curved stick a foot and a half long, which they throw with such dexterity, that they kill or wound without fail the object aimed at, as straight as an arrow. With these sticks they can kill numbers without going off their road. Another mode of hunting (deer) is to take the head of a deer, antelope, etc. with the horns on and fixing it on the shoulders of a hunter creeping along the ground to where the animals are grazing. The deceived beasts being curious and permitting the disguised hunter to draw them on, are easily shot by hunters concealed near by, as well often as by the false deer. It is truly admirable, the quickness with which they will infallibly determine the signs, tracks or vicinity of animals of any kind, as well of Indians of their own tribes, or of friendly or unfriendly tribes, or what their intent, occupation, etc. They can distinguish the utensils of war, fishing, etc., of each of their own tribe, as infallibly as we could do by a written description.

FISHING CANOES.

They fish with nets and hooks. To fish with hooks, they often go out at high tide in one of their canoes or balsas made of three, five or seven sticks firmly bound together with cords and of an equal length, except the one in the middle which is made longer and answers for a prow. Those made of a light, corky wood are used for the swiftest purposes, and they will often go four or five miles from land with these frail vessels, and fearlessly braving the tops of the great rollers of the Pacific Coast, which seem sometimes to pitch them up to the skies, and the next minute let them fall down again as it were into the profound depths of the sea. The fisheries are very abundant, particularly those of the Bay of Magdalena.

WAR IMPLEMENTS.

The different tribes also use clubs and lances of wood of various sizes and styles; some of them are made with sharp edges, or pointed and nicked: these arms are always hardened in the fire. Those towards 31° have arms made of clubs, two pieces, in shape similar to a chopping ax; also, single clubs, some made with a head similar in form to a weather-cock, while others are shaped like a small cimeter. In these arms they show more ingenuity than in any kind of their employments for procuring food, etc., etc.

[In their wars, as described by Clavijero, they differ in nothing from those described frequently in this Indianology.—A. S. T.]

The women do all the work, except such as is mentioned the men assume. They make the nets, baskets, dresses, and such other conveniences as prevail in their rude life.

FEASTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Their feasts, dances, Councils, and authority of the chiefs—what Clavijero says of these matters affirms nearly precisely to those related of our tribes in this Indianology—the divergence is insignificant. Venegas varies very little from Clavijero. The government of their clans, tribes, and of each family, is not at all different as many times related in our notes.

One of the highest of their Festivals, Venegas relates from Father Piccoli, as follows, who is speaking of the Cochiemies: was the day they distributed the annual supplies of animal skins to the women: "All the neighboring rancherias met at an appointed place, and there with branches of trees erected a spacious arbor, from which they cleared a broad and level way for racers. Hither they brought the skins all the beasts which they had killed that year, and laid them as a carpet along the course. None but the Casiques and chiefs were admitted into the arbor, and when the banquet, which consisted of game, fishes and fruit, was over, they inebriated themselves with wild tobacco. At the entrance of the arbor, one of the Sorcerers used to take his place, dressed in the habit of ceremony, and with wild vociferations proclaimed the praises of the hunters. In the meantime, the other Indians run to and fro in a frantic manner on the skins; while the women, who assisted at this ceremony, sang and danced with equal transport. This continued till the orator was quite spent, when the harangue concluded, and together with it the races. The chiefs then came out of the arbor, and distributed to the women the skins, for their clothing that year; and this distribution was celebrated with fresh rejoicings. The foundation of all this festivity was that these poor women were acquainted with no greater ornament than the skin of a deer, though it scarcely covered their nakedness with any tolerable degree of modesty."

The time of gathering the pitahayas was their vintage, and they celebrated it with particular mirth and rejoicings. The three pitahaya months, says Father Salva Fierro, resemble the carnival in some parts of Europe, when the men are in a great measure stupefied or mad. The natives here also throw aside what little reason they have, giving themselves up to feastings, entertainments of the neighboring rancherias, buffooneries and comedies, such as they are; and in these, whole nights are spent to the high diversion of the audience, They have a great variety of them, some thirty of the dances representing, severally, war, fishing, traveling, burying, hunting, love, marrying, etc. A child of three or four years will show as much joy at his having performed his part well, as young men of warm emulation and judgment, a thing which caused great wonder and admiration among the Spaniards. The Fathers at Christmas and certain feast days promoted these festivities among the neophytes, but within the bounds of proper restraints. They dance at weddings; for successful hunts, or war, or any other other particular occasions. The neighboring clans are often invited to these festivities, and challenges are often sent from a clan to another, to wrestle, leap, run, shooting with their boys, and various trials of strength and agility. [Their manner of conducting war, as stated by Venegas, was precisely that of the Alta California tribes, as detailed frequently in these notes.—A. S. T.]

THEIR MARRIAGES, WOMEN AND FAMILIES.

Among the Edues or Southern Pericues, they admitted a pleurality of wives, says Venegas, who were very diligent in supplying their husbands with fruits, to keep them in good temper. The more wives, the better provided they were with food, so as to keep their lords in good temper. The wives, once discarded for any fault, met with great difficulty in finding other protectors. The Loretto tribes were more moderate in wives, the highest chiefs never having more than two, while the commonality were contented with one. Adultery was a great crime except on two occasions: at their feasts of wrestling matches amongst the rancherias, or at certain other feasts and routs, when its practice was the scandalous privilege of the victors. The Cochiemies, in respect to their amours and marriage relations, were entirely different from the other, and as noted by the Fathers, extremely honest in these respects. The manner of negotiating marriage, among those of the Loretto, was to present the bride, by way of earnest, with a basket-work bowl or jug, called by them *olo*. Her acceptance denoted consent; on her part, she was to present a net for the head: this confirmed the marriage. In other nations, the agreement was concluded with festivities to which were invited the whole rancheria; but these marriages were easily dissolved on the part of the husband. In some of the tribes, the husbands, at time of their wives' confinement, would affect to be sick, lay in his hut or cave, or stretched out at full length under a tree, and pretend to be extremely ill and weak; and this farce would continue for three or four days, during all this while watching their wives at their maternal duties. Immediately after delivery, the women would go to a spring near by, and wash themselves and their infant, and in other labors and offices observing no more caution than ordinary. They frequently destroyed their children in seasons of scarcity, and even in some tribes, infanticide was common, but this practice was stopped by the Fathers. [Clavijero denies the custom among Californians, spoken of by Venegas, as to the men making a farce of their wives' delivery; but it is likely true, as the same comedy takes place among several of the Alta California tribes.—A. S. T.]

The women carry their children in nets made fast to a piece of wood, and held by the shoulders, or passing across the forehead; the infant hangs down behind, the inside being lined with furs or herbs. Among the Pericues, the child was carried in a basket-work of oval form, in which it can be laid down, or be carried in traveling, suspended from the shoulders or head. The women, to protect their infants from the weather, would cover them with a covering of ground charcoal mixed with urine, and sometimes use the latter liquid even for washing their own faces. In the tribes northwards towards 31°, to defend their children from the cold, the women make a hole in the sand, and warm it with fire, and then put the child in it up to the neck. In other parts, they are accustomed to fasten their nets to a pole suspended across the shoulders; and when they want to suckle the infant, they fasten the stick in the ground and give it the breast. When the child is very small, they carry it in the arms; but when larger, they often carry it hung to the neck or head. It is not unfrequent to see their women with one child in the arms, another in a net, and another on the shoulders. When the children arrive at a certain age, their ears and noses are bored, which is the occasion of a greet feast, assisted by all their relatives, at the end of which, great noises are made to drown the cries of the child.

OF THE INDIGENOUS RELIGION OF THE CALIFORNIA TRIBES.

Venegas says: "All relations agree that hitherto no idolatry has been found among the Californians." [From this must be excepted, what herein seemingly prevails in the island of Santa Catalina of Alta California, on the ocean coast of Los Angeles county, as related in Vizcainos' Voyage of 1602, detailed in these Notes, and which appears up to 1860, to have been the only semblance of image worship resembling the Aztec or Foltecan found within the boundaries of the ante 1848 Upper California of the Spaniards, an immense space of territory extending from the Gila to the Oregon line, and from the Salt Lake the Ocean. The Spanish edition of Venegas says, this figure, or demon, or God of Santa Catalina, had figures of the sun and moon *on each side of it*, and not holding these symbols *in its hands*, as stated in the English edition.—See FARMER of 8 Feb. 1861, for notes on this matter.—A. S. T. Dec. 1860.]

They neither worshiped any creature, nor had any representations or images of false deities, to whom they paid any kind of adoration. Nor had they among them any temples, oratories, altars, or any other place set apart for religious excercises. Indeed, no such thing was known there, no outward profession of religion in festivals, prayers, vows, expiations, or any public or private marks of addresses being made to God, or even of any knowledge of Him; so that they did not distinguish themselves in the least from the savage, and deplorable blindness of their neighbors in the opposite coast of Sinaloa, of whom Father Ribas, in his Triumph of the Faith, says, that scarce any trace of religion was to be found among them; nor did their external performances show the least knowledge of God.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Something New.

HALSTED'S PORTABLE

CIDER OR WINE MILL.

THIS IS A CALIFORNIA INVENTION, COMBINING both the Grinding and Pressing processes within a space of three by four feet.

With it the smallest amount may be made at a moment's notice, or one person can make from two to three barrels per day. The inventor will make these Mills to order on very short notice, and guarantee them superior to any imported. Price, $75. Larger Mills made to order.

A sample Mill can be seen in operation in the Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street, San Francisco.

The inventor would respectfully refer those interested to Messrs. GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY, Fruit Dealers, for further information. Or address

JOEL HALSTED,
(By Express) San Francisco.

10

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES,
51 Wall street, New York.

HENRY H. HEWLETT,
Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,

Grain and Flour Sacks, Powder, Shot, Fuse, Cordage, Marline, Blocks, Baling-Rope, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!

Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

The Plaza Stable,

DOWNIEVILLE.

RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs for us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.

A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.

A. H. TODD & CO.

San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

FRUIT
Commission Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the

SALE OF FRUITS

For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all

Fruit-Growers,

Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.

J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

....REFER TO....

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO., Bankers	San Francisco
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.	"
THOMAS FALLON	San Jose
MR. PELLIER, City Gardens	"
DR. H. HAILE	Alameda
WM. H. BOVEE	Oakland
WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
BRIGGS & HASKELL	Marysville
ABRAM FONDA	Napa
JUDGE BLACKBURN	Santa Cruz

14-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................DEC. 20, 1861.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

The Close of the Year.

In two weeks more, the Year 1861 will leave us, and a "New Year" will dawn upon us. May we not consistently ask those who have been indebted to us, for some time, and who have received bills from us, to remit those dues at once?

By the new arrangement we have made, we wish to close those old debts, and we know those who are indebted to us, can pay us with but little effort.

It is a season of the year when we can use our means to good advantage, and when we need all such dues. It is a season, too, when every person wishes to feel a little rich, so as to enjoy the "Holidays," and reciprocate the favors of the season.

It is so much more pleasant to receive a voluntary remittance than to be obliged to go or send for it; and we must, in justice, "ask" our dues.

Perhaps newspaper readers may think it is but a small sum; but the aggregate due us, will count in Thousands; and now we ask it, and must do so in earnest. We hope this call will be enough.

◆

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

We desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

◆

A Merry Christmas.

Before another issue of our Journal the merry Christmas will have come, and old "Santa Klaus" will have popped down a thousand chimneys and stove pipes into the sleeping rooms of "little children," and in some cases "big ones," and have filled lots of "stockings," and under the pillows of many a dreamer a host of beautiful things that were not thought of the night before will be found with the waking to gladden the eyes and thrill the heart.

Oh, "Santa Klaus!" what a blessed creature thou art, although rough in the exterior and strange looking, thy heart must be generous, for you make so many hearts glad. But there is another, a more glorious association with this day,—the Birth-day of our Savior, the dawn of the new life in Christ; heralded by angels came the news, "a Savior is born,"—darkness left the earth, and the light and blessing of a Redeemer came with the joyful tidings.

Let the day be hallowed and kept as a joyous day forever; let parents and children hail it as a beacon-light that shows us the path from earth to Heaven.

We desire to tender to all our readers and friends everywhere the customary greetings of this glad day, and hope it may indeed be a joyous one to them all; may the smiles of a beneficent Providence be upon them, giving health and prosperity; may they be abundantly blessed in basket and store, and thus be enabled to scatter blessings to many around them in those treasured tokens of love, and affection, and kind neighborly remembrances that are so happily linked with the "merry Christmas Day."

◆

Loss of the Honey-Bee by Flood.

Alas, poor Honey-Bee, how hard has been thy fate; thy genius and industry, and all thy care, and thy "sweet stores" for thy winter supply has been swept away, thy home gone, and thy thousands perished by the flood of waters that has buried thee. We learn that many of our apiarians have suffered greatly, and hives of bees by scores, and by hundreds, have been swept away by the flood. We would ask of all who have thus suffered, to forward us an account of the number lost, so that we can make a record of this loss, as well as of other kinds of stock.

◆

Steam to China.—We have received the memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of this city to Congress, urging the establishment of a line of steamers to China. Also a printed letter from J. W. Osborn, setting forth the advantages of the measure. May the project succeed.

New Business Arrangement of the Farmer.

For eight years past we have given our entire time, day and night, summer and winter, rain or shine, to the duties of our profession, until we have found that the accumulation of business and duties were of such an amount that if longer continued human strength would not endure it. We have borne the entire care of the Editorial department, with the selection of all other matter; we have been our own bookkeeper, collector, traveling agent, and have answered all our own correspondence; beside these duties we have canvassed for the journal, and given time to examinations of farms, gardens, and vineyards, and all the many matters connected with our enterprise as far as it was possible, and often beyond our strength. Such, however, has been the accumulation of duties and cares, and now so constantly increasing, that we found it would be ruinous to our health and life if longer continued. We have found, also, that the increase of duties was such that we were often delayed and hindered in our plans, as it was by far too much labor for any one mind.

In order, therefore, to relieve ourself from some of these heavy duties, and regain our exhausted strength, and give ourself full command of time whereby we could go over the entire State and look more extensively after the all-important interests of this great science of Agriculture, we have called to our aid an assistant in our labors.

We have therefore, from this issue, associated with us in the California Farmer, J. K. Phillips, Esq., who has been in our employ as the Foreman of this Journal from its very commencement, and whose competency, ability, and faithfulness for this business is best established, when we say that for the period of *eight years* Mr. Phillips has been present as Foreman and superintended the issue of *every number of the paper,* and his ability is made manifest, as we can say with pride that for typographical style and accuracy our paper will compare with any Journal of the kind in this or any other State.

Mr. Phillips will from this date take charge of the publishing and principal business department of the Farmer, and thus relieve us of great care and laborious duties, so that we can be at more leisure to visit all our friends far and near. Our duties, however, will still demand of us that we shall in these visits solicit the aid and coöperation of all our friends and the friends of the cause, and having more time, and being enabled to be away more from the office we hope to do it more effectually.

In our absence from the Editorial room Mr. P. will attend to all matters of business; he will also receive subscriptions, advertisements, attend to business generally, and in our united interest we kindly commend him as one who has most faithfully served us in that important position for the period of eight years.

We hope we can also call upon our many friends to give to us now a renewal of their subscriptions for the year close at hand, and to give us also their kind influence among their friends.

We give to all our most sincere thanks for the many favors of this long period, and hope by this new plan to increase the interest and value of our journal, and to have its appearance, as we intend it shall be, greatly improved with every issue, and with more promptness than ever before, as with this new aid we shall be enabled so to do.

◆

The Storm—Its Benefits.

"Good out of Evil!"

"Look on the bright side," Brother Farmers! Though your Farms may be flooded, and you may have lost some of your Stock—your Horses, Cattle, Sheep, or Swine—your Hay and Grain: yet, "Look on the bright side." Your lands that have been flooded, will be *enriched* by rich Alluvial Deposits, and the next year's crops will be greatly increased. Another good: the Gophers that have done you so much harm, are all destroyed, old and young; you will now be freed of the Gophers. Again, the next year was to be the "Great Grasshopper Year:" these Floods, these heavy Rains, will effectually destroy the Grasshopper; hence another "Blessing in Disguise." The loss of Cattle and Stock will serve to increase the value of those that remain, so that you are as well off as if you had your entire number: for there is no doubt but that Beef Cattle, Dairy Stock, Sheep and Swine, will soon advance in price. Beef Cattle have already risen in value, and Sheep and Swine will follow suit. So, Brother Farmers, "Look on the bright side," and murmur not at the Storm: for it was *beyond* your control.

No Farmer should murmur or complain, or bewail his lot, unless he has *neglected* to prepare himself against such events. Having done his duty, he must look at this event with the firmness of a philosopher, and go to work to repair damages. In nine cases out of ten, the time some men spend in murmuring against fate and the decrees of Providence, would have made the Loss good. But in this calamity there may be cases where the Loss has come too sadly, and loved ones may have suffered by sickness or death: here is a call for the deepest sympathy of every feeling heart; and the only refuge and relief, is a calm submission to Him, "Whose ways are past finding out."

Come now, Brother Farmer; if the cloud has cast a shadow upon your prospects; or if the Storm has spent a part of its favors upon you: meet the event like a Man—bear it like a Hero. Away with desponding; be not cast down: but lift up your head, and let your brow be cheerful, your heart brave—and you will find with these a strength will come to your *arm,* and your "will-power" will be very mighty: even sufficient to overcome all trials. "Look on the bright side" always.

◆

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

Progressive Labor.

From the time that vessels were principally propelled on the water by paddles, to the present moment, human ingenuity has been at work to develop a power or powers that would relieve Man from severe physical effort.

The same efforts that have been put forth to carry the wealth of nations and the inhabitants of Earth, upon the waters, have been continued on the land, and from the ordinary lumber-wagon and the unwieldy hack, to the train of cars upon our railways, with their gay saloons for day or night passengers, for land travel, or the conveyance of merchandise by the thousands of tuns at a time; to the "floating palaces" on the deep, richer, more costly and more comfortable than could be conceived in former years: is now the result of Progressive Labor of man's mind, by the new Inventions, that show "Progressive Labor," that not only relieves Man from physical effort, but directs it into a channel greater and mightier, its results elevating and ennobling to Man himself.

The links of iron that track our county and bind it, one section to another; the Lightning Telegraph that has usurped a good part of Uncle Sam's Post Office revenues: these are also evidences of the progression, all verging to the grand result which marks Progressive Labor, as the evidence of Progressive intelligence.

As in the modes of conveyance of the wealth of our nation and its people, so in all the Machinery and Implements of Man's labor, the same progressive spirit has made its mark; and while new Inventions are continually being developed, even though it at first appears to destroy the plans and interests of all our former works: a brief time only and the evidence leaps forth that the great public weal is nobly subserved by their invention.

The great inventions of Arkwright and Whitney; all the new improvements in the Plow, Harrow, Seed-Sower, Mower, Reaper, and a thousand other noble inventions, that at first involved heavy losses in old materials on hand, and the factories and interested parties who were to be laid on the shelf: these are as drops only, to the ocean of good that has flowed in on the world of humanity by these bright gleamings of Progressive Labor.

Among other great inventions of the age, the *Sewing Machine* assumes a high rank; probably more so than any invention which would seem at first to affect only woman's immediate home, and her limited (?) influence; for it has now been found to be of such mighty importance, that all the nations of the earth are awaking to its value. And as we said in our last issue, *two thousand* Sewing Machines per month were being shipped from the port of New York alone; and the demand still increasing.

The Sewing Machine is now the Right-hand element in many of our largest manufactories of woolen, cotton, linen, silk, and even leather; and had it not been for the *Sewing Machine,* the soldiers of our armies could not have been thus readily clothed, and prepared to defend the Liberties of the nation.

The Sewing Machine is estimated to have saved to our country the enormous sum of seventy-five millions of dollars, in manual labor, during the year 1861. To strengthen, if needed, these remarks upon the value of progressive labor, we give the following facts as relating to the Pacific Coast alone:

The last year, it is estimated that more than Five million of Grain and Flour Bags have been made upon Sewing Machines of the various patterns introduced here; added to these, a large amount of the clothing now made here, both for man's wear, and all the principal garments of mothers and children, with a vast amount of the domestic bedding-material, and many other articles now in use, that were formerly the result of "stitch! stitch! stitch!" are now thrown off with the lightning rapidity of the Sewing Machine, with ease and pleasure instead of the old ways of hand drudgery. To these can be added, as alluded to, the garments of several regiments of brave soldiers, that otherwise would now be almost without clothes.

We have gathered as near as an estimate can be formed of the facts, that there have been sold, in California, about *two thousand five hundred* Sewing Machines, of all kinds, during the year 1861; and of these, the Wheeler & Wilson Pattern has been equal in number to more than half of the whole amount. This fact tests the great capacity of these Machines, for all purposes, as is seen by their use in the manufacture of woolen, cotton, linen, silk, and even leather, to which they have been successfully applied in large numbers.

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The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

Grain to Europe.—To show the immensity of the grain trade with Europe, it is only necessary to show that, by last accounts from New York, the shipments of one week were equal to 2,000,000 bushels of wheat, and over 60,000 barrels of flour. Who can say that "Cotton is King," when our breadstuffs are greater in value. It is to be regretted that our farmers had not fully completed sales, as it will be seen that orders for the purchase of grain for Europe have been countermanded to a large extent, so that if there is any serious trouble with Europe, grain must must fall in price. Then, farmers will see their error, and regrets will will be too late.

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20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

What will Sacramento Do?

Sacramento will never be disgraced by the stain of Repudiation. Even though interested parties recommend it, the real citizens will never permit that stain to rest upon her. Whatever calamities may have befallen other cities, whether by fire or flood, Sacramento has been more sorely tried than any other city, and to her eternal credit and honor, she has always shown herself in the hour of trial true to herself; the very bravest of the brave.

We have been surprised that such a thought could have originated in Sacramento as *Repudiation of her public faith,* and we rejoice to see with what fidelity the real permanent citizens cling to their public credit and honor, and rally to its defense; and how promptly the means have been raised to guard that devoted city against further calamities. Sacramento has by this noble act to sustain her own credit and honor, and also that of every other city, and the honor and credit of the State itself, proved herself worthy of being the Capital.

The State Capitol may now be considered beyond all cavil as located *forever* at Sacramento, and whatever means may be tried to remove it, every generous mind will feel that Sacramento has saved the honor of California by spurning repudiation, and forever establishing her own and the State's credit and honor.

Who ever saw a city suffer as Sacramento has suffered, and thus rally to sustain herself. This has always been the case with this devoted city; in the flood of '49, at the desolating fire of '52, and the flood that immediately followed, submerging the city for six months; again, in after years, fires and floods; yet though often "cast down, she is not destroyed," and never can be so long as her citizens remain true to themselves.

While that devoted city thus braves the storm she will find warm hearts, strong arms, and willing hands to labor for her, as is seen by the generous outpouring of the sympathies of the good and generous of this city, and all other cities of our State. Even Marysville, herself "under a cloud," sends forth her generous sympathy and offers of aid. This is the right spirit, and this noble interest of the one city with another will redound to the glory of all, for every act of liberality under such circumstances, will always be returned with ten fold interest.

"The liberal deviseth liberal things and by liberal things they shall stand." The noble example Sacramento has shown to save the honor of the State will stand out in bold relief, and the names of those citizens who have come forward in this hour of her greatest calamity should be written in gold and placed on record and preserved for posterity; while those who could aid, but would not, should be remembered only with sorrow and regret.

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Aid to Sacramento.—Nobly have the cities rallied for the calamities of our Sister Cities. Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and San Francisco, have each and all promptly responded. The Ladies of San Francisco have, like a host of "Dorcases," worked like Heroines, to clothe the destitute. For such labor, Heaven will reward them; we rejoice to see such God-like efforts: they will blessed of Heaven. Platt's Hall has been occupied by them, with sewing machines, and large amount of clothing made, which with more collected and also cash, has been forwarded by the General Committee (appointed at a meeting of citizens) to the Howard Benevolent Society of Sacramento. Previous to the meeting of citizens to relieve the sufferers, over $14,000 was subscribed by bankers and merchants, besides large amounts of clothing, provisions, etc. The river boats carry all articles free. The Union of Monday states that the amount received in Sacramento up to that time, for the relief of sufferers by the flood, from San Francisco, was $27,710 40, of which amount $22,710 40 was in cash, and about $5000 in well selected merchandise. It adds, "such instances of prompt and profuse generosity on the part of the community are of very rare occurrence."

Seeds Received.—We have been kindly favored with a package of various Seeds gathered at different points by J. Hoyt, Esq., to whom we return thanks. The samples sent us were as follows: A very handsome sample of Cotton raised in Sonora, Tuolumne county; the open boll presents the cotton of a fine staple, the seed being full and ripe. Samples of red and white Wheat, and Peas from Vancouver. Bald Barley, extraordinarily large kernels, also, heads with grain. Sydney Oats, Ailanthus Seed, Havana Tobacco Seed, Indian Bread Fruit, etc. These samples are at our office.

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Hand-Book Almanac.—H. H. Bancroft & Co., have sent us their hand-book Almanac for 1862, containing a large amount of valuable matter touching all the interests of society, everything relating to the celestial phenomena and tides, times and seasons, historical, topographical and geographical, matter of interests to all, beside the usual calender of an almanac, brief statistics of every county, officers of the national and State Government, and of all the counties; these and other valuable matters, making the book one of worth to every citizen, who should purchase a copy.

Improved Grain Separator.—We have before referred to the Grain Separator invented by Mr. A. Hunter, of Vallejo, as an excellent machine. But Mr. Hunter has since made an improvement upon that, of which he has shown us the model, and it seems to be near perfection as can be. It appears to clean grain completely, no matter how foul; and as the machine is not expensive, farmers will have no excuse for foul grain, while it is for their interest, everyway, to clean their grain. Mr. Hunter intends to send a machine to the World's Fair.

Lectures to Women.—Mrs. S. H. Young, M. D., Graduate of Penn. Medical College, Philadelphia, will deliver Two Lectures to Women, at Platt's Music Hall, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, Dec. 10th and 21st, at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Young has the highest testimonials of ability, and we should judge is fully competent for the work she has undertaken. Our ladies would find it for their interest to attend.

Patrick Henry rejoiced in his patriotism, that sectional distinctions were broken down. "I am no Virginian," said he, "but an American."

Produce of the Sandwich Islands.

From a private letter, dated Nov. 8, lately received from H. M. Whitney, Esq., publisher of the Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, we extract the following in relation to the production of Rice, Cotton, and Sugar, in the Islands, and their capabilities for the same:

Ed. Farmer: * * * Dr. S. P. Ford, a practicing physician in Honolulu, is just now warmly interested in starting the cultivation of Rice, to which you may see frequent references in our papers. We are bound to succeed in Rice and Sugar, perhaps in Cotton, too, but the latter I am not so sanguine about. It will *grow* here, but whether it can be made a remunerative crop, is the question.

I have no doubt but that you would be much interested with a visit to our group and a tour over the different Islands, examining some or all of our sugar plantations, which are every year increasing in number as well as in capacity. Our manufacture of this great staple is only in its beginning. You will probably see the day when we shall export ten millions of pounds annually, instead of two and a half millions, as at present. The handsome price which California and Victoria pay for this staple, is sufficient to enable our planters to enlarge their estates, as well as sufficient to induce new capitalists to enter the field as fast as new lands can be obtained suitable for the business. Foreign capital is needed, and native labor is abundant to make that capital productive.

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Tucker's Opening.—A great crowd of our citizens have thronged the magnificent jewelry palace of J. W. Tucker & Co., every day and evening since the doors were opened. It is worth a long travel to visit this store. All that the most refined taste could devise, or the genius and skill of the mechanic could perfect, has been done to present a most chaste and finished design throughout all the arrangements of the place. It is one of the finest specimens of art and taste in our city: The deep rich color of the whole interior, finished as it is with dark mahogany, and embellished with large and costly mirrors, these with extensive counter cases full of the most costly wares, and gleaming with gems. Here will thousands soon resort with heavy purses to select for kindred and friends their Christmas and New Year's presents. We saw several beautiful articles which costing from $100 to $1000 will make many a recipient happy on the coming holidays. This establishment may with truth be called the finest finished store on the Pacific Coast. The present stock of goods is extensive and costly; though it costs nothing to walk through the store, we would advise those who try it to have "long and deep purses" to meet the temptations so lavishly displayed.

"Oh, the Washing Day."—The washing day is one of the "storming days" in the "domestic life." "John, hang out the clothes line"; "Mary, bring me the clothes pins"; "Susan, help me with this tub"; "Tom, where's the clothes poles?" "Is that boiler right?" "Is the water hot?" "Help me with this basket." These, and a similar bevy of sounds come to the ear. "All on a washing day." But there are some good things now; this scrub, scrub, scrub; this wring, wring, wring, is almost all done away by progressive labor; the hard times of washing day is past. It is almost a pleasure now, that is, if you have a Bailey's Patent Combined Washer and Wringer; the work does itself almost. By referring to the advertisement of Bailey's Patent, the reader will learn of a kind of Washing Machine, such as we have in our family, and we know it does admirably, and does the work in half the time; and we can personally and domestically recommend it as a good Christmas or New Year present for every wooking man to give to his family.

New Hat Store in San Francisco.—A handsome "beaver" is the very *crowning* article of a gentleman's dress. A bad hat spoils all; a genteel glossy beaver will make even a shabby dress look decent. C. J. Collins, the original "Eagle Hat Store" of San Francisco, in 1852, has now opened the new and elegant store in Tucker's buildings, and with his brother, J. C. Collins, they are prepared to "head" off every gentleman in our State, and give them the very "tip top" of a fashionable dress. C. J. Collins was originally on Commercial street; burned out in '56; afterwards on Washington street, and more recently of Lamott & Collins of Sacramento—now Collins Brothers, under the firm of Collins & Co. The talent and skill of this firm, as manufacturers, is beyond question, and their style of hats the very *ne plus ultra.* Their many friends will now be glad to crowd them with a business which they are honorably entitled to.

Very Rich Furniture.—Messrs. Selling, Mars, & Co., are now receiving the largest assortment of Rich Furniture ever opened on this Coast, consisting of about *two thousand* cases. We looked into the Warehouse, the present week, and examined the rich Parlor and Chamber Sets. We noticed one Chamber Set, of carved black-walnut (most superb), valued at $600; others, $400, $350, $300, and $250, each; also, Parlor Sets, $500, and down to $150. A new style of Ladies' Work-table; and also the Cuba Washstand, very chaste. These with other Goods, will well repay purchasers for calling particularly on this House, before they make their purchasers.

Raspberry Wine.—This Beverage is becoming very plenty and growing in public favor. Messrs. Graves, Williams & Buckley are sending out from their Wine Cellar some of the Best that has yet been made. It is a very superior article, of great body and strength, and as fine as can be made; it is from the Vineyard of Mr. Woolsey of Oakland. The Wine Cellar of Messrs. G. W. & B. is under the charge of Mr. Comins, who will show all attention to visitors that feel an interest in the Home-made Wines of our State, of which samples of many kinds will be found in this large Establishment.

Samples of Grain.

Some of the finest Samples of Grain grown in the State can be seen at the Office of the Farmer.

The Flood of 1861.

THE recent storm and Flood, from all accounts, have been the most disastrous and extensive since the occupation of California by Americans, and the deluge the most sudden. There seems to have been a continual storm in the mountains, since the advent of the rainy season on the 10th November, up to the 9th inst, first in snow in the higher regions, then a heavy and warm rain, which melted the snow and sent a "deluge" upon the valleys. As no very large amount of rain had fallen here, the announcement by telegraph on the 9th, that Sacramento was flooded, caused much surprise; then came the news that part of Marysville was submerged, and subsequently that near the whole of the Sacramento Valley and its tributaries had been swept over by water, causing great loss of life, as well as immense destruction of property, by the suddenness of the rise of water. The Valleys of Napa and Sonoma were also more or less overflowed, but the loss was comparatively small. The San Joaquin and Southern counties seem to have been exempt from the flood. But to give a full account of the flood, and the loss, where it did occur, would be impossible for us, as the "papers are full of it." We give esewhere a particular statement of how the water came into Sacramento. Though the American rose higher than ever before known, and even overflowed at Brighton, it is highly probable the city would have escaped serious damage, but for the stoppage of the slough by the Railroad Company. As it is, the loss in the city is estimated at a million dollars or more, which seems not extravagant, when it is considered that every street was flooded, the water being from one to three or four feet deep on J and K streets. While below those streets, it was sufficient to float off and destroy a large proportion of the wooden buildings. In fact, the city was a vast reservoir until the R street levee was broken through, when the rush of water out was so great as to take along twenty or thirty buildings and even two-story houses, which were dashed to pieces below, while every description of furniture, including pianos, bureaus, etc. was distributed over the county all the way to Sutterville. Large quantities of goods in the stores were damaged, and some brick buildings injured by the pressure of the water. Several lives were lost, and from the suddenness of the rise. it seems fortunate that the loss was not greater, large numbers of women and children having been rescued with great difficulty.

At Marysville, many of the brick buildings were injured in the flooded portion, causing the floors to fall, and destroying the contents. The most remarkable was the falling of the Merchant's Hotel, with all its occupants, but fortunately they escaped with their lives. We subjoin some further reports, and shall endeavor to make a more particular record in future.

Fortunately, no rain has fallen since the outbreak of the flood on the 9th, though the weather has been damp and "threatening" rain occasionally. The water has subsided nearly as rapidly as it rose in the upper country and in the American river at Sacramento. But the Sacramento river continued to rise for several days, until it attained about the highest mark of last year, and a serious break occurred in the Sacramento levee near Sutterville, which threatened extensive damage. Should the fair weather continue, however, the water will soon subside so as to allow repairs to be made, and future danger averted. Large numbers of men are now repairing the levees at Sacramento.

A writer says: The storm which has caused such an immense destruction of life and property, commenced in the mountains nearly four weeks ago, and was the first of the season. It continued almost without interruption, constantly increasing in violence up to Monday morning. Between Friday night and Monday morning, a period of 56 hours, not less than fifteen inches of rain fell, by actual measurement, in Nevada. And Sunday and Monday night, the storm was incessant, the streams rose rapidly, and all communication was cut off. All the bridges on Deer and Wolf creeks were swept away.

At Long Bar we found everything swept clean. The island in the stream opposite the village, inhabited principally by Chinamen, was flooded during Sunday night, and some 20 of these people drowned. About as many more, including one white man and three white women, were rescued the next morning from the trees in which they had taken refuge. A family named Brown, of three persons, were drowned a little lower down. All the ranches from Long Bar down to the mouth of the river have been swept of their stock. On Brophy's Ranch, 2,000 head of sheep perished. Another ranch lost 60 head of horses, while the number of cattle and hogs which perished is almost innumerable. Many ranches have been entirely ruined, and many narrow escapes had, the details of which would fill a volume. On Monday evening a Chinaman passed Long Bar on a log. Every effort was made to rescue him, which was prevented by the intervening darkness.

The destruction on Bear river has been equally extensive. There is no estimating the amount of damage which has been sustained throughout this section.

The waters of the Yuba and Feather rivers rose more rapidly and higher than was ever before known, and their subsidence has been equally as sudden.

The San Juan Messenger says: Never had Americans witnessed anything to compare to the storm in this region, before. The damage done to ditches, flumes, mining claims, sluices, etc., is immense, and nearly every bride on the three Yubas known to people of this part of the country, has been swept away.

At Ousley's Bar it is reported that nearly one hundred Chinamen were drowned in a narrow gorge, where the water rose suddenly, leaving only one poor Mongolian to tell the tale. We suggest to the Anti-Coolie Association that the saved Celestial receive a certificate of exemption from their proposed measures.

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From the East.

The telegraph after being "laid up" or down for several days by storms and floods, has lately furnished rather stirring news. The city of Charleston, S. C., is reported to have been more than half destroyed by fire, caused by an insurrection among the slaves. The arrest of Mason and Slidell seems to have produced a commotion in England, and some war-talk. Below we give the substance of late dispatches:

The English papers are exceedingly belligerent in their remarks in reference to the arrest of Mason and Slidell. They say the sentiment of the British Cabinet, in relation to the matter, is denunciatory of the act of arrest. In relation to the same matter, and the attitude of the English press thereon, the people, and Cabinet at Washington, are defiant to the last degree.

Mr. Bright has made an eloquent speech on the American question. In it, he strongly condemned the warlike feeling, and scouted the idea that the U. S. Cabinet had resolved to pick a quarrel with England. Sir Charles Cobden has written letters of a pacific tenor urging a suspension of judgment. General Scott has also written a letter in favor of maintaining friendly relations between England and America, which attracts much attention.

The transport Melbourne would leave Woolwich for Halifax on the 5th, with 30,000 stand of arms and a battery, and six Armstrong guns.

The steamer Illinois, which arrived at Old Point on Saturday night, says that it passed within six miles of Charleston, on Thursday night. A tremendous conflagration was going on, and Charleston was evidently burning up. The Norfolk Day Book, of the 13th, gives an account of a negro insurrection in South Carolina, at Charleston. The plot of the negroes was discovered and checked.

Dispatches from St. Joseph, Mo., state that a battle was expected soon between the rebel forces at Lexington, Ky., and the troops under Gen. Prentiss. It was Prentiss' intention to cross the river on Saturday, at a point above Lexington, and attack the rebels. The rebels are 2500 strong; the Federals have 4000.

In Congress, in the Senate, Hall offered a resolution, to the effect that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire into the expediency of providing a uniform plan for dealing with the slaves of rebels, which was agreed to. Lane, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary be requested to prepare a law to prevent aiders of treason from bringing suits for commercial debts, in U. S. Courts. Agreed to. Wilkinson offered a resolution to expel Jesse D. Bright. Referred. In the House. The bill to raise 20,000 more soldiers for Kentucky, was opposed by Lovejoy and Stevens, but was afterwards passed.

At Musselburg, Kentucky, a conflict took place. The Federal troops, under Col. Jackson, killed and wounded forty-five rebels, with loss of only seven......The rebel troops are leaving the Upper Potomac, as fast as possible......Gen. Wool, at Fortress Monroe, is extremely anxious to make a demonstration on Richmond, with his forces......The Federal have evacuated Tybee Island, Georgia, below Savannah, as the rebels had burned the light-house, and rendered the situation worthless.

Great preparations are being made at Columbus, Ky. by the rebels, to resist the attack of the Federal Fleet, from Cairo, which is expected to make a demonstration on the former place daily. The New Orleans Dry Docks have been brought and placed across the river at Columbus, to obstruct the Federal fleet. Hollins' celebrated "Turtle" is also at Columbus, to "run down" the Federal boats.

Deserters from the rebel forces, on the Potomac, state that the Confederate strength, at Centreville, is one hundred and fifty thousand, and that the commanders are daily expecting an attack from the Federal troops, under McClellan.

A "STRONG ARM" WANTED.—The Union demonstrations on the North Carolina coast alarm the traitors of the old North State, and in their fear they betray themselves. The Raleigh Standard declares, with, we imagine, a good deal of truth, that "unless the movement is stopped at once by the strong arm of the Confederate States, more than half the counties of this State will be attached to the Black Republican Government, before the Union Congress meets." And the same paper says, "it is very evident that the State authorities will never make a move in this direction, owing to the reasons that they are in the same boat with the Unionists."

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MR. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN and REJUVENATE
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats

☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery streets;
Or O. B. SHAW,
11 Sonoma.

BLUE VITRIOL
Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,
GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
12 105 and 107 Clay Street.

Chinese Sugar-cane.
500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
11 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

Sugar-beet Seed.
AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED,
Apply at Office of Farmer.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stich alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Important to Farmers!
ENGLISH WHITE BINE HOPS,
....FOR SALE BY....
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Boyce & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,
HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

TO FARMERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!
300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by CROSS & CO.
10 613 Battery street.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento
P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
21 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
San Francisco.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 637 Clay Street,
GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
Opera Glasses, Magnetic Machines,
Marine Glasses, Thermometers,
Spyglasses, Drawing Instruments
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, ETC.
Direct Importers of Joseph Rodgers & Sons,
Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, &c.,
☞ GLASSES fitted to Frames, and REPAIRS neatly done. 6

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

SEED WAREHOUSE.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER
....AND....
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural
....AND....
Ornamental Tree and Shrub
SEEDS,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE
Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.
COTTON SEED.
GUANO from Johnson's Island.
FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v16-3

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

BE GENTLE WITH THY WIFE.

Be gentle! for you little know
How many trials rise;
Although to thee they may be small,
To her of giant size.

Be gentle; though perchance that lip
May speak a murmuring tone,
The heart may beat with kindness yet,
And joy to be thine own.

Be gentle; weary hours of pain
'Tis woman's lot to bear;
Then yield her what support thou canst,
And all her sorrows share.

Be gentle; for the noblest hearts
At times may have some grief,
And even in a pettish word
May seek to find relief.

Be gentle; for unkindness now
May rouse an angry storm,
That all the after years of life
In vain may strive to calm.

Be gentle; none are perfect—
Thou'rt dearer far than life;
Then, husband, bear and still forbear—
Be gentle to thy wife.

BABY'S COMPLAINT OF HER NURSE.

Oh, mother, dear mother, no wonder I cry,
More wonder by far that your baby don't die;
No matter what ails me—no matter who's here—
No matter how hungry the poor little dear,
No matter if full or all out of breath,
She trots me, and trots me, and trots me to death.

I love my dear nurse, but I dread that great knee;
I like all her talk; but wo unto me,
She can't be contented with talking so pretty,
And washing, and dressing, and doing her duty;
And that's very well—I can bear soap and water:
But, mother, she is an unmerciful trotter.

Oh, dear, is that she? Is she coming so soon?
She's bringing my dinner with teacup and spoon;
She'll hold with one hand, in t'other the cup,
And so fast as it's down, she'll just shake it up;
And thumpity-thump, with the greatest delight,
Her heel is going from morning till night;
All over the house you may hear it, I'm sure,
Trot, trotting! Just think what I'm doomed to endure.

Precocious Children.

BY A REFORMER.

I have not said all I wish to say on this subject. In fact, it is a very extensive as well as important one, and it grows upon me. A great deal might be written upon it, and, in my opinion, two or three columns more ought to be. I pitch in, accordingly.

Children, like other natural productions, are subject to natural laws. One of these laws is, that precocity of development betokens early decay. The tree of slow growth is the one that lasts for centuries. As a rule, vegetables which grow rapidly and come early to maturity, are of a soft fiber, and soon decay. Fast-growing animals are not the longest lived.

A stimulated precocity, physical or mental, must be worse in its effects than one which is spontaneous. Every gardener knows that forcing plants makes a strong draft upon their vitality. Believe me, it is much worse to force the intellects of children.

A forced precocity, or stimulated growth and activity of the intellectual organs, extends to the senses and physical system. So we have our little girls, not only up in their ologies, but heart-broken with violent passions, when they ought to be playing with dolls or driving hoops. I am very sure that the best thing that could be done for the present and future rising generations, would be to resolutely put all our children on a short allowance of intellectual food and exercise, with a corresponding increase of the natural and physical.

Sound bodies and sound minds are of slow growth. To have a sound mind we must have a sound body to put it in. A good body is slowly built up of pure food, pure air, exercise, and plenty of rest and sleep. With these you may have good blood: and with good blood you may have good brains.

Don't be troubled, fond parents, if your children are dull and backward in their intellectual developments. The greatest men have been considered very slow and stupid in childhood. Many of the most successful men in science and literature have been slow boys, who have grown up with strong and vigorous constitutions, and have made no successful literary efforts until they were after forty. Smart Young America may not approve of this doctrine—but our precocious youths generally burn themselves out at thirty, or so, just when healthier intellects are ready to begin.

Our educators are beginning to see it. They go for shorter hours of study, fewer lessons, and a more solid and reasonable process of education. They favor ventilation, gymnastic exercises, base-ball, foot-ball, cricket, and rowing, with corresponding amusements for young ladies.

Education, my dear friends, is not a stuffing of the memory with facts, rammed into it by a patent sausage-machine. A mind so crammed is really in a very bad condition. You might as well cram the stomach with all kinds and the greatest possible quantity of food, and expect a good digestion. The memory so crammed is sure to break down afterward, and lose its power. We have plenty of mental dyspepsia. If you want a healthy intellect, don't overwork it. Keep on the safe and prudent side. A few facts, well digested—that is, thoroughly understood and applied—are worth more than whole encyclopedias half understood.

A good, strong, healthy boy or girl of fifteen, is a wonderful treasure. I would like such a one to be able to read and spell well, to write a good hand, to have a tolerable knowledge of figures, to know something of geography and history. The natural sciences may be easily acquired, if there is a taste for them; if not, there is no use in forcing the inclinations. In the five years, from fifteen to twenty, there is time for acquiring languages, mathematics, etc. From twenty to twenty-five may be given to professional or general studies.

Here are ten years, from fifteen to twenty-five, which are ample time for a pretty thorough education, leaving our beautiful childhood to its never-returning pleasures, and the healthy growth which Nature requires.

And so my advice to all fathers and mothers is, give your children plenty of sleep, air light, and play, until they have passed the age of childhood. Let them be children. Don't make men and women of them before they get into their teens. Don't cram them with Latin and Greek, at the expense of pale cheeks, crooked spines, rotten teeth, and the hectic of consumption. Your son or daughter may be very happy without Greek or Algebra. Can he or she be happy without health.

Even if a child is born with great gifts, and displays an eager desire for knowledge, and that precocity of intellect which is so gratifying to a parent's vanity, my most earnest advice would be, to hold back rather than urge forward.

Treat the mind as you would the stomach. You must put a too vigorous appetite upon a proper allowance. You must check the free horse, who would wear himself out with his exertions. The best way to insure the future welfare of such a child is, to make its health and physical development the first consideration, and to discourage and repress all intellectual effort inconsistent with that end.

THE GLORY OF A LAUGH.—After all, what a capital, kindly, honest, jolly, glorious thing a laugh is! what a febrifuge, what an exorciser of evil spirits! Better than walk before breakfast, or nap after dinner. How it shuts the mouth of malice, and opens the brows of kindness! Whether it discovers the gums of infancy or age, the grinders of folly or the pearls of beauty; whether it racks the sides or disfigures the countenance of vulgarity, or dimples the visage or moistens the eyes of refinement, in all its phases, and in all faces, contorting, relaxing, overwhelming, convulsing, throwing the human countenance into something approximate to Billy Button's transformation; under every circumstance, and everywhere, a laugh is a good thing. "A thing of beauty" is a "joy forever." There is no remorse in it. It leaves no sting—except in the sides, and that goes off—even a single unparticipated laugh. If there is one laugher and one witness, there are forthwith two laughers, and so on. The convulsion is propagated like sound. What a thing it is when it becomes epidemic!

THE YOUNG WIFE.—It takes a heroine to be economical, says Miss Muloch. "For will she not rather run in debt for a bonnet than wear her old one a year behind the mode? give a ball, and stint the family dinner for a month after? take a large house, and furnish handsome reception-rooms, while her household huddle together anyhow in untidy attic bedchambers, and her servants swelter on shake-downs beside the kitchen-fire? She prefers this a hundred times to stating plainly, by word or manner: 'My income is so much a year—I don't care who knows it—it will not allow me to live beyond a certain rate, it will not keep comfortably both my family and acquaintance; and society, if you choose to look in upon us, you must just take us as we are, without any pretenses of any kind, or you may shut the door, and—good by!'"

NO HOOPS.—The Petaluma Journal speaking of the late visit of Lady Franklin to that town says: Her style of dress, in its simplicity and absence from the usual rotundity of our American ladies, reflects severely upon those whose aim in life is to follow the fashions and habits of those of titled birth. Our fine ladies of American soil would meet with considerable disappointment in calling upon Lady Franklin expecting as they would, to find clothing a matter of show more than of comfort. Plain and comfortable is her attire, and when we say this we say all. Her face wears the expression of the true high-toned woman, pleasant and kind, with word polite for all, no matter what their station, with a sort of subdued sadness.

IN the town of Hillsdale, New York, reside Mr. Conrad Decker and wife—the former in his 100th year, and the latter in her 99th. They have been married 77 years, and are both in comparative good health. They keep house by themselves, and have no neighbors within a quarter of a mile. Mr. Decker cultivates his own garden, and saws his own wood; Mrs. D. does her own housework, without thinking of "hired help," although she complains occasionally that she "can't go about the house as spry as she used to." We have read many accounts of remarkable couples, but this instance has few parallels.

A GENTLEMAN had in his service a cook who could just manage to read and write. One day he perceived her taking in some monthly numbers of a work, and curious to know what could possibly be the subject of the cook's erudition, he asked her to let him look at the publication. Mary, blushing, said that she wished to improve in her cooking, and she had been taking for some months, in parts, "Cook's Voyages.

GET VACCINATED.—In view of the fact that the small pox is now becoming prevalent nearly all over this State, we advise all persons who have not been vaccinated to attend to that precautionary measure as soon as possible. It costs but little and is not a painful operation, while it may save many from taking that frightful disease.

A REMARKABLE FACT.—The New Bedford Mercury states that Mrs. Samuel A Frazer, of Duxbury, is now engaged in knitting stockings for the soldiers in our army. She was employed eighty-five years ago in knitting stockings for the soldiers of the Revolution. She is now 92 years of age.

THE triumph of woman lies not in the admiration of her lover, but in the respect of her husband; and that can only be gained by a constant cultivation of those qualities which she knows he most values.

NEVER look at the girls. They can't bear it; they regard it as an insult. They wear their feathers, furbelows, and frills merely to please their mammas—that's all.

IN this world of disguises, we sometimes walk among angels, and know them not until some chance word or sign throws open the spiritual freemasonry of our souls.

"You must take the responsibility," as the man said to his wife when the child cried.

WASHING CALICOES.—Calico clothes, before they are put in water, should have the grease spots rubbed out, as they cannot be seen when the whole garment is wet. They should never be washed in very hot soap-suds: that which is mildly warm, will cleanse them quite as well, and will not extract the colors so much. Soft soap should never be used for calicoes, excepting for the various shades of yellow, which looks the best washed in soft soap, and not rinsed in fair water. Other clothes should be rinsed in fair water, and dried in the shade.

SETTING THE COLORS.—When calicoes incline to fade, the color can be set by washing them in lukewarm water with beef's gall, in proportion of a teacupful to four or five gallons of water. Rinse them in fair water; no soap is necessary, without the clothes are very dirty. If so, wash them in lukewarm suds, after they have been first rubbed in beef's gall water. The beef's gall can be kept for six months, by squeezing out the skin in which it is inclosed, add salt to it, and cork tight. A little vinegar in the rinsing water, of pink, red and green calicoes, is good to brighten the colors, and keep them from mixing.

IF young ladies would like to know what will take off tan and sunburn, let them take a handful of bran, pour a quart of boiling water on it, let it stand an hour, then strain. When cold, put it to a pint of bay rum. Bottle and use it when needed.

COLORED SPECTACLES.—Many persons who have weak eyes wear colored spectacles when they are positively injurious. On no account should colored glasses be worn on a dull day, in the dusk of the evening or, as a general rule, in mild artificial light. The reasons for such caution in the use of glasses are, that the power of the eyes becomes impaired to endure strong light by accustoming them to the impressions of feeble illuminations. Some persons who have delicate organs may occasionally employ spectacles of lightly tinted glass for reading and writing, but they should be avoided if possible. Colored glasses are useful to protect the eye from the brilliant reflection of snow and the bright rays of the oxyhydrogen and electric light, and for this purpose they should be a deep green. Persons recovering from inflammation of the eyes should also use such glasses, but they ought to be laid aside as soon as possible. The eye should be accustomed to endure strong sunlight when not reflected from dazzling surfaces, such as bodies of water, white sand and snow.

MRS. LIZZIE W. WARREN, M. D.,
ELECTRICIAN AND HYDROPATHIST,
Corner Mason and Pacific streets.....San Francisco,

MRS. WARREN proposes to teach her patrons the means of attaining and preserving health, rather than the usual practice of physicians, of *doctoring the sick.* Believing in the old adage: "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and also that the remedies used to eradicate disease are more deleterious to the human organization than the diseases themselves; therefore she dispenses with the use of drugs, relying on the curative power within the living organism and the supplying such conditions as the natural remedial agents afford The natural remedies: Air, Diet, Exercise, Water and Electricity. The beneficial effects of water, properly used, are now generally understood, but the remedial effects of electricity are comparatively unknown. By the knowledge and application of a certain law, which recognizes hitherto unknown relations of the positive and negative forces to the functions of life, electricians are enabled to make a beneficial application to disturbed physical equilibrium, thereby rendering electricity the most powerful therapeutic agent; the most potent and all-pervading element which can be used, as it approximates to the principle of life, apparently identical with vitality. Its therapeutic uses are *reasonable* and *wise*, and may be relied upon whenever a cure or improvement is possible.

MRS. WARREN will be pleased to make arrangements by the year, with families requiring a better knowledge of the laws of health and the means of its preservation, as well as medical attendance and advice.

Having devoted many years in study and preparation for this profession, and having received ample testimonials from the College where she graduated, feels confident she will be able to prove her ability to attend to the claims of WOMEN and CHILDREN. To this practice she will give her *Exclusive Attention.*

As an ACCOUCHEUSE she claims to be eminently successful, and can produce ample testimonials of success in many difficult cases.

Those wishing to avail themselves of Mrs. Warren's advice will find her at her residence, on the south-east corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

☞ Arrangements have been made by which a few Patienst can be accommodated with Rooms and Board

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
Niagara " " " "....."	305,000
Washington " " "....."	500,000
Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn....................	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y............................	168,000
Total..............................	$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

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Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co..............	San Francisco
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Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co....................	Sacramento, Cal
Julius Wetzlar, Esq.............................	"

8-3m

THE

UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILLS.

TO FARMERS,

Stock-Raisers,

—AND—

STABLE KEEPERS

YOU ARE

PARTICULARLY INVITED TO EXAMINE THE MILL

WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the

FIRST PREMIUM!

—AT THE—

State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - -	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt - -	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - -	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,

STOCKTON,

ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-ly

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

HOTELS.

Warm Springs Hotel!

Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebrated throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapitulate their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the greatest advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpassed even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short dis the Springs.

14 6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.

Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE

Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean-Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

UNION HOUSE!

Corner of Main and Center streets,
MOKELUMNE HILL,

Henry Atwood, Proprietor.

THIS SPLENDID THREE-STORY STONE Building, long acknowledged equal, if not superior, to the best Hotels in the Mountains, has been thoroughly renovated and greatly improved and a

SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE ADDED.

The Dining-room has been divided into a Family Dining-room and Restaurant, both hard-finished, and newly and elegantly furnished. The former will be for regular boarders who may prefer it; the Restaurant will be open at all hours, and be supplied with the best products of the market.

The parlors and chambers have all been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished, and will accommodate seventy-five persons.

The Stages all arrive and depart from the "UNION," and for the accommodation of travelers the House is kept open all night.

The proprietor avails himself of this occasion to say to travelers *en route* to the various places of recreation in the Eastern portions of Calaveras county, that no pains will be spared to make their sojourn at the Union pleasant and agreeable.

HENRY ATWOOD.
Mokelumne Hill, May 11th, 1860. 20-3m

DOWNIE HOTEL,

South End of Durgan Bridge,

Nevada street, Downieville.

W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week..................................	$7 00
Single meals..	50
Board and Lodging, per week..........	$8 50 and 10 00
Lodging, per night..........................	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars........	12 cents

[23-3m

A. K. DUDLEY. T. S. COFFIN.

THE VERANDA HOTEL,

Corner Main and Church sts.,
IONE CITY,
AMADOR COUNTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS, desire to invite Travelers to their Hotel, confident that they will make their stay pleasant and agreeable.

Stages from Sacramento to all the Mining regions, and to the "BIG TREES," stop at this Hotel.

DUDLEY & COFFIN,
20-3m Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Jebb's Patent Churn.

THIS NEW PATENT CHURN IS NOW READY TO be seen and tried. It is beyond question one of the best and simplest constructed Churns ever invented, and Dairymen should call and examine it.

By the action of the crank, three distinct currents are made which moves the cream with such rapidity that Butter is made in from three to five minutes with ease.

This Churn can be seen at the Farmer Office.

Patent-Rights can be had for all the counties in the State, and any experienced carpenter can make a fortune easier by these Chuns than by gold digging. They only need to be seen to be approved. 12

Literary Shrubbery.

TRUE POETRY.

[For elegance and beauty of simile, the following lines from the pen of Charles Mackey challenge the whole world of poesy.]

How many thoughts I give thee!
Come hither on the grass,
And if thou'lt count unfailing
The green blades as we pass;
Or the leaves that sigh and tremble
To the sweet wind of the west,
Or the rippling of the river,
Or the sunbeams on its breast,
I'll count the thoughts I give thee,
My beautiful, my best!

How many joys I owe thee!
Come sit where seas run high,
And count the heaving billows,
That break on the shore and die—
Or the grains of sand they fondle,
When the storms are overblown,
Or the pearls in the deep-sea caverns,
Or the stars in the milky zone,
And I'll count the joys I owe thee,
My beautiful, my own!

And how much love I proffer!
Come, scoop the ocean dry,
Or weigh in thy tiny balance
The star ships of the sky;
Or twine around thy fingers
The sunlight streaming wide,
Or fold it in thy bosom,
While the world is dark beside;
And I'll tell how much I love thee,
My beautiful, my bride!

Couldn't Dead-Head.—The principal avenue leading to Detroit has a toll-gate near the Elmwood Cemetery road. As the cemetery was laid out some time previous to the construction of the planked road, it was made one of the conditions of the company's charter, that all funeral processions should go back and forth free. One day, as Doctor Price, a celebrated physician, stopped to pay his toll, he remarked to the gate-keeper:

"Considering the benevolent character of our profession, I think you ought to let us pass free of charge."

"No, no, doctor," the keeper readily replied, "we couldn't afford that. You send too many *dead heads* through here as it is."

The doctor paid his toll, and never asked any favor after that.

The Grease of the Earth's Axis.—A reflecting gentleman of leisure, lately spent some days in the region of the oil wells of Pennsylvania, and after mature deliberation, gives it as his opinion that the Government should interfere at once and put a stop to further boring and pumping for oil; as he is certain that the grease is being drawn through these wells from the bearings of the earth's axis, and that the earth will cease to revolve when the lubrication ceases!

John Wilkes, at a public meeting, sat next to a person who, being displeased with the course matters were taking, kept exclaiming, "I cannot allow this to go on! I must take the sense of the meeting on this point." Whereupon Wilkes whispered to him, "Do so, if you will; I'll take the nonsense of the meeting against you, and can beat you."

An Old Claim.—It is said that the heirs of Robinson Crusoe have instituted a suit to recover the Island of Juan Fernandez, founding their claim upon the ground that he was "monarch of all he surveyed."

Expressive.—In a recent address, Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, expressed the hope that "the rattlesnake of disunion might never sting the hand that waved the flag of the Union, or the heart that loved it."

A householder in filling up his census schedule under the column headed, "Where born," described one of his children as "born in the parlor," and the other "up stairs."

"Pa," said a lad to his father, "I often read of people poor *but* honest; why don't they sometimes say rich *but* honest?" "Tut, my son," said the father, "nobody would believe them."

Sunday Drinking.—There exists in some parts of Germany a law to prevent drinking during divine service. It runs thus: "Any person drinking in an alehouse, during divine service on Sunday or other holiday, may legally depart without paying."

[Suppose we pass such a law here: would not this be the best Sunday Law?]

Baked Tomatoes.—Tomatoes peeled and baked on a hot dish, or even baked without peeling, and when done seasoned with salt, butter and pepper, is a luscious way of preparing this excellent vegetable.

Various Meanings of "Corn."—In Scotland, when the word corn is used it is universally understood to signify oats; in England it means wheat; and in the United States, maize.

Purchasers of California Wine should always select from those who are known to sell only *pure Wines*. With confidence and pleasure we can refer to the firm of Hobbs, Gilmore & Co., as persons who can furnish pure Wines.

Protection to Newspaper Publishers and Their Subscribers.

Office of the Special Mail Agent
for the Pacific Coast.
San Francisco, 1861.

Sir: Complaints have been made to me that Newspapers are improperly taken from the Mails at many of the Post-Offices on this Coast, by parties to whom they do not belong. Your attention is called to the following extracts from the Postal Laws on that subject:

Section 125. Be it further enacted, That * * * * if any person employed in any department of the Post-Office shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other to open, any Mail or packet of newspapers, not directed to the office where he is employed, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit a sum not exceeding Fifty Dollars for every such offense. And if any other person shall open ady Mail, or packet of newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding Twenty Dollars for every such offense. * * * * *

Section 132. And be it further enacted, That if any Postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, with intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, pamphlet, or newspaper, may be addressed or directed in the usual course of the transportation of the Mail along the route; or if any Postmaster shall, with intent as aforesaid, give a preference to any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper over another which may pass through his office, by forwarding the one and retaining the other, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall, moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of Postmaster of the United States.—Sec. 32, Act of July 2, 1836.

In accordance with the above, I shall use every exertion in my power to have all Postmasters removed from office who allow a violation of these Laws; and shall prosecute all persons (whether Postmasters or others) on information of their having violated either of them.

We take pleasure in publishing the above, as we have been largely a loser by the practice which has existed of permitting other than subscribers to take papers from the Post-Offices. We shall be glad if our subscribers will advise us of every infringement of this Law, when it interferes with our journal, and we will reward them for their valuable information.

O. Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.
Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.
☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.
Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.
Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.
Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.
RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.
RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.
The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.
Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.
Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.
It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.
All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

---

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.
Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.
Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.
All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.
I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.
1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.
It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.
I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary
For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.
This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.
To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.
CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.
A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.
Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.
A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.
Wringing is Done Five Times As Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.
☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]
Dec. 13.

Since our last report, the few days of fair weather have been fully improved by our Shippers, and large quantities of Wheat, Flour, etc., have gone on board ships. We omitted in our last report, the charters of the Carrier Dove, Golden Fleece, and Punjaub, for Liverpool, all to load principally with Flour and Wheat. The quantity of Wheat bought for future delivery, is large, and the principal amount or bulk of that now coming to market, is for shipment. Our market rates of Wheat are a shade lower than they were last week. Barley and Oats remain without change; market, dull. Receipts of Grain, for the past week, have been heavy; also we have to report the arrival of one load of assorted Produce, from Oregon, ex Jane A. Falkenburg, consisting of Lumber, 4650 boxes Apples, 2795 sacks Wheat, 1600 sks Flour, 747 sks Oats, 54 sks Onions, and 20 casks Cider. This is but the beginning of large shipments from Oregon; and our receipts from Coastwise have been on a liberal scale, of Wheat and Flour, Oats, Barley, Potatoes, etc. At this particular time, we ask to offer a little advice to our friends, the Farmers, about their Seed. It is a well established fact, that our Shippers, and the Export demand for our Grain, fix the market price. Is it not policy, in this view of the matter, to plant such Wheat as Shippers like and show a preference for? Sonora Seed is one of our Shipper's favorites. It ripens earliest, and is ready for market before any other Wheat. Australia and Chile Seed are always the most desirable for Milling and our local trade; these two we have a double chance of finding a market for. Farmers know, without our averring it, the necessity of sending clean Wheat to market; and injury foul matter causes to the sale of Wheat. Buy clean Seed, and the difference of a few cents per 100lbs is too small an item to be even looked at or thought of. Should you change your Seed often, you will be the gainers. We have every variety of Seed and climate in our State, and we may well say, every variety of Wheat and other Grain. It is, therefore, only necessary for the Farmer in the interior Valleys to buy Coast Seed, and Coast or Bay Farmers to buy Valley or Mountain Seed, to effect all the change necessary. Our opinion is that the low price of Barley, the past season; will deter many from planting to any extent; but a varied Crop is, in our minds, the course for Planters: Wheat, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Oats, Corn, and Potatoes, should all be the products of one Farmer.

The Receipts of Produce from around Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 23,586 sks, Flour 5058 qr sks, Barley 6122 sks, Oats 600 sks, Corn 138 sks; Beans 309 sks, Onions 350 sks, Potatoes 1999 sks; Salt 220 sks; Wool 147 bales; Hay 205 tuns.

Dec. 19.

The past week has been characterized by a lively trade in the Grain market, notwithstanding a disposition on the part of buyers to depress prices. The report of Shippers withdrawing is, in our opinion, all talk. Some one or two orders, we learn, have been cancelled. These parties want no more at present; but we are of the opinion that there are already here sufficient orders, and ships enough chartered to take all of the surplus Wheat and Flour, we shall have to spare, and it argues that Shippers do not find sufficient offering to supply their wants, from their willingness and anxiety to buy all they can get. Thus far, every sack of Oregon Wheat that has come to our market has been taken by Shippers at nearly the prices paid for California Wheat. There has arrived from Oregon, since our last report, the schooner Mary Cleveland, with about 1000 sks Wheat and 400 qr sks Flour; also the brig Sunny South, with 2655 sks Wheat, 3264 qr sks Flour, 1365 bxs Apples, besides Eggs, Cider, Hides, etc. The Wheat and Flour from these two vessels have been taken for exportation. Our Receipts of Produce, Coastwise, have been unusually heavy. One new feature, we have to add, aside from our English shipping orders, is a demand for Wheat and Flour, from Sandwich Islands. The Asa A. Eldridge is taking a liberal supply of Wheat and Flour, for Honolulu. Every new point of shipment that consumes our Grain and Produce is so much to our advantage. There has also been a parcel of Wheat and Barley shipped to Puget Sound. The Clearances for the past week have been as follows: the French ship St. Anne, for Swansea, England, carried a cargo of Copper-ore, including 800 sks Barley valued at upwards $45,000; the Sarah Chase, for Melbourne, 1385 sks Barley, 14,797 sks Oats, 200 flks Quicksilver, 10 bbls Salmon, valued $21,170 44. There has been no new Charters effected, the past week, that we hear of. But the ships on the berths are rapidly filling up; also the ships for New York are taking a liberal supply of Barley, Hides, Wool, Tallow, etc.

The Receipts of Produce from around the Bay, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat 40,629 sks, Flour 3750 qr sks, Barley 6011 sks, Oats 2986 sks; Beans 122 sks; Onions 250 sks; Potatoes 2740 sks; Salt 1350 sks; Bran 879 sks; Wool 80 bales; Hay 443 tuns.

Wheat, ₱ 100lbs—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$2 00@ 2 05	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 90@ 2 12	Domestic ₱100lb	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	95@ 1 00	Hay ..₱ton	16 00@18 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes..₱100lb	1 50@ 2 25
Oats, for shipment	1 07@ 1 12	do new	..@ ...
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Yams, S Island	1 00@ 2 50
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour......₱bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	5 50@ 6 00	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, con-		Cabbage	50@ 75
sumption	6 50@ 7 00	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@ 4 50	Squash.. ..₱ton	8 00@10 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱lb	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ₱lb	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	..@ 55		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱lb	10@ 20	Dry Hides ....₱lb	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱lb	5@ 6	Goat skins....each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Dec. 19.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have to note a small advance in first quality Beef; also a better feeling in first class Pork and Mutton (though without any material advance in price), which is propably owing to the near approach of the holidays, and the fact that the market is not very well supplied with the first quality of the above named, particularly Beef.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 7c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ lb.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot 2½ to 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

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Christmas Presents.—As Christmas is coming, and must be attended to, our readers will find in our advertising columns directions where to use their means to the best advantage. A sewing machine is an elegant and useful present. F. A. M. Baldwin, Esq., is the agent of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine at Stockton, and has a goodly number for them that desire a Christmas present.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Dec. 19.

VEGETABLES.			
Asparagus.. ₱lb	..	Okra, Dry.. ₱lb	1 00
Artichokes ₱doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans ₱lb	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isl'd)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots ₱lb	1½	Parsnips ₱doz bunches	75
Celery ₱bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ₱doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cucumbers ₱doz	..	Rhubarb ₱lb	..
Cranberries ₱gall	1 25	Radishes ₱doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs ₱lb	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	..	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics, new	12	Red-Peppers ₱lb	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears ₱doz	25	String-Beans	@25
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ₱basket	50
Lettuce ₱doz	50	Salsify ₱bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱lb	25	Turnips ₱doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	..
Onions ₱lb	6	Tomatoes, fresh ₱lb	6
FRUIT.			
Apples ₱lb	12	Crab Apples ₱lb	..
do cooking	4	Limes ₱doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	1 00
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons	..
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples each	1 00
Winter Nelis	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ₱bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ₱lb	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	6	Los Angeles	25
Strawberries ₱lb	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	@..
Figs, new	15	Canteloupes	@..
Peaches	..		
DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.			
Butter, Cal'a ₱lb	50@ 87	Cheese ₱lb	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard, California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala ₱doz	65@ 70	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	..@ 70	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..
MEATS.			
Beef—tenderloin ₱lb	15	Leg Mutton ₱lb	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork-rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ₱lb	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25
POULTRY—GAME			
Ducks, com ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe ₱doz.	..@ ..
do Canvas-back	..@ ..	Venison ₱lb.	10@ 25
do Mallard	..@ ..	Quails ₱doz.	..@1 50
Geese	..@1 50	Hares each	1 00@ ..
Chickens	2 00@2 50	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Turkeys ₱lb.	..@ 37	do wild	..@ 50
Hens each	1 00@1 25	Squirrel ₱pair.	37@ ..

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European Wool Market.

We give below the Wool Circular of our correspondent which shows to the California Woolgrower many features of interest at the present time. It will be seen that common coarse Wools, such as have been selling here at 6, 8, and 10 cents, have sold when classed as "rubbish" quality for 14 to 17½ cents. From the quotations given of sales it will be seen that coarse wools are in demand, and bring a greater average price than fine wools. It will also be seen that the *United States* was a *purchaser in Europe of more Wool* in the months of September and October than the *entire crops* of California. We have always urged upon our Wool-growers the importance of their shipping their own clip; such as have done so will realize more than double the prices here.

Liverpool, October 26, 1861.

Some branches of the Wool trade have shown great activity during the last few weeks in consequence of the demand for Wool and Woolens suitable for Blankets and Army Clothing adapted for export to the United States, the result is that our market has been cleared of medium and low kinds adapted for the above purposes, and prices of them are ½d to 1d ₱ lb dearer for white, and particular kinds of grey and brown have advanced 2d to 4d ₱ lb. The bulk of the trade does not show an equal degree of improvement, and some departments are still depressed, but on the whole there is a fair consumption, and the total supply being light, prices are firm. Six million pounds weight of Wool will have left England and Northern Europe for the United States between the 1st September and 31st October.

Public sales commenced here on the 8th inst. and concluded on the 23d inst. There has been a full attendance of buyers, and for most Wools strong competition, particularly for the United States, for which quarter large quantities of washed and greasy Mogadore, Cordova, Buenos Ayres, Donskoi, Noils, and English Skin Wools have been taken by public and private contract. The withdrawal of so large a quantity acting on moderate stocks has enhanced prices, and home consumers have more recently increased their purchases. Continental buyers have operated sparingly.

Below is a statement of various quantities offered and prices paid:

18,533 bales East India offered and 16,804 sold. Nearly 3000 bales were taken for export to the United States. Compared with the prices paid at the July sales the rates current at the close of the present series show an average advance of 1d ₱ lb on white and yellow, which form the chief portion, and 2d to 4d ₱ lb on grey, brown, and black.

230 bales Syrian offered, 106 sold. 9¼ bid for good white fleece, good brown fleece sold at 8¼d, inferior white fleece sold at 8¾d, second class white skin sold at 7½d to 8¾d. 833 bales Egyptian offered, 408 sold. In only moderate demand, at former prices. 324 bales Donskoi offered, 185 sold. Chiefly inferior; ordinary grey fleece sold at 7½d to 7¾d. Inferior greasy Crimea sold at 4d to 4¾d. 396 bales Turkey offered, 219 sold. Choice Smyrna white fleece at 11¾d to 13½d, grey do. 7¾d to 9d. Clean Bosnia and Prevesa 8½d to 9½d.

154 bags unwashed California offered, 74 sold. Chiefly of rubbishy quality and very burry, average sold at 7d to 8½d, and a few bags locks at 5½d.

The London sales of 70,000 bales Australian and Cape will commence 7th November. Average descriptions not expected to vary much in price from the August sales. Second-class unwashed, which has been excessively depressed, shows a tendency to higher value.

The Liverpool Sales of 12,000 bales East India, and 6000 bales Sundries, will commence early in January.

JOHN L. BOWES & BRO.

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Foreign Postage.—Postmaster Parker notifies us that hereafter all printed matter (whether from a publication office or not) deposited in the Post Office and intended for foreign countries, must have the postage prepaid by stamps, otherwise it cannot be forwarded. He also states that "great care should be taken to have the address properly written, as much matter remains in this office, in consequence of illegibility of direction." Postage on newspapers is: To Great Britain, France, or Sandwich Islands, two cents each; to Germany and other countries on the Continent, three cents; to Prussia, West Indies, South Pacific, or Central America, etc, six cents; to Canada, one cent.

A seedling apple, raised by Mr. Lowe, of San Jose, is pronounced by some who have tested it, a choice variety; in size, color, and form similar to the Baldwin, but superior in quality. It is called "Lowe's Seedling."

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The California Farmer is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

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19

The Best Churn Known

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

Exhibited at the Santa Rosa and Alameda Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

Breeding-Mares Wanted.

A PARTY WANTING A FEW MARES OF GOOD quality, would like to exchange Real Estate of improving value for the same. A band of twenty or thirty MARES is wanted. The Real Estate is in Sacramento. 18

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

FARM STOCK, &c.

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.
CRYSTAL PALACE
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"
Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.
Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

RAMS!
FOR SALE
URE AND THOROUGHBRED
SAXON RAMS!
From specially imported Stock.

Reference at San Francisco—HY. GERSTUNG, Esq.
Country Address—Natividad Post-Office, Montery Co.
EUGENE SHERWOOD,
23-2m San Lorenzo Ranch.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

Better than Preston & Merrill's
—AND—
At Less Prices!
BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.
For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market
Fruits and Vegetables,
in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at
BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.
☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.
☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expenes. 1-3m

TO THE
WOOL-GROWERS
OF CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the Full Eastern Value of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.
JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
9 San Francisco.

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Sonora,
W. H. HUDSON .... COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON SATURDAY.................. Dec. 21, 1861.
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
10 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company.
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick:
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.
One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

COLEMAN'S LINE.
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to
Shippers of California Produce.
Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.
Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.
ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.
Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.
24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee
....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.
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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

LETTER NUMBER EIGHT.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

The Castle of Johannisberg, and the Famed Johannisberg Wine.

[WE hope the readers of the following very interesting letter will not fail to notice the remarks of our attentive correspondent relative to the *impositions practiced* by those who manufacture and sell "spurious Wines." This is invariably the case everywhere. We remember well our own opinions upon the Wines of France when we visited the Halle d'Vin, in Paris, in 1848. Wines represented in New York as of certain brands and pure, were sold at one half the price they were selling at in Paris. Such was our experience fourteen years since, when we visited France, and such are the facts proved ever since by all conversant with wine making. We would like a dozen of the Golden Johannisberg; we would fain do lip service to it on Christmas and New Year. Thanks to our correspondent for his excellent letter.]

EPERNAY, Nov. 4th, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: In a letter that I had the pleasure of addressing to you from Heidleberg, and in which I tried to give a feeble idea of the beautiful scenery between Biebrich and Lalinstein, I promised a description of my visit to Johannisberg. The rapidity with which I traveled and the numerous duties as Secretary of the Commissioner of the State of California, have, against my will, postponed my letter until this moment. I will now redeem my promise, although I think my letter, if it ever reaches your columns, will come at a bad moment to those of your readers who have already read the Report of Col. Haraszthy, my father, and its vivid description of the Castle of Johannisberg. The letter describing our visit to Steinberg he has already sent to the Alta. We visited these two celebrated vineyards on the same day; I will then take up where my father left off.

Leaving Steinberg, where we had met with such a cordial reception, and where our admiration had been so justly called forth, we gained the Rhine, and then proceeded down its course.

On our left lay the Rhine, while on our right was a continued chain of hills, covered by plantations of vineyards, many of which produce renowned Wines.

The plant the most generally cultivated is the *Riesling*; the *Burgunder* and *Silvaner* are, however, also considerably cultivated.

About an hour's ride on the banks of the Rhine brought us to the foot of the hill producing the world renowned Johannisberg Wine.

The ascent was soon made, and a short time after we alighted in the yard of the *Schloss*. The Controlor of the Domaine received us, and after we had shown our colors, he, with the greatest willingness accorded us the permission of visiting the cellars, where we were conducted by him in person. Before proceeding to the cellars our gracious guide showed us the cattle stables, where there was to be seen some very fine head of cattle. Amongst these I noticed some really beautiful Swiss cows and a young bull of 2 years who had taken a first prize. These stables were real models for arrangement and cleanliness. They were in every manner superior to those of Steinberg. The cattle were also finer.

Along the outside of the stable walls are planted several species of vine, whose long branches support themselves on the sides of the building. The Catawba was the most conspicuous amongst these. It is a plant that has been tried in Europe on a small scale, and is but very little esteemed.

From the platform of the Castle we had one of the most beautiful of views. In front of us lay the silver Rhine, whose deep flowing waters were plowed by numerous graceful steamers; on our right we perceived, on the sides of the mountains, romantic ruins of old castles, whose grim aspect was rendered still more interesting by the vail of mystery with which the popular legends had surrounded them. To our left lay low hills covered with innumerable villages.

The scenery was so soft, so sweet, that I might have spent hours in its contemplation. In leaving the terrace we went to the cellars, which, being under the Castle, are reached by some fifty or more steps. Their course is parallel to the foundation of the Schloss, and thus forms a rectangular parallelogram, parallel to another and *interior* parallelogram, composed of solid matter, and supporting the Castle.

There are four rows of casks, one row against each wall, and two in the middle. The two rows of casks in the middle touched each other at one end, and were each separated from the rows of the wall by a spacious alley.

The cellars were about 36 feet wide and from 20 to 25 feet high.

The casks, which were most all of oval form, had each of them on their end a lighted sperm candle.

It would be hard to describe the magic effect and the different sensations that I experienced when these hundreds of lights burst upon my view so suddenly. The surprise was the more striking as it was the more unattended. I was seized with astonishment and admiration, which soon gave place to a kind of awe. In spite of the hundreds of lights the eye can hardly discern the walls and ceiling. When it meets the dark shadows in the corners and when the ear meets the solemn echos of the voice which fall upon it like a mysterious whisper, the soul is seized with almost a fear.

If the visitor has read Hoffman, he shudders instinctively as his eye penetrates the darkness which envelopes the corners, in a fear of recognizing in each of them, "a figure draped in white!" A messenger from the world of the unknown!

After having peeped in each, and recognized that my fear was without foundation, I rendered myself to the invitation to taste the wine.

We were made to taste the wines of this renowned vineyard, made from 1821 to 1860. Such wine I had not even dreamed of. Its color is richer than gold! Its aroma finer than the rose! And its taste more divine than the nectar of the gods!

Poor fellow-citizens, who have flattered yourselves with having drank Johannisberg Wine in California, drive away your illusions, and come to the reality. You will easily understand that when "Johannisberg Cabinet Wine" is sold on the spot for $5 60, that it cannot be had in San Francisco for $1 50. Unfortunately this is not the only wine that is imitated. Almost every renowned wine has the same honor and mark of attention.

After having *tried* each wine, we drank a full tumbler of the wine we preferred. I chose that of 1846.

One more glance at the beautiful lights as they glimmered in the distance, and I left the cellars. I intended to visit the interior of the Castle, to see the relics there conserved of the old Prince Metternich, father of the present possessor, but I had no time, for night was fast coming on.

As we left I bore off a remembrance of the hospitality of the Controlor of the Domaine, whose name escapes me, but whose courtesy will ever be engraved in my memory.

Believe me, Sir, Yours, truly,
ARPAD HARASZTHY.

Vineyard Planting.

Now is the moment to prepare the hillsides and all lands intended for vineyard. We hope the facts have been abundant enough to prove that hillside and good high ground is the best for vineyards; and the late tremendous rains have so fully saturated the earth that all the upland can be now early cultivated.

We hope, too, that those who intend to plant vineyards will consider well the *kind of Grapes they plant*, the *soil on which they plant*, and the *preparation of that soil*. These are important pre-requisites to success.

There is also the matter of cuttings, or rooted Vines, worthy of careful consideration. Good rooted Vines can now be had at a very moderate rate, and the advantage derived from thus establishing the Vine is far greater than to save the expense in difference of value between cuttings and rooted Vines. Land well prepared, deeply and finely cultivated, the Vines should be planted 8 by 8 feet, or 8 by 7 feet at least, thus giving ample room for the plow for years to cultivate the Vine.

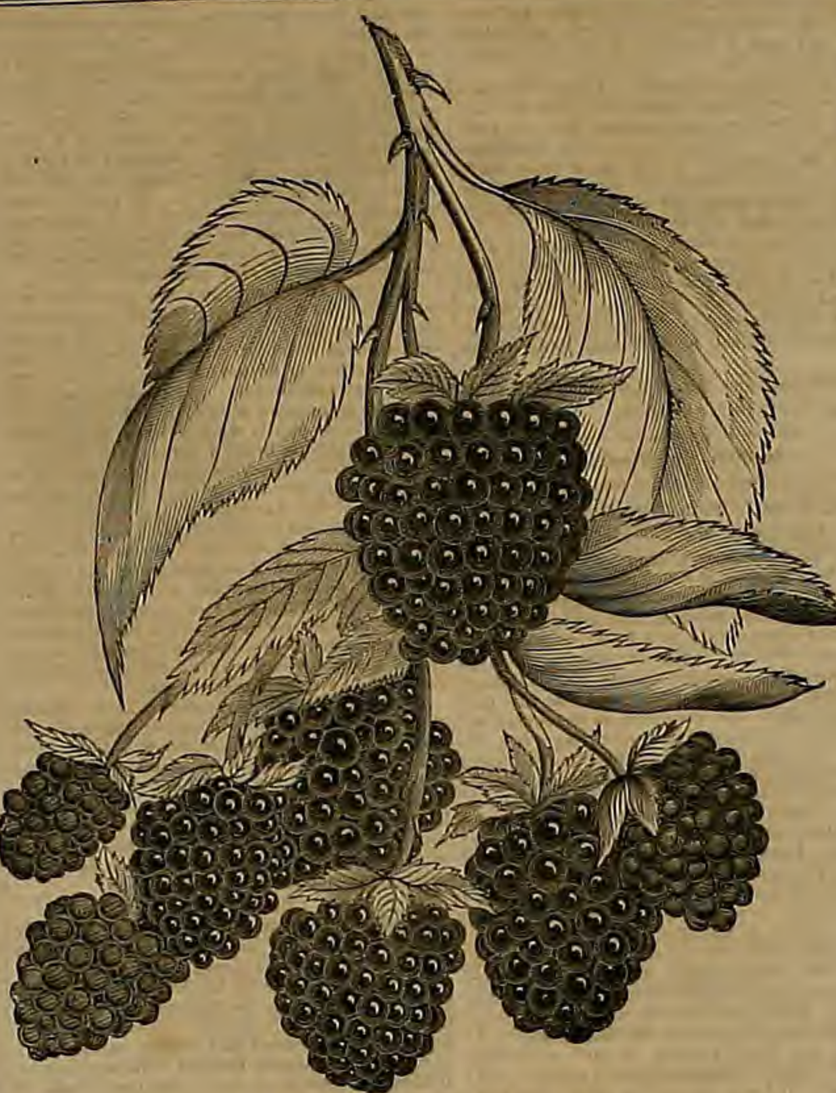
The foreign Vine is so far superior for *Wine Grape*, that we hope vineyard planters will reflect before planting any more of the California Grape, as this Grape will not give that *body* to the Wine that is so much desired, to make it like the Madeira and Sherry of old countries.

Alfalfa.

THIS valuable Clover should be better understood and more properly appreciated, as it is one of the sweetest and most nutritious of all Grasses. Alfalfa should only be planted on light, deep, rich, sandy loam, or alluvial deposits, like the banks of rivers, and never planted on adobe soil, or any land that is not loose and porous, so that when properly plowed, 16 to 20 inches deep, the roots can penetrate and find moisture.

Alfalfa should never be allowed to grow rank and tall, but planted thick, and when twelve or fifteen inches high it should be cut and dried in the shade, or put in stacks early, so as not to dry up. *Wilted* only and stacked, will secure a fragrant and very delicious food for stock. Alfalfa grown on alluvial bottoms has been mowed as many as four times in a season, and yielded a crop of more than ten tons per acre for the season.

Sixteen pounds per acre is the quantum of seed. As the roots of the Alfalfa penetrate very deep, it should remind the grower that Alfalfa once established in the land is difficult to eradicate.



THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

The Lawton Blackberry.

WE present this week an illustration of the famous Lawton Blackberry. It has been introduced and fruited in California quite extensively, and the past season has proved beyond any question that it thrives in our soil, producing enormously of beautiful fruit, fully equal in size and flavor to the best specimens ever exhibited in the Atlantic States. We are informed by Messrs. Abbott and Rumford of Fruit Vale, who are the most extensive growers, that the bearing season of this splendid fruit continues for about four months, commencing the middle of June. As a table fruit it is first rate; for pies, preserves or jelly nothing equals it, and for wine some persons have pronounced it not excelled by even the grape. The Blackberry grown at Fruit Vale we know to be the genuine Lawton, as we imported the stock and sold to these gentlemen, from which their large plantations originated.

The Stallion David Hill.

"A NOBLE HORSE, INDEED."

WE had the pleasure of a ride behind that magnificent Horse David Hill, of which we spoke in the Spring, when he arrived. He was imported by J. G. McCracken, Esq., and taken to Oroville, where he remained awhile; thence to Marysville; and now to Stockton, where we saw him last week, at the stable of Messrs. Ryan & Cutler, on Weber avenue.

The "Judge of Horseflesh" would be gratified to see this fine animal. Rarely do we find his equal. David Hill is a "trotting stallion," a very dark bay, fine head and neck, flowing mane, deep chest, well ribbed up, strong and finely formed limbs, with powerful muscular development. His gait is smooth, but powerful. He seems to cast the earth from him, and leap onward like the rush of a whirlwind. With a full consciousness of his own power, and ready at the word to sweep over the course, he yet is perfectly trained, and obeys the word. David Hill received the award of the State Fair, and at Marysville, as one of the best stallions shown. He was bred by Chester Pratt, Esq., of Bridgeport, Vermont; was purchased by J. H. Hall, Esq., of Wisconsin, from whom he was purchased by Mr. McCracken, and brought to this State. He has taken numerous premiums in other States, and will most undoubtedly take the highest rank in this State, and his "get" lead off as the "fast ones." Upon trial, before he came here, the poorest trial he made was in the 40's.

We herewith append his true pedigree. Owners of fine mares will do well to bear in mind this fine stallion, if they want the "fast trotters:"

David Hill was sired by Black Lion; he by David Hill's celebrated trotting stallion Black Hawk; he by Sherman Morgan; he by Justin Morgan, and he by True Briton, who was imported from England, and was used by Gen. De Lancy as a charger, while commanding the British on Long Island, in 1777. True Briton was a thorough-bred horse, of great speed and beauty. Black Hawk's dam was bred in New Brunswick, was three-quarter thorough-bred, and distinguished for fast trotting.

David Hill's dam was got by Hambletonian; he by Abdallah; he by old Membrino, and he by imported Messenger. Hambletonian's dam was the Charles Kent mare, by imported Bellfounder; grand dam by old One Eye, by old Hambletonian; he by imported Messenger, and the dam of old One Eye by imported Messenger. The dam of Abdallah was sired by imported Roebuck; his grand dam by Sir Henry, the horse that run four mile heats with old Eclipse, on Long Island, for $20,000, being the closest contested race on record.

Black Lion's dam was got by Liberty, and he by Duroc; grand dam by Sir Charles; Sir Charles was got by imported Diomede. [See Stud Book.] Sir Charles' dam was got by Plato, and he by imported Messenger; his grand dam by Brutus, out of imported Brutus.

Two more Noble Stallions.

CALIFORNIA will soon be noted for the finest horses in the world. Every characteristic of this noble animal will be sought for and improved upon from the swift-footed Arab Courser to the all-powerful Scotch Draught Horse and the Enduring Roadster.

There can be no question but that with our climate to develop, and the taste and skill of our breeders and the pride of our "turf men," this State will in ten years be able to show Horses that will vie with the world.

We have had the pleasure of examining *two splendid animals* recently imported into this State by Morris Dooley, Esq., of Stockton (of the Stage Co.)—Horses that can not be surpassed for their style and beauty. They are

HAMILTON CHIEF,

Arrived within a few days. This remarkable Horse will create surprise when seen. For muscular powers we have never seen a superior, rarely his equal. This Horse is soon destined to make a mark that will tell. We give below the pedigree of Hamilton Chief:

Is a dark bay Horse, 16½ hands high, black legs and heavy mane and tail. Was sired by the celebrated fast trotting stallion "Old Royal George," by Black Warrior, by Imported Merryfield, by Old Black Warrior. *Dam*, by American Eclipse, out of a Messenger Mare; she by imported Messenger, imported by the late George Cooper, Esq., of Toronto, Canada West. Hamilton Chief is half-brother to Toronto Chief (now owned by Mr. Brown of Long Island), Young Royal George, and a host of other fast trotting stallions. He was raised by Leonard Salmon, Esq., of Brinbooth, county of Wentworth, Canada West, and was foaled on the 19th of May, 1855. The weight of Hamilton Chief was 1400 lbs. in June last in Canada. He was reduced for the voyage, and weighed when he left Canada 1336 lbs., and has made the passage remarkably well, coming in improved health and flesh and increased in fine appearance.

To show the value of such stock, Mr. Brown refused, last summer, for Toronto Chief $12,000. This Horse, Hamilton Chief, took the first and second premiums at all the Provincial Fairs last year. His yearling and two-year-old colts have taken first premiums at the above Fairs, and one of the latter was sold for $800 in that country. Toronto Chief beat all stallions at the National Horse Fair two years ago. There is no stallion that can beat Toronto Chief two-mile heats to 300lb wagon. Both Toronto Chief and Hamilton Chief were raised at same place, and last season Hamilton Chief trotted faster than Toronto Chief did at same age.

Nana Sahib.

THIS animal is one of the most beautiful creatures we have seen move, with an eye like an eagle's, a faultless head, a neck perfect in the curve as that of a swan, with a quick, graceful, elastic movement, and every limb like a perfect ideal cast in a mould to suit. Nana stands before you with his eye of Mars flashing fire, with nostrils distended snuffing up the breeze, and every muscle trembling ready for action, he brings to mind the "Arab steeds" we read of as the favorites of the Knights Templar.

From the antecedents of this splendid animal, we may look for a bright career, and Cheatham, Langford and Belmont may all find a dangerous rival in this "bonnie Irish laddie," that has come all the way from Dublin to win the honors of the Turf.

Nana Sahib was purchased by John Butterly (who was sent to Ireland by Mr. Dooly to secure this fine creature), of Lawrence McCourt, Esq., of 60 Bolton street, Dublin. Nana was brought out by a clipper ship to the United States (the steamer having refused to take him at one hundred sovereigns). He was thirteen weeks to the United States, and six weeks having only bread and water, other feed being exhausted. Although he arrived in thin flesh, he is now in extraordinary fine condition. He never flagged in spirits during all the days of his pennance upon bread and water. We here give the full pedigree of Nana Sahib:

Nana was got by Horn of Chase, out of Independence's dam (the favorite mare of the Marquis of Waterford), by Birdcatcher; out of Cuckoo, by Drone; out of Stork, by Oiseau. There is no better breeding in Ireland or England. By this it will be seen that Birdcatcher was the sire of Nana's dam; Nana is therefore grandson of Birdcatcher. We extract the following from Bell's Life of January 29, 1860, which shows the unprecedented high character of this stock.

Birdcatcher's fame in England and Ireland, as a sire, is imperishable, having covered at the high figure of fifty guineas each mare, being sire of Knight of St. George and Warlock, both St. Leger winners; of Daniel O'Rourke, who won the Derby, and Songstress, who won the Oaks; of Saunterer; of Chanticleer, who beat Van Tromp, winner of the St. Leger, who beat Fisherman for the Goodwood cup, and a host of other first-class winners; his own brother, Faugh a Ballagh (now imported to France at a price of $1,500), won the St. Leger and Czarewitch stakes, is also an emigrant sire, having got Goldfinder, who won the Chester cup, and Leamington, who twice won the same great event, once of £2,595, and the other of £2,605, and the Goodwood stakes of 905 sovereigns.

Altogether, as near as we can calculate, from 1841 to the end of 1849, Birdcatcher produced 335 winners of 718 races, of the value of $117,603, including one Derby, one Oaks and three St. Legers, and any quantity of Cups and other large races—the total of these winnings being nearly £600,000, a record without a parallel in the world. And California can now boast of having a beautiful animal that can boast of Birdcather as his grandsire, for such is Nana Sahib.

Good Stock in San Joaquin County.

THIS county will soon have some fine Dairy Stock, bred from choice sires and full blood Durhams. R. S. Bates, Esq., is owner of the splendid Durham Bull "Duke of Northumberland 4th," purchased of J. D. Patterson, Esq., for $5000.

J. Sarles, Esq., has three very fine Durham Bulls, different ages, by name "San Mateo," "Tommy" and "Sport." Mr. Sarles was the first to introdmce Durham stock into the county.

Dr. Holden has that excellent Bull "Washington," widely known as the "Blacow Bull," a cross of high grade and a Bull that has been uncommonly successful in getting fine stock in Alameda county. Dr. H. has also some fine young stock of Durham blood. With these fine sires we regret to say there is not yet *one* pure Durham Cow in this entire county. We hope this will not long be so.

◆

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As many purchasers send to us a request to send them a catalogue of the Best Nurseries, we ask all who claim to stand No. 1, to send us their catalogues and we will scatter them into good hands. As we only advertise those of the best character, we hope those who claim to be No. 1, will send us their business cards.

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

We received the following note from a correspondent, and give in reply a chapter from a valuable work, "Eastwood on the Cranberry," as the most appropriate now:

GEORGETOWN, Dec. 6th, 1861.

ED. FARMER: I write to you for information in regard to the culture of the Cranberry. If you will inform me through the FARMER, or by letter, as to the soil and climate best adapted, the time and manner of sowing or planting, you will confer a favor on Yours, &c., * * * *

LOCATION.

In selecting a place for a patch, it is well to consider its aspect. Though we have seen the vine doing well, and to all appearances very thrifty, when the yard has faced the north, yet experience is in favor of a southerly direction. If possible, in forming your patch, let it be sheltered from the cold raw winds; give it the advantage of the warm breezes; by doing this you will be more likely to succeed than if you neglected it.

A swamp may be chosen. If you find the vine growing round the edges of a bog, you may safely conclude that the plant can there be advantageously cultivated. In the preparation of these locations, there is often much labor and some expense. But this depends upon its surface, what you have to do in removing and "filling in." It is customary with some growers to redeem a certain proportion of their swamps yearly; by thus proceeding, they ultimately overcome the natural obstacles before them, and accomplish what they intended to realize. The sight of each year's progress encourages them to persevering effort. Then it must be so that you can drain off the water at your own pleasure. If you make a cranberry patch in a swamp, and it is liable to have water standing in pools over the vines in the summer season, this will operate as a hindrance to the ripening of the berry. This precaution must be observed in making choice of such a situation, that you can expel or draw off the water, when it is necessary.

Meadow land, which is low and moist, affords an excellent location for the cranberry. In fact, these damp situations are very suitable, providing the dampness or moisture is not too cold and icy. If the moisture beneath the surface in which the vine is planted is of too cold a temperature, it will prove fatal to the young vines. Care must be had, in selecting for a yard, to ascertain if the water is too cold; if it is not, it may be converted into a useful and profitable cranberry patch. There *must* be water in the land in which they are planted. As a general rule, it is best to have it within twelve inches of the surface. The object of this is to give moisture. The grower must have it, or his plants will fail.

SOILS AND THE MODE OF PREPARING THEM.

It is of importance that the nature of those soils in which the cranberry will most easily grow, should be considered, and known to those who intend turning their attention to its culture. Many failures have resulted, not so much from the unsuitableness of the location chosen, as from the badness of the soil. It is generally the case, that the best and richest soils are selected, as those in which experiments ought to be tried. Failures sometimes occur, not because the climate or season are unsuitable, but because the soil is too rich. If the vine is planted in good alluvial soil, it will do well, apparently, but it will not bear fruit. Such soil will cause the plant to abound with healthy foliage, and a vast quantity of runners, but no fruit. Manuring is wholly out of the question. If it is attempted, it will kill the plants, or in some cases, make them grow rank, and they will be worse than they are found to be in their native swamp.

Clay and marl are totally unfit for cranberry cultivation. Either of this class are liable to cake and become hard; and whatever soil cakes and sogs around the root of the plant, is to be avoided.

If intending cultivators would exercise some caution in the choice of soil, it would prevent both trouble and expense. Failure is often caused by inattention at this stage of the undertaking.

Rocky Loam is not very favorable to the development of the cranberry. The objection which lies against it is, that wiry grass and rushes abound therein. These grasses and rushes are to be guarded against in a cranberry yard, or they will choke the vine. Loam of the kind above named *may be made to do*, but it will require excessive cultivation in order to effect anything of importance.

Heavy soils, taken as a class, are not of much service; the grower will do well to avoid them to as great an extent as possible. And, indeed, it is questionable whether the vine can be cultivated at all to any purpose on soils of the above description. The vine may grow on such lands and seem to flourish, but they will not bear; they are unfruitful, and if so, therefore unprofitable.

The following soils are those which are preferred by the Cape Cod cranberry cultivators. There is one fact which ought to be stated here, as introductory to the subsequent suggestions and statements, and it will not be amiss for the experienced cultivator to remember it. If he bears it mind, he will avoid many difficulties which have discouraged others. It is this: *Dead sand, water and air*, are the elements upon which the cranberry feeds the best, and attains its highest degree of perfection; therefore, that soil and location which has these advantages is the best adapted for the growth of the berry.

Beach Sand stands the first. All other kinds must be rejected if this can be got. Experience teaches us this. Those yards which are wholly bottomed by *beach sand* flourish and yield abundantly, far better than those that have a different soil. During the past fifteen years every variety of soil and situation have been experimented with, and the results are entirely in favor of *beach sand*. On Cape Cod, the greatest cranberry field in America, situations are sought for where the cultivator can be near the shore, that he may be able to put on this sand, if it is not on his chosen location.

We will in this connection, call attention to a small yard with which we were acquainted, which is situated near to the sea-shore. It was originally a pond; water stood in the basin, but it was not deep. On the banks and edges of this pond was sand in abundance, which the owner spaded down to the water, and continued to fill in. He planted; some said it would not do much, but now it is one of the handsomest yards in the country. Everything seems to be favorable—soil, situation, and water—and the result is, heavy yields of the berry. In this, as many as three bushels have been picked off a square rod. And so well is it now known that situations where beach sand abounds are the best, that the most practical men are buying up such locations with the view of converting them into cranberry yards.

We are acquainted with one cultivator, whose yards produce from two to three hundred bushels of cranberries annually, who has the greatest proportion of his vines planted in beach sand, and some few in loam. The difference between the two is marked. Those in sand are fruitful, those in loam are but small producers. He therefore carts off the loam, or carts upon it *beach sand*.

We could produce a vast body of evidence to demonstrate that beach sand is better adapted to develop the cranberry than any other soil; but the cases adduced are sufficient.

There is another reason, though, which should not be lost sight of, why this sand is so much better than any other soil. It is light, porous, and is almost incapable of supporting weeds. It admits the atmosphere freely to the roots of the vine, and is found to be the only soil in which the rank weeds can be effectually kept down. It will thus be clear to the reader, that in such a situation, the plant can throw out its runners in every direction, and having no weed to contend against, will therefore spread rapidly, and soon become matted, a condition of the yard towards which the practical man looks with anxiety. If you are about to make the attempt to cultivate the cranberry, if possible, obtain *beach sand* in which to set out your vines; or coarse sand when the former cannot be obtained, but the white is preferred.

Peat is found to be excellent, in fact, next in value and importance to the beach sand, for the growth of cranberries. But peat wants management and care in its preparation, in order to be made useful to the vine. In selecting a peat swamp to be converted into a cranberry patch, it is necessary to take off the top turf, or grass, and if possible give the yard a little incline. When this is done, it is unsafe to plant at once. If you do so, you will find that the peat will in the following summer cake and crack. It will be hard on the surface, and some few inches below stiff and dry. The veriest tyro in cranberry cultivation knows that such a condition is very bad for the vine.

How is this difficulty obviated? Prepare the surface as we have stated above, and leave the yard exposed to the frost and weather for one year. When the frost is thawed out of it, it will crumble and be powdery. It will never cake afterward. It will be light and porous. You may then with safety plant your vines, and with moderate attention they will do well.

We have lately visited a famous cranberry producer, who is filling up a pond with loam, composed of *sand, clay*, and a small portion of *marl*. The pond is about four feet deep. When this is filled up and leveled, he will plant it in the spring, believing that the soil will meet the wants of the vine.

We shall continue the subject as to manner of planting, etc., in future numbers.

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Insects on Fowls.

THERE are several kinds that infest the hen. By attending to the following remedy, they will be entirely kept clear. First of all, if in confinement, in the dust corner of the poultry-house, mix about a half a pound of black sulphur among the sand and lime that they dust in. This will both keep them free from parasites, and give the feathers a glossy appearance. If infested with the insects, damp the skin under the feathers, with a little water, then sprinkle a little black sulphur on the skin. Let a bird be covered with the insects, and they will disappear in the course of twelve hours. Also, previous to sitting a hen, if the nest be slightly sprinkled with the sulphur, there is no fear of the hen being annoyed during incubation, neither will the chickens be annoyed by them. Many a fine hatched brood pines away and dies through nothing else, and no one knows the cause. Having had an ostrich under my care that was pining, I looked into his feathers, and observed thousands of parasites. I employed tobacco-water, also lime-water, under my then master's orders, to no effect. In his absence, I well damped him, and sprinkled him under the feathers with black sulphur, when next day they were examined with the microscope, and every one was dead. Having had some macaws, also parrots that were addicted to biting off their feathers, I employed the black sulphur by well syringing them with water, then sprinkling the sulphur over their skins. If tame, sponge the skins, then rub gently, with the points of the fingers, with the sulphur, every other day for about a fortnight, when the parrot or macaw will cease to destroy his plumage. It is not a remedy which has not been proved, for I have used it these two years with success.—[John Douglas, in the Field.

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Remedy for Bee-Stings.

THREE years ago, one of my little ones poked his spade into a bee-hive. You may suppose he was severely stung. I immediately mixed with water some ipecacuanha powder, and applied it to the places stung (of course, extracting the stings where visible), and in ten minutes he was playing about, and all irritation was gone. The nurse was stung, too, in several places, and the same remedy was applied with equal success. The Indians use this remedy for the stings of scorpions, and a friend has (since my publication of the cure in the West Sussex Gazette, at the period), called my attention to the fact, that Dr. Livingstone states in his journal that the African tribes use ipecacuanha for snake bites. I have not the book to refer to, but I think they mix the powder with oil. I have used also for gnat-bites.—[Charles Hardy, (Hayling Vicarage, Havant), in London Field.

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BEES AND HONEY.—The county of San Joaquin is thought to be the most favorable of any locality in the State for the increase of the honey-bee, and for the production of honey. This county also has the reputation of furnishing the best honey in the market. The Rev. Hiram Hamilton, of Stockton, who is one of the largest and most successful bee raisers in the State, thinks there is no better field for bees in the world. He has about 400 hives, and they have, the Alta states, this year made 40,000 pounds of honey. The bees work nine months in the year, and there is no trouble in wintering them. They closed their labors for this year on the 10th of November, the day before the beginning of the rainy season, and they will lie snug and feed upon their stores until the beginning of February.

DISEASE IN STOCK.—The Monterey Union is informed by Mr. David Spence, of Monterey City, that some of his stock are attacked again with a peculiar disease, by which he lost 142 head last year. The first symptoms of this fatal disease are observed in the animal throwing out his head, hanging down, the body much drawn up with the hind legs drawn forward, and in this position they stagger about from one to three weeks, refusing to eat or drink, until they fall over, and are sometimes three days dying, apparently in great pain. Last year the horses were attacked at the latter end of the dry season. These horses were grazing on bottom land. Although *post-mortem* examinations have been held no satisfactory cause has been discovered for the disease.

A RIVAL TO GUTTA PERCHA.—At a late meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Serres gave an account of the *balata*, a shrub, which he asserted was superior, for many purposes, to gutta percha, but especially as an insulating material for enveloping telegraphic wires. The milk or juice is drinkable, and used by the natives with coffee; it coagulates quickly when exposed to the air, and almost instantaneously when precipitated by alcohol, which also dissolves the resin of the *balata*, and it has no disagreeable smell. When worked up, it becomes as supple as cloth, and more flexible than gutta percha. M. Serres exhibited a number of articles manufactured of this vegetable milk. Up to the present time, it seems, from M. Serres' account, not to have become an article of commercial export.

Record of the Flood.

WE copy below some of the reports from various localities, relative to the great flood which burst upon the country on the 9th inst.

DISASTROUS EFFECT OF THE FLOOD TO FARMERS NEAR SACRAMENTO.

The Union remarks: For some eight or nine years, the farmers on the Sacramento have not been very seriously injured by high water, and many of them had probably concluded that the days of floods had passed. They have, therefore, gone forward in improving their farms—building houses and fences, intended as permanent improvements. Hundred of thousands have been expended in this manner, and for improved stock, by men who have applied to the improvement of their farms any surplus dollars realized since 1853. In a single day all this has been swept from them by the remorseless torrent, and they are left to begin again in the world, if they have the courage to undertake a second improvement on land so much exposed to the devastating floods.

A single case will serve to illustrate the general condition of farmers in this valley: Below this city, and on the Sacramento, there is a fine farming section, in ordinary times, extending from 30 to 40 miles in length, by a width varying from 2 to eight miles. This whole section, with the exception of the tule portion, is settled by industrious and thriving farmers, who have not been overflowed since 1853. The last season, by a close and vigorous watch, they succeeded in keeping the Sacramento from overflowing the land for some 10 miles below the city. By private enterprise the river has been leveed in a slight way, from the city to near the Georgiana slough. But after getting some 10 miles below last year, we believe the levees proved insufficient.

This year the section we are describing was mostly flooded from the overflow of the American river east of the city. The water which rushed into, through and past the city spread over the country south of Sutterville and inside the levee of the Sacramento river. As a consequence, the farms for miles below are submerged, the fences of the owners are mostly washed away, and, unless the slough above Smith's garden can be closed, farmers below Sutterville cannot risk putting in crops, because they are liable to be overflowed at every rise of the American during the spring and winter. No event so disheartening to the farmers on the Sacramento, Feather, Yuba and American rivers has occurred since this valley has been in possession of the Americans as the recent flood. It has destroyed the labor of years, deprived men of the means for continuing their farming operations, and, even if they had the means, the insecurity of their position is so great that few will have the heart to attempt to raise a crop.

Samuel Norris, the proprietor of Norris Ranch, states that he has suffered immense damage by the flood, and that probably $40,000 would not cover the loss. Thirty miles of fence, made of redwood posts and boards, was lifted out of the ground, and with the lumber provided for building a new house, floated the owner knows not where. Hundreds of cords of wood, timber, and uprooted trees, have been deposited on the ranch, as well as incalculable quantities of sand.

UP THE RIVER.

The Bee of the 18th says: "A trip up the Sacramento made a few days since, presented some grand as well as some dismal sights. 'Water on the right of us, water on the left of us, water in front of us, water on the right of us;' the snowy Sierras on the east (when one can see them), and the blue line of the Coast Range on the west; islands, houses, woods large as Birnam going to Dunsinane, clumps of trees, lone trees, boats of every shape with all manner of freight; the poultry yard on the roofs and in the branches, and cattle huddled together in scores and hundreds on every spot that peeped above the flood—went gliding by like a panorama, as the steamer puffed and labored against the stream, or swept majestically along with its flowing tide, and presented, to say the least, a picturesque scene of land-and waterscape beautifully blended. In many places on the banks, houses were girdled with ropes and hog chains, and fastened to the oaks and sycamores; while a few chickens and turkeys on the house tops or adjacent branches, were the only living things in sight of that which was once a human habitation. On the Indian mounds along the bank, the neighboring families and such portions of their stock as they could collect, were concentrated in wild profusion. The pumpkins were all washed away or under water, hay scarce, and in most places fodder had to be boated from the city or elsewhere to keep the stock alive. Further out on the plains where a roll of earth showed its shaven crown, cattle stood lowing and mourning. They had nothing to eat, and the lean ones failing beneath the hunger and cold, began to lie down, never to rise again; while the fatter ones kept their feet but to follow in a few days the fate of the poorer kind. Some owners daily carry food to their stock thus located; but it is as battling with the elements to beat off the hungry hordes that rush forward to snatch a mouthful, and dodge round to devour it in safety from the reach of clubs. On one spot a few miles above the city, where there are some five or six hundred head of cattle, over two hundred had lain down (Sunday), and commenced to die. Not one of them can ever rise again without assistance, and as they will not pay for the trouble, it will not be afforded them; but the claimants or somebody else will skin them and market the hides.

DAMAGE AT MARYSVILLE OVERRATED.

After patient waiting for parties who have been damaged by the late flood, to ascertain their loss, and ascertaining from the parties *themselves*, so far as has been practicable, the amount of their damage, we have arrived at what may be considered as a correct sum total of the loss of property within the city from the effects of the late flood, and have fixed it at $39,150. This embraces all loss of goods, merchandise, and damage thereupon, at the owners' own figures, and the damage done to the Merchants' Hotel building and the property therewith connected, on E and First streets. The latter item is the most difficult to get at, and has been fixed, by the judgment of persons most competent in the matter, at $20,000. The real loss to this section of the country has been on ranches, where large amount of stock, grain, and hay, have been swept away, single owners counting their losses by thousands of dollars; but their ranches yet remain, and a few prosperous seasons will restore them to competency.

A resident of Marysville makes the following statement to the Bulletin: I send the inclosed sketch to give you, if possible, a correct idea of the extent of, and damage done by, the late inundation at Marysville. It is of some importance that exaggerated accounts of damages sustained by commercial cities, either by fire or flood, do not gain general credence. We are willing the whole truth should be known, believing this would be to our advantage, as really Marysville has suffered but little serious loss, the high colored and pathetic representations notwithstanding. The block made by the junction of E and Second, F and First streets, is the only one that sustained serious damage. The Merchants' Hotel and Messrs Eaton and Babb's stores were in this block, the destruction of which is the sum of the losses in merchandise. The business of the city is mostly down on E, D, C, and B streets, between First and Seventh streets, no portion of which was disturbed by water, except the block mentioned, and a portion of two blocks between Fourth and Sixth and B and C streets. The western part of the city was entirely covered from the slough to Feather river, except a high point of ground occupied by the residences of John C. Fall, and others. In this portion of the city, perhaps thirty-five families were compelled to leave their houses, the water rising in some instances five or six feet above the first floors. But these families now, with very few exceptions, have returned to their homes, and have even more comforts than could be expected under the damp and cheerless circumstances. Two small dwelling houses only were entirely removed from their foundations, and most of the cows and pigs reported lost, have returned since the subsidence of the flood. Business was suspended but for one day; pack-trains and wagons are every day loading and departing for the upper country. But three deaths have occurred in the vicinity, by drowning—one a milkman, another a hired hand of Mr. Covillaud, and a Chinaman. The money sent to this place for charitable purposes, by the kind people of San Francisco, was by a meeting of citizens returned with their thanks, the poor having been already provided for. While Marysville has comparatively suffered but little, the valleys, particularly the low ground on the south side of the Yuba, have suffered immensely. The farmers are stripped of everything but their lands, and these I am told, in many cases, are covered to the depth of five or six feet with soft clay and quicksand.

From Chico, north of Marysville, it is reported that the amount of cattle drowned in the vicinity of Missouri Bend, near the mouth of Pine Creek, will reach 3000, and that ranches and houses without number were submerged by the flood. At Bidwell's Bar the rise was said to be four feet higher than at any previous flood, and a great deal of damage was done to property swept off or ruined by the deposit of sand and sediment swept down by the flood. At Yuba City, the flood covered the entire plain, except the spots of land upon which are situated the houses of G. M. Hanson and Mr. Kennard. The neat and well built courthouse at Yuba City was so undermined by water, that it is said to be completely ruined, the walls having bulged out for over a foot, and the inner partitions so settled that the doors cannot be opened or closed.

SUTTER AND COLUSA COUNTIES.

That portion of Sutter county, directly opposite Knight's Landing, the News states, is literally inundated. Excepting a small strip of a few rods wide on the immediate bank of the river, there is one vast lake of water from the Sacramento to the Feather river, and how much beyond that we are unable to tell. The large herds of cattle which graze on these low lands during the summer and fall seasons, have been almost wholly caught out and surrounded in the floods. The suddenness of the rise prevented their owners from getting them on high land in time, and the poor animals can be seen standing around—some on small knolls with nothing to eat, others midsides in water—while the owners are wading around endeavoring to get them to a place of safety. During Thursday, over a thousand head were taken out and ferried across the river at this place. But we are informed this is but a small portion of the number which were between the two rivers prior to the freshet. The destruction of stock must be very great indeed.

Nicolaus was entirely under water during Monday and Tuesday. The destruction of property must have been very great in Sutter county, as there are many stock ranches from whence there is but a small chance for escape from a sudden flood. The California Stage Company did not lose a single animal from their ranch, and the loss at Brannan's ranch was very trifling, Patterson losing a few sheep.

At Colusa, the entire town-site was covered with water. The tule was an immense lake, of a depth greater than ever before known. All the farmers in that vicinity were drowned out, and fled with their stock toward the higher lands at the foot of the Buttes.

AN elderly man, named Tarlton, was drowned on Sunday, the 8th December, on the ranch of R. J. Walsh, in Colusa county. The river was rising rapidly, and it became necessary for all hands to turn out in order to save the cattle on the ranch, by driving them back from the river. About a thousand head were collected, and with considerable difficulty were driven through the water to dry land. While assisting in driving them, Tarlton's horse got into a hole and the rider got out of the saddle, but subsequently regained his feet, standing in several feet of water. In this position several of his companions started to his relief, but he again lost his foothold and disappeared from sight.

SIERRA COUNTY.

The Rabbit Creek Fluming Company had their works badly injured. A few hundred dollars may repair them, but two thousand dollars will not make the company good for their loss. Below this company, Greeley & Reed lost a dam which cost $1000; Monard, a Frenchman, a similar amount of mining operations, and all the company below lost their works. Not a dam was left in the stream below the main bridge by our office. This bridge is sufficiently undermined to render it unsafe. The one on the Secret Diggings trail was carried away.

NAPA COUNTY.

The waters of Napa river and creek rose to a hight never witnessed since 1852. A further rise of fifteen inches would have overflowed all the business part of the town. The Reporter says, the residents of Cornwell's Addition received the first assault of the swollen river, and were driven out of their beds late on Sunday night, to find themselves surrounded on all sides by an extempore lake. On Monday morning, the rapid current of the river from a fourth to a half mile wide, was thickly strewn with the wrecks of fences and buildings. Many cattle, hogs, and fowls, were swept away; and it is certain that every ranch upon the river, for its entire length, suffered considerable loss. The heaviest loss yet heard of is that of Messrs. Lynch, Brother. Their large two-story wooden building, occupied as a saloon and dwelling, was carried off bodily with all its contents; loss estimated at $5000. The Boarding House and Saloon of Mr. Andrew Lynch was removed some twenty feet, and so far injured as to be scarcely worth repairing. Several other buildings were more or less injured, together with their contents. The water went down about as quickly as it rose, and left our citizens in the submerged district, at liberty to re-collect their scattered household goods.

SONOMA COUNTY.

In Sonoma county, the roads in every portion, were impassable for several hours, owing to the fact that the streams were all out of the banks; the smaller bridges were all carried away, and some of the larger ones were seriously damaged. Santa Rosa creek overflowed its bottoms from the source of the stream to the mouth, destroying a considerable amount of property, and drowning some stock. The town of Santa Rosa was inundated, and the bridge was seriously damaged. The Democrat says the water stood three and four feet in the streets, covering the first floor of a great many houses to the depth of eight and ten inches. The bridge at the southern entrance of the town was damaged to the extent of $300. Mark West creek was unusually high. Russian river, unlike the smaller streams, did not commence rising materially until after the storm, since when it has become alarmingly swollen, and done much damage in the destruction of property. The Sonoma valley was entirely overflowed, and the town of Sonoma was submerged.

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

LAY down the ax; fling by the spade;
  Leave in its track the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet's blade
  For arms like yours are fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
  Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
  The charger on the battle-field.

Our country calls—away! away!
  To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
  That time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
  Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
  Must beat the banded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
  And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest! leave
  Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the ax must pour
  An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
  The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
  By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come, for the land ye love, to form
  A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand like your own gray cliffs, that mock
  The whirlwind, stand in her defense:
The blast as soon shall move the rock
  As rushing squadrons bear ye thence.

And ye whose homes are by the grand
  Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
  As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
  Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains
  And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside her deep,
  Her ports and hamlets of the strand,
In number like the waves that leap
  On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come like that deep, when o'er his brim
  He rises, all his floods to pour,
And fling the proudest barks that swim
  A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords of old
  Won the fair land in which we dwell;
But we are many, we who hold
  The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
  Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
  And glorious must their triumph be.

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THE REPUBLIC OF ANDORRE.—Very few people are aware that, in spite of all the changes which have taken place in France during the last eighty years, there actually exists, in one corner of the Empire, a diminutive republic, founded one thousand years ago! The statement is proved by the French Budget recently published, in which figures a tribute paid to the Treasury by the Republic of Andorre, in vi tue of a treaty concluded under Louis (Louis le Debonnaire), about the year 820, by which the inhabitants of Andorre, recognizing the sovereignty of France, agreed to pay 960 livres (francs) per annum for the privilege of exporting some of their products. The tribute was suppressed at the commencement of the revolution of 1789, but was reëstablished in 1806, at the request of the Andorrians themselves. The Republic of Andorre is composed of two valleys of the Pyrenees, between Foix and Urgel. It is still governed by a constitution and laws, which have never been changed since the days of Charlemagne. The Government is composed of a Sovereign Council of twenty-four members, elected by the parishes. This Council hold five annual sessions. It chooses a syndic, or presiding officer, who retains office for life or during good behavior. The capital of this peaceful little State, by whose example greater Republics might profit, is called Andorre, and has a population of 2,000 souls. The total population of the Republic is 15,000.

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.
119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the
First Premium for my Patent Machine
FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;
And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N. SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary.
The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge
Only 15 Cents per Yard,
For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
3-3m 119 First street.

LAWRENCE & HOUSEWORTH,
OPTICIANS
No. 637 Clay Street,

GOLD, SILVER, AND STEEL
Spectacles,
With the best quality of Glasses, and the celebrated
BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 65 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Dec. 20, 1861.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California.

Religion, etc., Continued.

The accounts, however, mention that there was among them a series of speculative tenets which must surprise the reader. For they not only had an idea of the unity and nature of God as a pure spirit, and likewise of other spiritual beings, but some faint glimmering of the Trinity, the eternal generations of the Logos, and other articles of the Christian faith, though mixed with a thousand absurdities. And this light was so clear in them, that some missionaries have been induced to think that they were descended from a people which had formerly been Christians. In these tenets, however, there was some difference among the principal nations, and that the reader may have the better idea of them, I shall faithfully copy some fragments of narratives which I have in my hands.

A missionary, speaking of the Southern Edues, or Pericues, gives the following account of their religious principles. There is, say they, in heaven a lord of great power called Niparaya who made the earth and the sea; gives food to all creatures, created the trees and every thing we see, and can do whatever he pleases. We don't see him, because he has no body as we have. This Niparaya has a wife, called Anayicoyondi, and though he makes no use of her as having no body, he has had three sons: of these, one is Quaayap, *i. e.* man; and Anayicoyondi was delivered of him in the mountains of Acaragui; though others say it was among some red mountains in the road from San Jago de los Coras, and which they call Cunimicci; Quaayap has been with them (the Southern Indians) and taught them. He was very powerful, and had a great number of men, for he went into the earth and brought people from thence. At length the Indians through hatred killed him; and at the same time put a wreath of horns on his head. He is dead to this day, but remains very beautiful and without any corruption. Blood is continually running from him. He does not speak, as being dead; but he has a tocolote (horned owl) which speaks to him. They further say, that in heaven there are many more inhabitants than on earth, and that formerly there were great wars in that place. A person of eminent power, whom some learned men called Wae, and others Tupuan, rose up against the supreme lord Niparaya, and being joined by numerous adherents dared to stand a battle with him, but was totally defeated by Niparaya, who deprived Wae Tuparan of all his power, his fine pitahayas and his other provisions; turned him out of heaven, and confined him and his followers in a vast cave under the earth, and created the whales in the sea to be as guards, that they should not leave their place of confinement. They add, that the supreme lord, Niparaya, does not love that people should fight, and that those who die by an arrow or spear do not go to heaven. But, on the contrary, Wae Tuparan wishes that all the people were continually fighting, because all who who are killed in battle go to this cave. There are two parties among the Indians, one siding with Niparaya, and are a serious, discreet people, open to conviction, and readily listen to the Christian truths, which are enforced upon them from their own tenets. The other party is that devoted to Wae Tuparan, and are of very perverse dispositions, sorcerers, and are unfortunately very numerous. These partisans of Wae Tuparan have several opinions peculiar to themselves, and entirely monstrous; as that the stars are shining pieces of metal, the stars by Purutabui and the like. Hitherto, from the narratives of the dogmas of the Edues or Pericues, the tenets of the Loretto nation, which is an assemblage of Laymones, Monquees, Vehites and Guadacuros, living, as we have already observed, in the middle part of California (of south Lower California, below 31°—A. S. T.), are sufficiently explained in the following fragment. They have no word in their language signifying heaven, but they express it by the general word notu, which signifies high, or above. They also say that in the north part of heaven lives the spirit of spirits, which they call Gumango. He was no sooner come, than he began to sow the land with pitahayas, the most common fruit in California, and likewise made the creeks along the coasts of the Gulf; till he came to a vast stone in a very spacious creek near Loretto, called by the Spaniards Puerto Escondido, where he resided for some time. [The Spanish work of Venegas, now before us, always uses the word estero for creek, meaning the flat lands overflowed by the sea-shore, and doubtless being the recipients of fresh water likewise, from the interior lands.—A. S. T.] Here the other inferior spirits, his attendants, used to bring him pitahayas to eat, and fish which they caught in the creek. Guyiaqui's occupation was to make vestments for his priests, who, in their language, dicuinochos of the hide, which were offered to him. After some time Guyaiguai continued his visitation, sowing pitahayas, and making creeks (esteros) along all the coast of the Loretto nation, and as a memorial *left a painted table*, which the Dicuinochos or priests make use of at their entertainments. They add that the sun, moon, and the morning and evening stars were men and women; that every night they fell into the western sea, whence they are under a necessity of swimming out by the way of the East; that the other stars were lights made in heaven by that visiting spirit and his attendants, and that though they became quenched by the sea water, he went towards the East to light them again. It would be very tedious to enter into a further detail of the many absurdities of the same kind, which were imposed on this unhappy people by their stupid or designing priests.

The nation of *the Cochiemies* is not only the most numerous and extended, but they have likewise the best genius and less extaravagant opinions and brutality in their customs. Their behaviour is remarkably courteous, and they never break word. They believe, says a missionary, that there is in heaven a Lord, whose name in their language signifies he who lives; that, without a mother, he had a son, to whom they gave two names, one of which imports perfection or end of clay, the other signifies the swift. Besides him, they say there is another, whose name is He who makes Lords, though they give the name of Lord to all three; yet, when asked how many Lords there are, they answer one, who made the heaven, the earth, the animals, the trees and fruits, also man and woman. They likewise have some notions of devils, saying that the great Lord, called He who Lives, created certain beings who are not seen, who revolted against him, and are enemies both of him and mankind. To these they give the name of liars, ensnarers or seducers. They add that when men die, these deceivers come and bury them, that they may not see the Lord who Lives. [These Cochiemies Indians, or their natural affilees, as intimated before, seem to extend up through the peninsula, from latitude 26° to the latitude of Los Angeles county, and over to the Colorado, and probably even to the Gila countries. The solution of this weighty subject in American homology and Archeology must be left to the future students of Ethnology, as education and civilization extend in the Spanish North American countries.—A.S.T.]

Venegas continues: "These and some others of the same kind were tenets of the Cochiemies, which I could wish to relate at length, being confident that the converted Indians had no design of imposing on the missionaries in telling them that before their conversion they held opinions in some respects the same with these I have just related. I could likewise wish that I was able to wite them in the very words of their languages, with their true and accurate meaning, as from thence we might judge whether it is not reasonable to conclude that some storm or other accident carried to the coasts of California some Europeans or inhabitants of the Philipines, of whom no memory now exists among the Indians; and these, finding themselves among barbarians, endeavored to instill into them the mysteries of the Christian religion, and that such instructions have become in time disfigured more and more." [And here Venegas states the case of crews or sailors left by the galleons, the Russians and Sir F. Drake on the west coasts of America, or of Japan and China, in other parts of his book, noted in another part of the second series Indianology.]

"*Their Edues, or priests*, were called by the name of their two sects Tuparan and Niparaya. The Lauretanos called their priests Dicuinochos, the Cochiemies called them Vamas or Guasmas. In the narratives they are frequently called Hechiseros (Spanish for sorcerers), and in conformity to them we shall also make use of the same name. These pretended to be oracles and diviners. The most sagacious missionaries after the most convincing proofs affirmed them all to have been cheats and swindlers, pretending to hold intercourse with devils and unseen spirits, the existence of which was believed by the Indians, and the assumption of which procured the sorcerers great authority and power among these rude people; all of which was strengthened by certain ceremonies and gestures, and the whole intent and purpose of which was, of course, power and self-interest, so that the people must not perform or do anything without consulting the priests. This was most carefully inculcated on the simple creatures, or they were threatened with the most awful penalties from the unseen spirits; and, on the other hand, the friendship of the priests, spirits or gods was sure to lead to the most desirable enjoyments and of affluence.

As Physicians.

What strengthened this authority, was their being the only physicians from whom they could hope for relief in their pains and distempers, and whatever was the medicine, it was always administered with great ostentation and solemnity. One of their remedies was the application of a hollow tube, called chacunco, made out of a very hard black stone, applied to the suffering parts of the body; and through this they sometimes sucked and at other times blew as hard as possible, supposing that thus the disease was exhaled or dispersed. Sometimes the tube was filled with wild tobacco lighted, and they either sucked in or blew down the smoke, according to the physician's direction, and this powerful caustic sometimes, without any other remedy, has been known to entirely remove the disorder. [This is similar to the Moxa of the Chinese and Japanese, as well as several other half-civilized or barbarous tribes of Asia and America. Similar stone pipes to those described by Venegas have been taken out of the gold workings in the river beds of Alta California since 1850, as noted in the Sacramento Indians, second series.—A. S. T.]

Their Professors and Schools.

The Indians of the Loretto nation had schools, whereby these Professors instructed their youths in the above opinions, and some other needless puerilities, but recommended to them as truths of great importance, and which instruction was carried on in certain caves or solitary places, but at a distance from the woods. Here they were taught to form certain figures or tablets, and when perfect in these, they were taught others as children in our schools are taught to write. This remained a secret for some years, till Father Salia Tierra observed that when the times of gathering the pitahayas arrived, all the boys about the garrison of Loretto suddenly disappeared, from one of whom he extracted the secret, but not without many artifices, as silence is one of their professed acquirements.

Their Sorcerers or Enchanters at the Grand Feasts, Dances, etc.

Here these priests appeared in all the splendor of their paraphernalia, and their presence conferred solemnity on all public assemblages, whether of a whole nation, tribe or family. But their grand paraphernalia is reserved for extraordinary occasions. This consists of a large cloak, covering them from their head to their feet, but only on the back parts, and entirely composed of human hair. The head is adorned with a very high plumage (forming a circlet) of the feathers of hawks and other large birds. In one hand they hold a monstrous fan, formed of the largest feathers; in the handle of one of these fans is hung a square tablet, or a woven rush work, ornamented with feathers, shells, etc. The Edues in the South, in default of feathers, adorn their heads with the tails of deer. The Cochiemies add two strings of the hoofs of deer, one around the neck and one around the waist as a girdle, their bodies being painted with earths of different colors, which makes them look still more ridiculous. These bicheceros open the entertainment with smoking tobacco through the Chacuaco pipe till they are become frantic and almost drunk with the smoke. They then begin an oration on their tenets in the wildest gestures and loudest vociferations. They pretend to be inspired by their familiar spirits, and in their name denounce or dogmatize whatever their phrenzy or interest suggests. Sometimes they would pretend to be the very spirits themselves; at other times they were, or had been, conversing with them in heaven, and to prove it produced the flesh of a deer, or a piece of skin, and an herb, with which they said it was in their power to kill whom they pleased. But their most usual device was to hold up some little tablets made of mesquite wood or the catsclaw wood, covered with grotesque figures worked in it with infinite trouble, for want of iron tools, spoken of before about the Loretto professors, and which they affirmed contained the commands of the visiting spirit. Whilst these frantic preachers were haranguing, others were engaged in feasting, gluttony and dancing in the wildest way, the whole concluding in the most abominable excesses and gratification of indiscriminate appetites, so as to violate every principle of shame, reason and modesty.

The feasts or assemblies for celebrating the gathering of the pitahayas, the distribution of the capture of fish, of deer-skins, and boring the ears and nostrils of children (and more particularly the last mentioned) were the most solemn and important of all. At these feasts, made amid vociferous howlings and shoutings, the priests did not omit exercising their authority over the simple people, declaiming at some as brave and generous, others as cowards, traitors, factious and wicked, and even enjoining penances, such as fasting or abstinence from certain fruits, fish or beasts. Sometimes a whole rancheria came under the ban of these penances, according to the individual demerits of each person thereof. Other penances were that roads or ways should be cleaned along the highest mountains, for the more easy descent of the visiting spirits, and at certain distances to lay a heap of stones, where they might stop and rest themselves. Some were ordered to fling themselves down precipices; and such was the blindness of these poor creatures that they willingly, or by force, carried out the sentence. Besides this, the bicheros raised contributions on all by means of two tributes, which were always paid with a punctual willingness. The first was the best of their fruits and captures at hunting and fishing; the second the tribute of hair, of which were made the cloaks of grand ceremony of the sorcerers. These were committed to the care of a particular person, who was to keep them in a remote and private place. This tribute the children paid for their instruction, the sick if they recovered, and if not, for their care after death.

Russell Ahead.—The Cincinnati Gazette, in an article on General Hunter, says:

He commanded a leading division at the battle of Bull Run, but was wounded so early in the day, that he reached Wahington, traveling in an ambulance, almost as soon as Mr. Russell.

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
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Plows,
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Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
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Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
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Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Manila Cordage.

250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his
NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,
As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the
INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat
Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount
TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
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To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
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For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
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300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
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500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
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TO FARMERS,
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YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
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PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - - $150
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Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
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ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
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FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed
Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents
With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
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OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
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WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
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And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
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The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!
OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
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And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the
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For the past Four Years, respectfully solicit Consignments from any and all
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Who wish to dispose of their products in this market.
J. BRYANT HILL & CO.,
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WILSON FLINT	Sacramento
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14-3m

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

Something New.

HALSTED'S PORTABLE
CIDER OR WINE MILL.

THIS IS A CALIFORNIA INVENTION, COMBINING both the Grinding and Pressing processes within a space of three by four feet.

With it the smallest amount may be made at a moment's notice, or one person can make from two to three barrels per day. The Inventor will make these Mills to order on very short notice, and guarantee them superior to any imported. Price, $75. Larger Mills made to order.

A sample Mill can be seen in operation in the Pacific Fruit Market, Clay street, San Francisco.

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......OF......
TUCKER!

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................DEC. 27, 1861.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

The Close of the Year.

In two weeks more, the Year 1861 will leave us, and a "New Year" will dawn upon us. May we not consistently ask those who have been indebted to us, for some time, and who have received bills from us, to remit those dues at once?

By the new arrangement we have made, we wish to close those old debts, and we know those who are indebted to us, can pay us with but little effort.

It is a season of the year when we can use our means to good advantage, and when we need all such dues. It is a season, too, when every person wishes to feel a little rich, so as to enjoy the "Holidays," and reciprocate the favors of the season.

It is so much more pleasant to receive a voluntary remittance than to be obliged to go or send for it; and we must, in justice, "ask" our dues.

Perhaps newspaper readers may think it is but a small sum; but the aggregate due us, will count in Thousands; and now we ask it, and must do so in earnest. We hope this call will be enough.

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

We desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

Our Ladies' Department.

It is with extreme regret that we are called upon to announce the withdrawal of the present Editress from the columns of the Ladies' Department. But a duty she owes to herself and to her profession demand it as an imperative duty, and while we acquiesce in this and most earnestly commend her to those who may demand her skill in another science, and one equally and vitally important to the welfare of the community, we trust those who have heretofore been so kind as to make our columns the channel of communication for the "Good, True and Beautiful," will come with the same spirit to our aid, so that we can make that department still one of the greatest interest for the Home and the Literature of the Fireside.

See Mrs. Warren's card in another column.

A Grain Exchange.—California needs a Corn Exchange, as it is called in England, where all who are buyers and sellers could congregate, show samples, and learn the true condition and value of every kind of Grain. Such a "resort" would remove many of the present difficulties which exist among the producers and buyers. Such a market would establish confidence.

Correction.—We last week copied an article which appeared in a cotemporary under the familiar signature of "Agricola," and which we supposed was written by our old correspondent. We have since learned that "our" Agricola was not the author, though by what right another assumes his well known signature, we are not informed.

The New Year of 1862.

This will be the last number we can issue in the old year of 1861—a few brief days and another year dawns upon us.

Eight years have passed and gone with us in our labors with this Journal, and the records are made. How faithfully and well we have performed our duty, as a journalist, to the cause we have espoused, we leave for our readers and patrons to decide. We know this: we have given eight years of life—our strongest and best years—with all our best energies and deepest devotion. We have labored with all the zeal and fidelity which we were capable of, to present to those whose interests we plead the best information and the greatest truths relating to those interests.

We have not spared our health or strength, or our means. They have each and all been given without stint or measure. Our health and strength have often yielded to the pressure of duties, and our means have been devoted to the last dollar often, to accomplish a desirable end.

Eight years of such fidelity we think deserves some reward, and we look for it only in the just appreciation of our Journal and the generous support which it has and shall receive from those interested. To all such we look for kind words and generous acts, and for their ready coöperation in our work. We hope we may look for many an evidence of such kindness, and many a subscriber from the influence of friends as our New Year's Token.

By a reference to our columns it will be seen that we have made some changes in the business arrangements—some that will relieve us of *some hard work*, and other changes which necessity demanded, but which we hope will only call new aid and sympathy to that Department.

In all these changes we hope always for good, and our efforts and the efforts of all connected with this Journal, will be to maintain its high character and increase its usefulness. We feel that we have said all that is demanded of us in these few words. We now tender our most grateful thanks for the many favors extended to this Journal from its many friends. To them and to all we tender our most cordial greetings for the New Year and hope it will be to them one of great joy and gladness, one of greater prosperity and happiness than any that have preceded it.

With such feeling to all we greet them, one and all, with a glad and Happy New Year.

The Flood—Our Appeal—Hear Us!

No calamity of so extensive a sweep as the late flood, but what its losses will strike hardly upon many persons not directly within the flooded district. Perhaps the reader may think that, as we are situated in the city of San Francisco, we may be sitting in our sanctum where no calamity from the flood could reach us. But it is not so. The present flood touches us most severely, and our readers can at once see that *our interests* are directly where the floods cause greatest ruin.

Could we know that the farmers and stock-raisers have met with a severe calamity, and we not feel it, we would be wanting in those sympathies which at times like these should be ever active. Wherever a farmer has suffered, we feel it; wherever a stock-raiser has met with a loss, we feel it. And to all such we tender our kindest sympathies, and stand ready, according to our humble ability, to make their sorrows less.

For ourselves we are a heavy sufferer by the floods at Sacramento, having much at stake there, and in addition to this, we have a large lot of subscribers in the flooded district on whom this blow falls with more or less severity, and while their interests are jeopardized, our own interests must suffer more or less, although in not large amounts, for we are in duty bound to do to others as we would have them do to us in a like case.

We therefore feel called upon to announce to our readers—to all who are subscribers, those who have suffered by this calamity by flood—if they will be so kind as to frankly make known to us that they are among the heavy sufferers, we will cheerfully *remit to them* what may be due us, and will also donate the Farmer to them for the year 1862. This may be a small amount to each, but we also are sufferers largely, and the total will be large to us; but we hope each sufferer will take the will for the deed; we may do more for them in some other way.

While we are thus ready to do a little for others, we ask those of our subscribers who have escaped unscathed to remember our wants and our needs, and now help us, both for this cause and for our own needs. The year closes, and we really need our dues. What more shall we say? And to those kind and generous friends who are among our new subscribers, we ask of each that they will speak a kind word to those around them, and thus aid us so we can do more and more for those who are suffering, and also for the cause in which we are engaged.

Stockton Rapidly Improving.—Stockton is steadily and surely going ahead. Business is not *overdone*, nor is it driving; yet there is a wholesome trade. The business part of the city has been constantly on the improve. A handsome large block has been erected on the corner opposite Weber House, by B. W. Owen & Co., and occupied by them as a Grocery, they doing a large business on the Square. A fine, large building erected and occupied by R. B. Parker, Esq., groceries and general goods. Another by the Messrs. J. H. Selby & Co., for hardware. Quite a number of stores in every part of the city, over all the suburbs and for one or two miles the prairie is dotted by new buildings, some fine and spacious and some neat cottages. These are the evidences of a real abiding prosperity which we are pleased to record.

Tule and Overflowed Lands Yield Well.—We know of the complete success which attends the cultivation of the tule and overflowed lands. We know of a nice little spot some seven miles from Stockton, which has been leveed and well cultivated, where the crops of potatoes and all kinds of vegetables have been very abundant and of extra size and quality. The clover produced upon such land has yielded wonderfully.

What Should the State do for Sacramento?

Many propositions have been offered that the State should protect Sacramento against the danger of future floods, that the Levee should be rebuilt at the cost of the State, etc. It is time that the State felt an interest in Sacramento, by reason of the Capitol. This and the other public business of the Supreme Court create a public interest, and should receive a corresponding public aid and protection.

Sacramento has received the last year a liberal sum from the public treasury for the cause of agriculture, and the citizens have contributed liberally to this and to every other work; and we can see no reason why the State should not extend its aid and protection to that city in this hour of her deepest trial.

We hope, therefore, that at an early day after the coming together of the Legislature a bill will be offered, tendering that city the *Loan of One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, without interest, for a given period, the city to give her Bonds for the same, and should prosperity come to Sacramento she can then *voluntarily* pay the interest, but should misfortune again lower upon her, the State could extend the Bonds, or remit them altogether.

The State is as much bound in honor and duty to extend aid in such cases—not only to one city, but to all—as she is bound to give aid to scientific institutions or to benevolent causes. The State and its treasury are made by the people, and the resources of the State should be used for the protection and relief of the people. The cities, towns, colleges, schools, and all our institutions are branches of the State and its interests, while the State acts as the Parent, Guardian and Protector to all, over whom she should throw a shield like that of a parent, and no feeling of sectional jealousy should ever arise when such protection and aid is needed, for none may know how soon they may be in need of the same aid. One city may be devastated by a flood, another by fire, a third by an earthquake, a fourth by a whirlwind; one by famine, another by pestilence. All are subject to calamities, and all should be willing that the State should use its influence, its sympathies and its treasures when necessity requires them.

We hope, therefore, that if Sacramento needs the aid of the State by Loan, it will be given readily, cheerfully, generously, to show its just appreciation for the noble stand that city has taken against Repudiation and its evils.

Sympathy among Farmers.

The great calamity which has fallen upon the Agricultural Interest, over a vast extent of our State, demands some public notice and attention from the Farmers themselves.

There are localities where are Farmers who have been bereft of their all and are left in sickness and destitution. Such cases demand the heart sympathies of every brother Farmer, and every county and section of county where such cases are known, there should be committees to attend to these cases of suffering. We hope every Farmer who has been spared from the calamities that the flood has cast upon others will feel it his duty to look to this matter—give a portion of his time in looking up cases of suffering, and see that they are provided for. This would be a noble work and bring a noble reward. There are cases of suffering—many, most undoubtedly—and they should be sought out and relieved. The earth has brought forth bounteously the past year, and from its great abundance the hungry should be fed and the destitute should be supplied. Farmers have now an opportunity to testify their gratitude to Heaven for their own prosperity, by doing unto others as they would that others should do unto them. Let all remember that "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and what is done should be done promptly and cheerfully, for "The Lord loveth the cheerful giver."

Farmers should not forget that what they do now to relieve the sufferings of others—every dollar thus bestowed is only money put out to great usury—a greater interest than California paid even in its palmiest days. For every dollar thus given, there is a promise that seven dollars for one will be returned, and God Almighty indorses the note.

A Fine Stockton Farm.

One of the finest and best arranged Farms in San Joaquin county is that of Morris Dooley, Esq., one of the large proprietors of the Stage Lines of Stockton.

The Farm of Mr. Dooley is situated on the lower Sacramento road, and contains *one thousand acres*, all under a finished fence, of four boards, and capped, measuring over five miles of fence finished, at a cost of over $6,000. Upon this Ranch is one of the best Barns in the State, also costing the full sum of $5,000. Upon the Ranch are forty choice American Mares, six fine animals for the Dairy, of Devon and Durham blood, and also, we can add, all the horses of the Stage Line, when not employed, as well as the extras—the number of the regular horses of the Line being one hundred and forty.

We feel pleased to know that the success of Mr. Dooley, as a stage proprietor, has thus been the means of establishing so fine a farm—one that does him great credit, both for the character of the stock, the buildings and fence.

Broom Factory in Stockton.—We are glad always to note the steady progress of our own Industrial Works. When at Stockton we called in at the new Broom Factory of Mr. D. J. Smiley (recently from San Francisco, from the factory of Mr. J. W. Ward, the premium factory) and found Mr. S. very busy in his work, turning out about five dozen very handsome Brooms per day, as the *work of his own single pair of hands*. Mr. Smiley has his Factory on the corner of Centre and Washington streets (rather out of the way of trade), yet we hope that the *traders* and families will feel it a duty to call and purchase and leave their orders, for Mr. S. can make them the neatest and best broom as well as the cheapest in the State. Citizens of Stockton, patronize your own Home Industry.

Grain and Hay Suisun.

When in Suisun City about the first of last month we gathered the following statistics to show the large amount of business done in that steadily growing city. As there is always a disposition by some speculators to turn good information to their own account only, we did not publish the facts for good and sufficient reasons.

We learned, however, enough to satisfy ourselves that no good would come to the *producer*, and therefore those other parties knew how to best manage for themselves.

Suisun City is steadily progressing—improvements we note in many places. The amount of Hay, Grain and other produce shipped from this place annually is enormous. We gathered the following facts:

The Suisun City mill owned and carried on by Messrs. Marston & Stockman, is one of the best mills in this section of country. It has a powerful engine, the mill runs night and day, and turns out 120 barrels superb flour in twenty-four hours, with three run of stone. It cleans wheat superbly in the cleaner. A railroad from the wharf to the warehouse and the mill brings the wheat and returns the flour for shipment. The flour ranks high. Price of flour at that date $7. The mill uses five cords of wood per day for the fires. The refuse of the mill is fed to hogs, of which there were 200 being fed. Wheat on hand November 1, 300 tuns: Jackson Warehouse contained 800 tuns wheat, 100 tuns barley, and 200 tuns hay. Ruling price then, 1¾ to 2c. for wheat; $16 to $20 for barley; hay, $8 to $10. Freight to San Francisco for grain, $2 per tun, including all expenses.

Ballad and Hillburn's warehouse contained 15,300 sacks wheat, 3,000 sacks barley, 500 tuns hay upon wharf. Their warehouse is of stone, 120 by 50 feet, with an addition of wood 32 feet more. Capacity of warehouse, 1,700 tuns. Hay was valued at that date (Nov. 1) at $7 to $14 per tun.

Leman's warehouse has a shipping wharf with 200 feet frontage. Preparations were made for another year to build of brick 60 by 120 feet; 1,400 tuns of wheat had been sent away from there this year. The steamers that run regularly, with schooners, find a very profitable business in freighting, as there is a very large business done from this point in grain and hay annually.

There is a valuable tract of tule land at Suisun, which will ere long prove of great value. Some patches of this have been partly reclaimed, and roads have been begun and are in progress. Much of these valuable improvements originated by the energy of A. P. Jackson, Esq., who has done much to advance the best interests of this place, and to whom the city of Suisun is indebted for his great exertions

A valuable quarry of dark-veined Marble was found, some years since, a few miles from Suisun, in the hills, and was partially worked by C. T. Fay, Esq., of our city, the owner of the quarry. It was found to be so hard that it was temporarily abandoned. The Marble was very beautifully veined. A large piece of it, highly polished, is now at our office, where it can be seen. We hope the quarry will again be worked.

Will Growing Wheat Pay at 15 Bushels per Acre?

The great cry that Grain-growers are losing money at present rates, or when it sells for $1 50 ℔ 100 lbs, the constant cry that "it don't pay," that Farmers are ruined, etc., etc.—is surely proved to be false, from the very fact that nearly every one of this class of *croakers* that have been thus *Ruined* have preferred to plant a very much larger area this year, some nearly double the number of acres, so that all such persons that were ruined this year, will be *doubly* ruined next year—and then we suppose they will go to Washoe, or to the Wars.

As an evidence that wheat does pay, and pay well, we have the following facts. We met the owner of a ranch in San Joaquin county, who had planted 360 acres of wheat—the work all done by hired help—planted quite late—the yield only *thirteen* bushels per acre—yet, after all expenses paid, the net profit was $1,800—equal to $5 per acre—the land has been only purchased this year, for $10 per acre—and this profit paid half its cost; the next year's crop will, being now all in, produce more abundantly, and with that the land will be paid for. Who says "Wheat growing don't pay"—if with such a yield it pays thus? What reason of complaint is there when a yield of 25 to 40 bushels per acre is had.?

Come, croakers, look these facts in the face, and give your opinion of these examples of Grain growing; when it costs $20 an acre to grow wheat—such farming will never pay—such farmers are sure to be ruined, for they surely do not know how to farm.

Farming in San Joaquin.

There is no county in the State where there are better farms, or farms better managed, than in the county of San Joaquin, and although there have been some cases of misfortune, there are splendid examples of success—we have spoken of the fine ranch of Morris Dooley, Esq. Pres. Holden has also a large and well-stocked farm; he has done great good to the entire county by his energy and enthusiasm in the Cause of Agriculture—and there are many large and prosperous farms that tell well upon the industry of this wealthy county.

The farm of Austin Spring, Esq., contains 1,328 acres. Some little distance from the City, all under fence—some 10 miles good fence. Of this, 350 acres cultivated—balance stock—175 head of good horned stock—many colts, etc. This land is some of the best in the county, and will soon be placed in the highest state of cultivation.

A Promising Horse.—We saw a very promising young stallion at the stable of A. N. Fisher, Esq., at Stockton, Mazeppa, stands 17 hands high, is only three years old and weighs 1300 pounds; sired by Bertrand—dam, a Morgan mare. Mazeppa is a dark bay, of good action, full deep chest, fine head and neck with a powerful muscle, and all other points that make a good horse. Mazeppa will prove a good roadster.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE NEW YEAR AND THE NEW LIFE.

The year of Eighteen Sixty-One
Draws to a close—'twill soon be gone:
That old year going, brings the new,
We hail as Eighteen Sixty-Two.

How many who review the past
Recall a life not overcast
With trials, disappointment, care,
That ever seem too hard to bear?
Yet months roll on, these clouds depart,
And sunshine comes to the brave in heart.

There's not one human creature found
That treads upon a thornless ground;
There's not one human brow but Care
Hath set its wrinkled signet there;
There's not one eye, however bright,
But tears have often dimmed the sight;
There's not one tender feeling heart,
But that has felt the keenest smart;
There's not one living human soul,
But oft hath drank from sorrow's bowl.
These are the doom of man; they're given
To win our love from earth to heaven.

But let us now the past review,
See how the Beautiful, Good and True
Will far out-weigh—however rife—
The evils of our mortal life.
When disappointment casts a shade
O'er plans by human reason laid;
When Fires consume the toil of years,
And wring the heart with bitter tears;
When Floods, with desolating power,
Sweep off our homes within an hour;
When sickness, sorrow and distress
Seem blotting out all happiness,
Until the weary soul doth crave
Its "funeral marches to the grave;"
'Tis then immortal hopes resume
Their power and triumph o'er the tomb;
That *disappointment* quickly flies—
'Twas but a "blessing in disguise."
No human reason could foresee
The *good* designed by Deity;
And had not Fires our wealth have burned,
Our energies to sloth had turned:
It was the Fire that tried the *ore*,
Revealing worth not known before.
The Flood that sweeps our home away
Like trumpet tones it seems to say:
To mortal man no home is given
That's permanent, save the Home in Heaven.
Then sickness, sorrow and distress,
These, too, were only meant to bless;
To teach that "tenement of clay"
It could not long on this earth stay;
That soon these trappings would unroll,
Revealing man a living soul.
Like the Old Year, cast off the coil
Of human cares and human toil,
Then, in bright worlds of heavenly blue,
Like the New Year, the life renew.

Elliot.

The Weber House, Stockton.

This old Pioneer Hotel, so long and favorably known as the general head quarters of the traveler, has recently changed proprietors, and has been refitted and furnished and is now well patronized by an appreciative public. The Weber House is now under the proprietorship of Messrs. A. & C. Sperry, who, with an efficient clerk, are well skilled in the way of giving pleasure and satisfaction to all that make their home with them. The name of Sperry in the art of hotel keeping in San Joaquin or in Calaveras county, is ever sufficient to insure a good home. Travelers to the "Big Trees" and at Murphy's remember the Sperrys and Perrys, and now with a good Hotel at Stockton, with more Sperrys, we can guarantee another good house, and travelers will always be well cared for.

We are glad the "Sperrys" are so numerous a family, and feel proud we have so goodly a number of that name on our list. There are the "Sperrys" at the Big Trees, "Sperrys" at Murphy's, "Sperry's Mills" and "Sperry's Ranches"—everybody knows Austin Sperry, the pioneer of the Sperrys—and Sperrys at the Weber. We are glad of it. The "Sperrys" among humans are what the Durhams and Devons are to our dairy stock, or the Langfords, Belmonts, Ashlands and David Hills are to our racing stock. "Blood will tell," and muscle, sinew and energy in men tell too, and will give the *cream* of life and *win the race* against the world.

Riches of the Mines.—While at Stockton the last few days we had the pleasure to meet our subscriber, W. B. Whitesides, Esq., and Mr. J. Slater, just in from the gold and silver country from a long prospecting tour. We examined about a half bushel of samples, gold, silver and lead. The gleamings of wealth were enough to satisfy of their richness.

The samples we saw were from the Russ district, from the Coso and Argus mines and from the Panaminit Mountains, near Death Mountains—some 60 miles east of Walker's Pass. Many of the specimens were rich—trials were to be made by assay to test their real value. This district of mines is some 180 miles from Visalia, and a tract of country parallel with the Sierra Nevadas. We surely wish success to our friends, only hoping they will remember us when they strike it *rich*.

New Mill in Stockton.—A large mill has recently been enlarged (formerly Fairbanks' Mills), and will soon be in full operation as a sawing and slitting mill, planing, tonguing, grooving, etc.; also, all kinds of turning. We saw in the turners' department handsome "Butter Stamps" made from the "Buckeye," of new and handsome style. Dairymen should take note of this. The mill is owned by John Pettee, Esq., who also has a large tract of tule land, 4000 acres, on which there are 1500 head of beeve cattle, 60 horses, 200 swine and small stock. On this tule land, all leveed, great success has been had in growing barley, corn, potatoes and all kinds of vegetable.

The Savings and Loan Society of this city is one of the most meritorious institutions that we know of. Its originators and managers have been real philanthropists, and it has been of almost incalculable benefit to the community. Some persons, with what motive we can only surmise, have apparently endeavored to bring the Society into disrepute, and have thereby created something of a panic among some of the small depositors, causing them to withdraw their money and forfeit nearly three months' interest which would have been due them. As the Society is entirely under the control of the depositors, and its affairs very prudently managed, there is hardly no possibility of loss to its patrons, and we must consider the originators of the panic as guilty of no less than downright robbery of the poor. To remove all possible cause of suspicion, a committee of reliable men was appointed to examine into its affairs, and the report has been such as we expected, perfectly convincing that the Institution is sound in every respect. We hope to hear no more of such wanton speculations on the fears of the poor.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

BATTLES AND TRIUMPH OF UNION TROOPS!

COTTON ARRIVING AT NEW YORK.

NO TROUBLE WITH ENGLAND!

Dispatches received at St. Louis from Gen. Pope state that, after a forced march, on the 18th, he got between the enemy, General Johnson being encamped near Chicapoo, with a force 2,200 strong, but, as soon as they heard of his approach, the rebels beat a rapid retreat towards Rose Hill, leaving all their baggage, arms, munitions, etc., in Gen. Pope's possession. Gen. Pope then threw forward ten companies of cavaly, with a section of artillery, in pursuit, following with the main body of his army to Johnson, Bates County. The rebels were so closely pursued that they scattered in all directions.

Gen. Pope forced a body of cavalry through to within 15 miles of Osceola, where Price has, it is said, 8,000 troops, and captured 150 of the rebels, with their baggage horses. Other rebels were also taken in squads of from 10 to 15, making an aggregate of 300 prisoners.

QUINCY, ILL., Dec. 21.

Dispatches from Washington give cheering news. Private letters received from distinguished English Statesmen and other prominent individuals give every assurance that it is foreign to the interests of the English Government to make any demand for the release of Mason and Slidell, but that it is probable that they will ask such explanation as the United States Government can honorably grant. The dispatches of the British Minister, received at Washington, are reported to be more sensible and moderate than the representations of the British press would lead to the belief. Nothing peremptory or imperative is addressed to our Government, and no difficulty presented to their view, but which can and will be settled by diplomacy.

The Federal troops now occupy Beaufort, S. C., and are fortifying themselves. The steamship Atlantic has arrived at New York from Port Royal, with 12,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton. Over 100,000 pounds of Sea Island cotton had been secured previous to the departure of the Atlantic. Col. Jeff. Davis and Major Marshall's commands surprised the rebel camp at Warrensburg, Mo., on the 20th, and captured thirteen hundred prisoners, inlcuding three Colonels, seventeen Captains, 1,000 stand of arms, 1,000 horses, and full camp equipage. Our loss was but two killed and eight wounded. This is regarded as the most brilliant exploit of the war. Major Hubbard, of the 1st Missouri Cavalry, captured over 60 rebels a day or two since, together with a large amount of baggage. Gen. Pope and his assistants are determined to rid Missouri of rebels. A battle between Pope's army and Price's is expected every day.

George S. Fisher, of San Francisco has been appointed U. S. Vice-Consul at Kanagawa, Japan, *vice* Dorr. Salary, $3,000 per annum. Capt. Robert Haley, of San Francisco, has been appointed U. S. Consul at Manzanillo, Mexico, *vice* A. Garrill. Secretary Cameron has submitted to Congress a report in favor of appropriating $4,710,000 for putting the coast defences in order from the Lakes around to San Francisco.

In Congress, on the 20th, the House passed the bill authorizing the immediate construction of twenty iron-clad steam gunboats. In the House, on the 21st, Julian, of Indiana, offered a resolution that the Fugitive Slave Law be so amended as to forbid the recapture or return of any fugitive from labor, without proof that the claimant is loyal. After much discussion the resolution passed.

A Washington dispatch says Gen. Ord started on a foraging expedition with one regiment, followed by two brigades, under Gen. McCall. Meeting the enemy near Darnville, a brisk engagement ensued, lasting an hour, when the enemy retreated, leaving the dead and wounded on the field, with a large amount of arms, clothing, etc. Their loss is estimated at 150 killed and wounded. Our loss was six killed and eight wounded.

Some twenty-five vessels, mostly old whaleships, have been purchased by Government, loaded with stone, with the probable intention of blockading Charleston, Savannah, and other ports, by sinking the vessels at the entrances of the harbors. It will doubtless prove effectual.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has dispatches from Baltimore saying that Fort Pickens had opened fire on Fort McRae three times since the 22d of November, with what effect is not known.

Gen. Halleck has issued orders making death the penalty for cutting down telegraph wires or injuring railroad bridges. Secessionists and their slaves will be required to repair all damages done to railroads, etc, where they live. Forty bridge burners have been arrested and have probably been shot.

Garnett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expulsion of Breckinridge, took his seat Dec. 23d.

In the House 23d, Wilson's resolution was passed, prohibiting United States officers from using any of their force for the purpose of returning fugitive slaves.

Fenton introduced a bill granting lands for a railroad from the Missouri river to San Francisco.

The French transport ship *Resource*, bound to Callao, was wrecked 40 miles south of Valparaiso. She had 600 souls on board, five or six only of whom were saved.

QUINCY, Dec. 23d.—Later news has been received from Europe. The question of the arrest of Slidell and Mason on board the Trent continued to excite the public press. A great Irish mass meeting was held in Dublin, to consider affairs between Great Britain and America. Feeling ran high in favor of sustaining the cause of the United States.

FLOODS IN OREGON.—The steamer from Portland Dec. 12, brought news that Oregon and Washington Territory have been visited by the most excessive rainstorm and flood ever witnessed since the settlement of the country. The rainy season set in during the latter part of October, and from that time, an almost incessant storm has prevailed, with an occasional flurry of snow in the valleys, while upon the mountains immense quantities accumulated, on the Cascade range in particular. The Willamette river continued to rise until the 3d instant, when it reached some five feet higher than the great flood of 1844. Millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed or washed away, and doubtless many lives are lost. At Portland the river rose over twenty feet, dashing wharves and houses away. The loss at Oregon City and Linn City is estimated at $200,000. Nearly all the bridges and mills in the country have been swept away. The breakwater at Linn City was carried off; loss, $50,000. There was great destruction of flour mills throughout the country, The Island mills, the Linn City mills, McDaughlin mills at Oregon City, all are gone. The Standard mills at Milwaukie are safe. The destruction of grain, flour, fruit, &c., is immense. The greatest stores of wheat and flour were at and near Albany, and it is estimated that 100,000 bushels of wheat were lost at that place alone. The *Pacific*, in coming out of the Columbia river, had much difficulty to keep clear of the driftwood, huge trees standing erect, the heavy roots keeping deep under water. Logs, timbers, lumber, fragments of buildings, fence-rails and broken boxes strewed the ocean for many miles.

THE TEN MILE TROT.—The new Racetrack of Mr. Williamson, near the Willows, was inaugurated on Saturday last by the ten mile Trot between *General Taylor* and *Wm. H. Seward*. The track was in fair order, and the attendance good. *Seward* kept the lead steadily, and won the race, being a quarter of a mile ahead on the last mile. Time—*Seward*, 30:16½; *Taylor*, 30:40.

Flooded Again.

SACRAMENTO has again suffered from inundation. The Levee on the American was being rapidly repaired and strengthened, and Burns' slough, beyond Smith's, filled; but the late heavy rains in the interior caused the American to rise rapidly on Monday, and, as the filling of the slough was not completed, the water again broke through and flooded the city, though not to the same extent previously, the water only coming up to L street. Up to Monday, the Sacramento river had fallen seven feet from its greatest bight (22 feet), being then 15 feet above zero, and no water was running through the crevasse near Sutterville. It had risen but a few inches from the late rain, at last accounts.

WE have been again visited with a heavy rain, which in the drowned-out portions of the country must have been anything but agreeable. No rain had fallen here since the 9th, up to Sunday, when it commenced lightly, and poured down heavy Monday and Tuesday; but cleared off for Christmas, and Wednesday was a fine day—over head.

A foot-race between Selaya and Rix for $1000 a side, came off at Mission San Jose on Saturday. The distance run was eighty yards, Selaya giving his opponent fifteen feet start. The race resulted in a victory for Selaya, who won by one yard.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MR. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

$1,000 Reward!

JOHN C. BELL,
Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person that will prove to him that they can purchase

OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
MATS AND MATTING,
Rugs for Christmas Presents,
GILT CORNERS AND POLES,
DAMASKS AND WINDOW-SHADES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Cheaper than we will sell for CASH for the next

TEN DAYS!

☞ All remnants remaining on hand at that time will be sold at Auction.

CLAY STREET—the second Carpet Store between Montgomery and Kearny—
Nos. 634 and 636.
12 JOHN C. BELL,

Collegiate Institute,
BENICIA.
FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,
Will Open on the 12th of January.

Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course,
per month..........$31 00
Washing, " " 4 00

The rooms are ready furnished. No ENTRANCE FEE IS CHARGED.

Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal,
12-1m C. J. FLATT.

WEBER HOUSE,
STOCKTON, *CALIFORNIA.*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the publi that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & C. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Advertisers

Receiving a copy of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is an invitation to advertise in its columns. All their favors will be promptly attended to.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present

For the Holidays,

BUY A

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Mashines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stich alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being

The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN and REJUVENATE

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats

☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of

GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

SEED WAREHOUSE.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER
....AND....
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural
....AND....
Ornamental Tree and Shrub
SEEDS,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE
Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v16-8

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento

P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

BLUE VITRIOL
Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,
GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
12 105 and 107 Clay Street.

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

Ladies' Department.

LIZZIE WILEY WARREN, M D.....EDITRESS.

OLD CHRISTMAS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

Now he who knows old Christmas,
He knows a carle of worth;
For he is as good a fellow
As any upon earth.

He comes warm cloaked and coated,
And buttoned up to the chin,
And as soon as he comes a-nigh the door,
We open and let him in.

With sprigs of holly and ivy
We make the house look gay,
Just out of an old regard to him,
For it was his ancient way.

We broach the strong ale barrel,
And bring out wine and meat;
And thus have all things ready,
Our dear old friend to greet.

He comes with a cordial voice
That does one good to hear;
He shakes one heartily by the hand,
As he hath done many a year.

What a fine old fellow he is,
With his faculties all as clear,
And his heart as warm and light,
As a man in his fortieth year!

And he tells witty old stories,
And singeth with might and main;
And we talk of the old man's visit
Till the day that he comes again.

Good luck unto old Christmas,
And long life, let us sing,
For he doth more good unto the poor
Than many a crowned king.

◆

Valedictory.

With this number we resign the Editorial charge of the Ladies' Department of the Farmer. For two years we have vainly tried to perform the duties of that post; but it was not in our power to do it as we desired—with satisfaction to ourself or with that benefit which we had hoped to our readers.

Our "forte" is our Profession. Our mind is more intent on healing the sick and preserving health than in writing editorials, and we regret that we have done so little for that department of a Journal capable of so much good. Our profession demands all our time, and increasing business claims our best ability. We hope, however, to give occasionally some thoughts to the columns of this department, and hope those who have formerly written will again give their happy communications, and thus make the Ladies' Department of the Farmer more valuable and interesting than it has been under our charge.

With many and grateful thanks for the kind favors shown us, and with best wishes for all our friends, we wish them all a Merry Christmas as our parting address. L. W. Warren, M. D.

◆

[For the California Farmer.]

The Battles of Life.

There is a striking analogy between the laws of physical and moral progress, but they are often impeded in their operations by the arbitrary rules and regulations of man. The right cultivation of the soil does not impoverish, but enriches it, while careless and improper culture unfits it for yielding but weeds and worthless plants. In like manner the human mind, by wrong education, may be despoiled of its natural goodness, and implanted with so much that is false and useless that it becomes enfeebled and unfit to contend in the great battles of life.

The birthright for which mankind have been contending is civil, religious, and social freedom. The first cost the lives of innumerable millions of human beings, deluging the earth with seas of blood, and filling the air with a universal groan, whose cry has gone up from every land throughout all ages of the world's history.

Not until after a thousand convulsions and revolutions of nations was the man-child of Freedom born, and then thrown like an outcast upon the desolate wilds of the Western Hemisphere, where he was baptized in the blood of the Revolution, and afterwards grew in wisdom and stature by resisting aggression, subduing the soil, and filling the land with peace and plenty.

Religious freedom was bought with a price no less dear, and with still keener pangs of suffering. The living streams of life and thought were dried up at their fountains by fire and sword and fears of cruel torture.

But the immutable laws of nature and truth can only be perverted for a time; like a mighty river, swelling from the innumerable springs of its source, it bursts the barriers which obstruct its onward course, and rushes on with redoubled energy to the great fulfillment of human destiny.

The battle for social freedom is scarcely yet begun; but it will be fought upon the more elevated "plane" of reason, where no carnal weapons are needed, but where every lover of truth will be armed with the mighty lever of thought, based upon the fulcrum of universal liberty and justice. They shall overturn error and false doctrines, and liberate the enslaved and unthinking minds of the masses. In this warfare, moral courage is more needed than physical, and a glorious day will it be for humanity, when people shall be found combatting for the supremacy of good over evil with as much zeal and courage as are now displayed for mere animal prowess.

Those who fall or are wounded in this severest of life's battles, are seldom cared for, and are left to die of their wounds; or, if they survive their misfortunes, their scars are pointed out as marks of dishonor; and their moral courage, called weakness, of those that dare to fight like the rustic soldier, who trusted more to his own aim and rifle than to military tactics, knowing that killing opposing enemies was the business he was placed there to do.

The natural powers of the human mind are often so dwarfed by prejudices and warped by erroneous doctrines, that what they have spent half a lifetime in learning must be unlearned—a still harder task—before they can be prepared to wage an intelligent and successful warfare against the external and internal foes of human happiness.

Aurora, Dec. 1861. LILIA DE MONTANA.

THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.

A bird last Spring came to my window-shutter
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, no artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed a thousand joys, a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide;
A hallelujah for the morning glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending
He sipped a dew drop from the dripping pane;
Then, heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew, and left me in my sorrow
Lest I should hear those tender notes no more;
And, though I early waked for him each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent summer even,
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sung in May.

Though now I hear, from dawn to twilight hour,
The hoarse woodpecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek, through leafless grove and bower,
The bird that sung in May.

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures,
They charm a moment and then fly away;
Through life we sigh and seek those missing treasures,
The birds that sung in May.

This little lesson then, my friend, remember,
To seize each bright-winged blessing in its day;
And never hope to catch in cold December
The bird that sung in May!

◆

Baby Culture.

A mother who has evidently acquired experience in this most important science, writes as follows from New Haven to the American Agriculturist: "How are the most of babies treated? Are they not smothered in blankets, kept in warm rooms, and cool fresh air avoided as if it were a pestilence? Do they not worry and cry for this very want? and then doesn't nurse come to helpless mamma and insist that the little creature is hungry, though nursed but a short time before? Then, hungry or not, its cries are stifled with food it does not need, bona fide pain comes, diseases often follow in dire succession, and mother and nurse are well worn out before many days with such a worrying child. Who would not worry under such treatment? Babies appreciate oxygen thoroughly, and there would not be so many 'terrible infants,' were there more of it in sleeping and living appartments.

"Well, to be practical, and 'give my experience,' which consists at the present time of as healthy specimens of boys and girls as ever made parents' hearts brim full of thankfulness, I have pursued from their birth undeviating regularity in sleep, food and out-door life—nothing but downright rain preventing the latter. Mothers tell me: 'Oh, it's a very good way, if you can only carry it out; but I can't.' Well, if children are not worth self-denial; if they are not better than calls, or company, or visiting, then they must go to the servants. But to those warm mother hearts which make light of all fatigue and care for the sake of the baby, who accept the sweet task committed to their hands by a heavenly Father, how much better to have the key of sunny faces and joyous tripping laughter, than wry faces and shrieks 'that make night hideous.' If a child is born healthy, all it needs to thrive is the carrying out of simple natural laws. For the first few weeks, every two hours is often enough for nursing; after that, once in three. It will then be regularly hungry, and regularly satisfied; if it cries, you will know it is not hungry, and its stomach will never be overloaded.

Let it sleep in a crib by your side—never with you; then sleep is longer, sweeter, more refreshing. Never wake a child—no, not to show it to the Queen of England. Wrap it well, all but the face, and take it daily into the purest air you can find. Let its baths be not decidedly cold water, and before nursing, and then another nice nap will follow. As it grows a few months older, keep it out of doors half the time, and in summer its best naps will be under the broad roof of heaven; and in winter don't stop for cold, but wrapped up like a perfect mummy, out with baby, and if you want to see the little one's cheeks take on the rose, let it feel the splendid tonic in a sharp nor'-wester; and it will smile at the snow-flakes as they softly melt on its velvet cheeks, and grow daily so strong and fat and happy, that the little life will be one continual hymn of praises to God for existence.

The observance of regular hours for the morning and afternoon nap, and laying the child in its crib wide awake when the time comes, is of the greatest importance. It all turns on commencing right, and then there's no trouble. How infinitely better to lay a laughing, playing creature, with a good-night kiss, to sleep its healthful sleep, than the common rocking and hushing so often repeated, and in vain—or the watching by the bed-side, or the leaving of a light to go to sleep by. Never reward a child for crying by giving the article desired; wait till it stops. Teach it to amuse itself often, and not require some one to be constantly shaking a rattle, or tapping a window, but lay it on a bed or floor with a plaything; a slipper is an unfailing amusement when all other objects fail. Lastly, always endeavor to have a serene, pleasant face when you nurse your child. Chameleon-like, it is taking hues to its soul that color and shape it for life and eternity."

◆

How It is Done.—We lately visited a Chinese tea-dealer's establishment, says the Call, where they were engaged in finishing up green teas for the market, and drying and re-dressing black tea which had been wet by the flood at Sacramento. The black teas were simply dried rapidly over a charcoal fire upon broad circular trays with bottoms of finely split and braided cane. While drying, it was re-curled by hand, and was then ready for re-packing. The green teas were dried in the same way, and then finished up with a preparation of Prussian Blue and Glenfield starch, giving it a beautiful pearly-green color. A substance was also added, the name of which we could not learn, to give it the fine "boquet" or aroma so valued by tea fanciers. We took up some of the fine compound, and said to John, who stood at our elbow:

"Do you know that this is poison?"

"Oh, Yes!" was his reply, "me know him poison, but Melican man want him zis color."

And such is the fact. There is poison enough in a single ounce of this green tea to kill a man, if taken at once. "Tea tasters" employed in the Custom House soon sink into the grave from the effects of this slow poison.

Times being hard and a cold winter at hand, many really clever persons are at their wit's end for some means of keeping the wolf from the door. Desperation has driven one of them to the dire extremity he so forcibly portrays in the following advertisement:

WANTED—A Situation as SON-IN-LAW, in some respectable family. No objections to going a short distance into the country. For reference and particulars, address FRANK STEUART, Post-Office, Williamsburg, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Tucker's Opening.—A great crowd of our citizens have thronged the magnificent jewelry palace of J. W. Tucker & Co., every day and evening since the doors were opened. It is worth a long travel to visit this store. All that the most refined taste could devise, or the genius and skill of the mechanic could perfect, has been done to present a most chaste and finished design throughout all the arrangements of the place. It is one of the finest specimens of art and taste in our city: The deep rich color of the whole interior, finished as it is with dark mahogany, and embellished with large and costly mirrors, these with extensive counter cases full of the most costly wares, and gleaming with gems. Here will thousands soon resort with heavy purses to select for kindred and friends their Christmas and New Year's presents. We saw several beautiful articles which costing from $100 to $1000 will make many a recipient happy on the coming holidays. This establishment may with truth be called the finest finished store on the Pacific Coast. The present stock of goods is extensive and costly; though it costs nothing to walk through the store, we would advise those who try it to have "long and deep purses" to meet the temptations so lavishly displayed.

"Oh, the Washing Day."—The washing day is one of the "storming days" in the "domestic life." "John, hang out the clothes line"; "Mary, bring me the clothes pins"; "Susan, help me with this tub"; "Tom, where's the clothes poles?" "Is that boiler right?" "Is the water hot?" "Help me with this basket." These, and a similar bevy of sounds come to the ear. "All on a washing day." But there are some good things now; this scrub, scrub, scrub; this wring, wring, wring, is almost all done away by progressive labor; the hard times of washing day is past. It is almost a pleasure now, that is, if you have a Bailey's Patent Combined Washer and Wringer; the work does itself almost. By referring to the advertisement of Bailey's Patent, the reader will learn of a kind of Washing Machine, such as we have in our family, and we know it does admirably, and does the work in half the time; and we can personally and domestically recommend it as a good Christmas or New Year present for every woeking man to give to his family.

New Hat Store in San Francisco.—A handsome "beaver" is the very *crowning* article of a gentleman's dress. A bad hat spoils all; a genteel glossy beaver will make even a shabby dress look decent. C. J. Collins, the original "Eagle Hat Store" of San Francisco, in 1852, has now opened the new and elegant store in Tucker's buildings, and with his brother, J. C. Collins, they are prepared to "head" off every gentleman in our State, and give them the very "tip top" of a fashionable dress. C. J. Collins was originally on Commercial street; burned out in '56; afterwards on Washington street, and more recently of Lamott & Collins of Sacramento—now Collins Brothers, under the firm of Collins & Co. The talent and skill of this firm, as manufacturers, is beyond question, and their style of hats the very *ne plus ultra*. Their many friends will now be glad to crowd them with a business which they are honorably entitled to.

Very Rich Furniture.—Messrs. Selling, Marx, & Co., are now receiving the largest assortment of Rich Furniture ever opened on this Coast, consist- of about *two thousand* cases. We looked into the Warehouse, the present week, and examined the rich Parlor and Chamber Sets. We noticed one Chamber Set, of carved black-walnut (most superb), valued at $600; others, $400, $350, $300, and $250, each; also, Parlor Sets, $500, and down to $150. A new style of Ladies' Work-table; and also the Cuba Washstand, very chaste. These with other Goods, will well repay purchasers for calling particularly on this House, before they make their purchasers.

Raspberry Wine.—This Beverage is becoming very plenty and growing in public favor. Messrs. Graves, Williams & Buckley are sending out from their Wine Cellar some of the Best that has yet been made. It is a very superior article, of great body and strength, and as fine as can be made; it is from the Vineyard of Mr. Woolsey of Oakland. The Wine Cellar of Messrs. G. W. & B. is under the charge of Mr. Comins, who will show all attention to visitors that feel an interest in the Home-made Wines of our State, of which samples of many kinds will be found in this large Establishment.

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street......... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,

And all Goods in our line.

3 MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street.

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As BEST FOR BEDS, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property
AGAINST THE
DANCERS OF FIRE!
AND YOUR LIVES!
AS A
PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,
In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency
FIRE and LIFE:
BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,
OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
Niagara " " " "....."	305,000
Washington " " " "....."	500,000
Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
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Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y................................	168,000
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Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are Insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

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Louis McLane, Esq..........Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.............San Francisco
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Julius Wetzlar, Esq.............................. "
8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

HOTELS.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

SPERRY'S HOTEL.
Murphy's Camp.

THE COMMODIOUS FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, lately erected by the subscribers, at Murphy's, has been elegantly furnished throughout, after the most approved style, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Parlors and suites of rooms for the use of ladies exclusively, and parties visiting the "BIG TREES," or other natural curiosities in the vicinity.

The management of the Domestic Department is confided to Mrs. Perry, a lady of experience.

The Bar is stocked with fine WINES, and the larder daily supplied with seasonable delicacies.

Stages arrive and depart daily for Mokelumne Hill, Sacramento, Stockton, Sonora, and Columbia.

Parties of pleasure and transient guests will find every accommodation for their comfort.

20-3m SPERRY & PERRY.

PRESTON'S PLACE
Tomales Bay, Marin Co.

I WISH TO INFORM MY FRIENDS AND the public, that the demand for a house of entertainment at this place has been such as to induce me to fit up my house for that purpose. To parties wishing to pass a few days pleasantly in the country, this locality has few equals. Boat-Sailing, Fishing, Hunting, and gathering Shells on the Bay and Ocean Beach, are among the pastimes; and then all have "a claim" in the Clam-Beds free of charge. The place is situated 18 miles westward from Petaluma, and is a nice drive, over a good road, through a fine farming country. It will be a pleasure to endeavor to make your visits agreeable.

21 R. J. PRESTON.

DOWNIE HOTEL,
South End of Durgan Bridge,
Nevada street, Downieville.
W. M. DOWNEY, Proprietor.

WITH INCREASED BUSINESS, I HAVE enlarged facilities for accommodating my guests.

The Hotel has just been painted, papered, and carpeted, from top to bottom; and a large number of sleeping apartments, well furnished and ventilated, added to the usual number.

REDUCTION OF PRICES:

Board, per week	$7 0
Single meals	5
Board and Lodging, per week	$8 50 and 10 0
Lodging, per night	25 and 50 cents
Liquors and Cigars	12 cents

12-3m

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Warm Springs Hotel!
Near the Mission San Jose,
28 MILES FROM OAKLAND.

THIS BEAUTIFUL PLACE OF RESORT is now open for the season for the reception of private families, tourists, invalids, and general visitors.

The Warm Springs are so widely and generally celebra throughout California, that it is unnecessary here to recapi late their various qualities. To invalids, they offer the gre est advantages; their medicinal virtues being unsurpas even by those of the Rhine, so extensively patronized from all parts of Europe and America.

The buildings are new and extensive, affording accommodation for a great number of guests, and containing every requisite usually appertaining to a fashionable Watering-place.

The assistants are the best that can be procured in the State, and being under the immediate supervision of the proprietor, visitors may rely that every attention will be paid to their comforts.

The Table is supplied with every delicacy which can be procured in the State.

Fine hunting-grounds and trout-fishing within a short distance of the Springs.

14 6m LEWIS BRADY, Proprietor.

The Plaza Stable,
DOWNIEVILLE.
RETICKER & MORRISON.

The proprietors of this Stable ask the attention of the public to their establishment. It needs but us only to say that we are at all times prepared to furnish HORSES and MULES, for the single day or longer period, and Horses and Mules for Exploring Expeditions for all the Interior. Our Stock is all trained for mountain travel, sure-footed, and well-broken to the trail. Charges always reasonable.

We have a Stage and Passenger-train running from Downieville to Virginia City, leaving Downieville Mondays and Thursdays, and leaving Virginia City same days, making the trip in two days. Price $15. 24-3m

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 900 acres of Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $ All these implements will go to the purchaser with cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 9

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE!

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office.

Literary Shrubbery.

SWORD AND PLOW.

The Sword came down to the red-brown field,
Where the Plow to the furrow heaved and keeled;
And it looked so proud in its jingling gear,
Said the Plow to the Sword, "What brings you here?"

"Long years ago, ere I was born,
They doubled my grandsire up one morn,
To forge a share for you, and now
They want him back," said the Sword to the Plow.

The red-brown field glowed a deeper red,
As the gleam of war o'er the landscape sped;
The sabers flashed, the cannon roared,
And side by side fought the Plow and the sword.

◆

Ike Partington's "Composition."

Ike Partington is well advanced in his class. He is something beyond the teacher's art, and could in fact, give that functionary some lessons in arts wherein he is perfect. Ike dislikes "composition," where a theme is given out to be written upon by the scholars, and his credits are not very great for his efforts in that direction generally, but the other day he astonished the master and every one by an elaborate article on the horse. He was called upon to read it aloud to the scholars, and getting upon the platform, he made a bow and began:

The Horse.—The horse is a quadruped, with four legs—two behind and two before. He has a tail that grows to the hind part of his body, that nature has furnished him, with which to drive the flies away. His head is situated on the other end opposite his tail, and is used principally to fasten a bridle to to drive him by, and to put into a basket to eat his oats with. Horses is very useful animals, and people couldn't get along very well without them—especially truckmen and omnibus drivers, who don't seem to be half grateful enough because they've got 'em. They are very convenient animals in the country, in vacation time, and go very fast over the country roads, when the boys stick pins into them, a species of cruelty that I would not encourage. Horses are generally covered with red hair, though some are white and others are gray and black. Nobody ever saw a blue horse, which is considered very strange by eminent naturalists. The horse is quite an intelligent animal, and can sleep standing up, which is a very convenient gift, especially when there is a crowd, and it is difficult to get a chance to lay.

There is a great variety of horses—fast horses and slow horses—clothes-horses, horse-mackerel, saw-horses, and horse-flies, horse-chesnut, and horse-radish. The clothes horse is a very quiet animal to have around a house, and is never known to kick, though very apt to make a row when it gets capsized. The same may be said of the saw-horse, which will stand without tying. Horse-flies is a very vicious beast, and very annoying in the summer when a fellow is in swimming. Horse-mackerel I don't know anything about, only that they swim in water, and are a species of fish. Horse-chesnuts is prime to pelt Mickies, and horse-radish is a mighty smart horse, but bad to have standing around where there's children.

The horse is found in all countries, principally in livery stables, where they may be hired by the mile, and are considered by them as can get money, a great luxury, especially in the sleighing season. In South America they grow wild, and the Indians catch them with nooses that they throw over the horses' heads, which must be thought by the horses a great noosance.

Ike stepped down from the platform with a great consciousness on his face that he had done a great work; and he felt consciousness, soon after, somewhere else, of a different sort.

◆

Cuttings from Vanity Fair.

More "Forward to Richmond" Bosh.—We have all heard of the advice given to the perplexed playwright by a sagacious friend. "My dear boy," said the counselor, "just cram your second act full of brilliant witticisms and your play will be a success!"

Three or four Senators at Washington—who ought to be in a better business—are just now tendering equally sapient advice to the Administration. These quid nuncs represent that

The popular demand of their constituents is that General McClellan or somebody else shall right off whip the rebels on the south side of the Potomac in a pitched battle, and as near Bull Run as possible, and from thence roll the tide of war steadily southward till it meets the waters of the Gulf.

What could be finer than that?

All that General McClellan or "somebody else" has got to do, is to take an early breakfast some morning, mount his gaily caparisoned steed, call his trusty men about him, and after they have lighted their pipes, order them to advance at once against Manassas. Putting Beauregard to flight and cutting his army into smithereens, the bold followers of McClellan or "somebody else" will fill up their pipes again and resume their march towards Richmond. Arriving there they will reduce the city to ashes, hang Jeff. Davis and all his cabinet and take tea. After a refreshing night's rest they will take another turn at the "tide of war" and "roll" it considerable. Say through North Carolina. Thus gaily prancing towards the "waters of the Gulf," they will subjugate the South, destroy her armies, and conquer a peace and enjoy themselves generally. No pains will be spared to surround each one of our brave defenders with the comforts of a home. In the mild tropical evenings, the Federal camp will invariably be "lapped in soft Lydian airs;" the mellow moonbeams will punctually rest upon the white tents of our soldiers, and the soft breathings of the oaten flute and the mellifluous notes of the hand organ will undoubtedly be heard.

We agree with you, Messrs. Senators. This is, indeed, a very pretty programme. We do not imagine, exactly, that General McClellan will undertake to carry it through, right away, but then, as you justly observe, "somebody" else may.

And now, that you think of it, let us suggest that these constituents of yours who "demand" this course, should throw up their positions in the Home Guard, shoulder real muskets, and go to Washington to help "somebody" along.

A General of Division.—The Charleston Mercury of November 10th, says that "General Drayton retired in two steamers by Pipe's Ferry," on his hasty retreat from Port Royal. This extraordinary distribution of the rebel General can only be accounted for by the supposition that he was very much cut up about the loss of his forts.

A Con. for the Camp.—Q.—Why is a lover who composes a pretty sonnet to the features of his "object" like a soldier?

Ans.—Because he knows how to Write about face.

One Thousand Miles in One Thousand Hours.—Whatever may be said of the failure of Gen. Price's rebel command, as a fighting body, it certainly succeeds well in the Long Run.

To Horse.—Without plenty of cavalry, we need never expect to have a Stable Government.

The Principal "Game" Found in the Fastnesses of Washington.—The Tiger.

A Maxim Picked out of "Pi."—The sword is Smitter than the pen.

Always in the Wash.—Lawn dresses.

A Shell Road.—The way Dupont took to reach the Port Royal forts.

O Main. E. H. Winchester.
MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
216 and 218 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
Corner of Richmond,
SAN FRANCISCO.

HARNESS of all the Principal Makers in the United States. Also, SOLE AGENTS for Pacific Coast, for
HILL'S CONCORD HARNESS,
"Wholesale and Retail."

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v14-3

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 12

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the disease. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of
Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.
$150 PIANOS, $150
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our
Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,
and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our
PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM
Making them the best and most durable in the world.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.
BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. A very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new Inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to
2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by
JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO*

Colby's Patent Improved
CLOTHES WRINGER

THIS MACHINE IS ATTACHED TO A TUB WHEN IN operation. It consists of a pair of India Rubber Rollers, hung in a framework of galvanized malleable iron of peculiar form, held together by a single rod, or tie, which forms a joint in the frame, by means of which the rollers are held in their proper place, and the Machine clamps itself firmly to the tub or box.

I give seven good reasons why every family should have a Machine of some kind for this purpose; and if we allow each reason given to make a saving or be worth but two cents per week, you will have the price of the Machine in one year, and it will last a lifetime.

1st—It will save time, which is money.
2d—It will save strength, which cannot be bought.
3d—It will save the clothes, which cost money.
4th—Any man, boy, or girl, can use it, who could not wring clothes by hand.
5th—It helps to wash the clothes, and by running them a few times through the Machine, out of hot suds, it will clean them as well as half the Washing-Machines in use.
6th—It leaves the clothes in a better condition to dry.
7th—It helps to make Washing-Day more pleasant.

It will be seen by the above that no family can afford to be without such a Machine.

I can give many excellent recommendations, if necessary
For sale by T. M. CHAPMAN, Petaluma.
TREADWELL & CO., Sacramento.
W. HODGES, Sacramento street,
2-3m San Francisco.

WOOL, HIDES. AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
12-17 No. 50 Front street

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Dec. 25.

The severe storm that we have suffered from has had an unfavorable and disastrous effect on grain in many portions of our State and Oregon—flooding the country, damaging and destroying large quantities. In Oregon the loss in grain has been immense; so much so as to cause a temporary suspension of shipments. We hear of one vessel at Portland, that had completed loading for this port, having discharged that portion of her cargo consisting of wheat and flour, they, fearing it would be needed there. That Oregon has a surplus of wheat and flour we feel confident, and which will at some future day find a market here. It only remains now a point of time for them to replace bridges and arrange to bring it in from the country. In the mean time the bulk of our wheat and flour will find a market at full rates, having no competition. Since our last report we hear of no new charters, but the following ships have completed their loading: the Nonpareil, for Falmouth, took for cargo 29,122 sks. wheat, valued at $61,475; the Inspector, for Liverpool, took 299 silver and lead bars, 42 casks tallow and 40,746 sks. wheat, valued $100,515. The steamers Pacific and Cortes have both arrived from Oregon; their cargos are as follows: 11,899 boxes fruit, 301 sks. onions, 233 bales wool, 13 bbls. butter, 172 hides and $232,615 in treasure. But little trade can be expected for the next eight or ten days. The uneasiness that was felt and which we alluded to in our last, about shipments of grain stopping, has about subsided, and we find that many agree with us that there is or will be a demand for all of our surplus, and the alarm was in a measure sounded by those who wished to buy at a decline in price. From every agricultural section of our State we hear of extensive preparations being made to plant heavy of wheat the coming season, and in some cases wheat to the exclusion of all other kinds of grain. Should the season prove favorable, our crops of wheat will be immense, and farmers as a general thing are using great care in the selection of their seed; all of which argues favorably. Our receipts of grain for the past week have been heavy, both coastwise and from around about the Bay. Large quantities of damaged barley have been received from Sacramento City, which soon will have to be supplied again in good barley. The consumption of this grain being very heavy in that section of the State, an advance is confidently expected. The unfavorable and stormy weather has proved disastrous to large quantities of hay in transit, and damaged hay has been offered freely on our market, causing a decline in price of all qualities. The receipt from around the Bay for the past week has been as follows: wheat, 23,113 sks.; flour, ½ sks., 2,500; barley 4,742 sks.; oats, 1,607 sks.; corn, 40 sks,; beans, 100 sks.; onions, 100 sks.; potatoes, 2,453 sks.; salt, 2,300 sks., bran, 1,229 sks.; wool, 87 bales; hay, 213 tons.

Wheat ₱ 100lbs—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$2 00@ 2 05	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 90@ 2 12	Domestic ₱100lb	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	95@ 1 00	Hay ..₱ton	12 00@20 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes..₱100lb	1 50@ 2 25
Oats, for shipment	1 07@ 1 15	do new	..@ ..
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Yams, S Island	00@ 00
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour......₱bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	5 50@ 6 00	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption	6 50@ 7 00	Cabbage	50@ 75
Beans.. ₱100lbs	2 50@ 4 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00	Squash ..₱ton	8 00@10 00

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱lb	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ₱lb	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	..@ 42½		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱lb	10@ 20	Dry Hides ₱lb	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱lb	5@ 6	Goat skins ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Dec. 19.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 7c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ lb.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot 2½ to 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

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Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Dec. 26.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ₱lb	..	Okra, Dry ₱lb	1 00
Artichokes ₱doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans ₱lb	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isle)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots ₱lb	1½	Parsnips ₱doz bunches	75
Celery ₱bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ₱doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars each	50@62
Cucumbers ₱doz	..	Rhubarb ₱lb	..
Cranberries ₱gall	1 25	Radishes ₱doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs ₱lb	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	..	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics, new	12	Red-Peppers ₱lb	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears ₱doz	25	String-Beans	@25
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ₱basket	50
Lettuce ₱doz	50	Salsify ₱bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱lb	25	Turnips ₱doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	37@50
Onions ₱lb	6	Tomatoes, fresh ₱lb	6

FRUIT.

Apples ₱lb	12	Crab Apples ₱lb	..
do cooking	4	Limes ₱doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	1 00
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons	..
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples each	1 00
Winter Nelis	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ₱bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ₱lb	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	6	Los Angeles	25
Strawberries ₱lb	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	..@..
Figs, new	15	Canteloupes	..@..
Peaches	..		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a ₱lb	50@ 87	Cheese ₱lb	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard, California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala ₱doz	55@ 60	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	55@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ₱lb	15	Leg Mutton ₱lb	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork-rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ₱lb	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, com ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe ₱doz	@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison ₱lb	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails ₱doz	1 50@2 00
Geese	@1 00	Hares each	1 00@ ..
do tame each	3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys ₱lb	..@ 25	Squirrels ₱pair	37@ ..
Hens each	75@1 00		

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Samples of Grain.

Some of the finest Samples of Grain grown in the State can be seen at the Office of the Farmer.

[From the Farmer of Dec. 20, 1861.]

New Business Arrangement of the Farmer.

For eight years past we have given our entire time, day and night, summer and winter, rain or shine, to the duties of our profession, until we have found that the accumulation of business and duties were of such an amount that if longer continued human strength would not endure it. We have borne the entire care of the Editorial department, with the selection of all other matter; we have been our own bookkeeper, collector, traveling agent, and have answered all our own correspondence; beside these duties we have canvassed for the journal, and given time to examinations of farms, gardens, and vineyards, and all the many matters connected with our enterprise as far as it was possible, and often beyond our strength. Such, however, has been the accumulation of duties and cares, and now so constantly increasing, that we found it would be ruinous to our health and life if longer continued. We have found, also, that the increase of duties was such that we were often delayed and hindered in our plans, as it was by far too much labor for any one mind.

In order, therefore, to relieve ourself from some of these heavy duties, and regain our exhausted strength, and give ourself full command of time whereby we could go over the entire State and look more extensively after the all-important interests of this great science of Agriculture, we have called to our aid an assistant in our labors.

We have therefore, from this issue, associated with us in the California Farmer, J. K. Phillips, Esq., who has been in our employ as the Foreman of this Journal from its very commencement, and whose competency, ability, and faithfulness for this business is best established, when we say that for the period of *eight years* Mr. Phillips has been present as Foreman and superintended the issue of *every number of the paper*, and his ability is made manifest, as we can say with pride that for typographical style and accuracy our paper will compare with any Journal of the kind in this or any other State.

Mr. Phillips will from this date take charge of the publishing and principal business department of the Farmer, and thus relieve us of great care and laborious duties, so that we can be at more leisure to visit all our friends far and near. Our duties, however, will still demand of us that we shall in these visits solicit the aid and coöperation of all our friends and the friends of the cause, and having more time, and being enabled to be away more from the office we hope to do it more effectually.

In our absence from the Editorial room Mr. P. will attend to all matters of business; he will also receive subscriptions, advertisements, attend to business generally, and in our united interest we kindly commend him as one who has most faithfully served us in that important position for the period of eight years.

We hope we can also call upon our many friends to give to us now a renewal of their subscriptions for the year close at hand, and to give us also their kind influence among their friends.

We give to all our most sincere thanks for the many favors of this long period, and hope by this new plan to increase the interest and value of our journal, and to have its appearance, as we intend it shall be, greatly improved with every issue, and with more promptness than ever before, as with this new aid we shall be enabled so to do.

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How Many Grain Bags?—We called into the Bag Factory of A. Skogh, Esq., of Stockton, to ascertain the number of grain bags made monthly, and was really surprised at what we learned. Mr. S. informed us that the sum total of the year 1861, of bags for Grain and Flour, which were made by him in his store, would be between 250,000 and 300,000, or between *twenty and twenty-five thousand bags per month*, and this in only one of *three* factories in Stockton. Verily, San Joaquin may carry off the palm for grain bags! Who can beat it?

Stockton Grain Warehouse and Sales Rooms. In a call at the Warehouse of Messrs. Peters & Jackson, forwarding merchants and purchasers of grain, we ascertained that they had on hand about 200 tuns wheat, their sale the present year had been about $250,000 in value—two-thirds in wheat for export and one-third to Sacramento. We believe they have sold more largely than any house in Stockton. They are always ready to purchase of the Farmer and pay ready money.

Excellent Barley Forks.—It may not be known to the farmers or barley growers of our State that we have California made Barley Forks; yet such is the fact. We called on the maker when in Stockton, Mr. W. Beardsley, and found him a true working man—coat off, sleeves stuffed up, and hard at work. Beardsley's Barley Forks are now esteemed superior to all other. Farmers must always patronize home manufactures in preference.

Wool Business.—Messrs. Christy & Wise have opened an office at 610 Front street, for the sale and shipment of wool on commission, with favorable arrangements, to which they call the attention of the wool-growers of the State.

Left Out.—Our crowded columns compel us to leave out much intended for this week. It will appear next issue.

General McClellan's Personal History.—Gen. McClellan, a few years since, offered his hand in marriage to Miss Ellen Marcy, a beautiful and accomplished lady, a daughter of Col. Marcy, of the U. S. Army. Col. Marcy objected to the union, on the sole ground that he could not consent to the marriage of his daughter to any gentleman belonging to the army. McClellan at once resigned his commission, and accepted the place of Chief Engineer upon the Illinois Central Railroad, at a salary of $8,000 a year; and three years since he was married to Miss Marcy; and now, having reëntered the army, is now Commander-in-Chief.

Significant.—The published statement of the first quarter of our postal receipts, since secession, shows a decrease of only about fifty thousand dollars from the receipts of the previous quarter, while the expenses have been eleven hundred thousand dollars less—a saving of over a million dollars in eleven weeks. This shows where the leak in the Post office department has been. That the Southern States have not paid the expenses of their postal service.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Sugar-beet Seed.

An invoice of French sugar-beet seed, Apply at Office of Farmer.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

9th. The California Farmer contains the arrival and introduction of all the best Stock of all kinds as soon as known, together with the full Market Reports of all the interests appertaining to Ariculture.

10th. The California Farmer is now the *only paper* on the Pacific Coast that is continued by its *original Editor and Proprietor*, commencing at the time this Journal commenced; and having been constant in its efforts for the good of these interests, deserves the cheerful patronage of all good men.

◆

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and crous of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

TO FARMERS!

The undersigned are

PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

ON

Consignments of approved Produce

TO THEIR

FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,

ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

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AND

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1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
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4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
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N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

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19 54 Gold street, New York.

FARM STOCK, &c.

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,

....AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,

v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

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FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

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Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

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BUDDINGTON'S,

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ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

TO THE

WOOL-GROWERS

OF CALIFORNIA.

The undersigned, agent of the California Wool-Growers' Association, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the *WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES*, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the **Full Eastern Value** of their Wool.

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JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

Exhibited at the Santa Rosa and Alameda Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.

Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

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STEAMSHIP

Sonora,

W. H. HUDSON .... COMMANDER

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ON SATURDAY,.................... Dec. 21, 1861,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

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FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,

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California Steam Navigation Company,

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Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

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Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

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SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE

..OF..

CLIPPER SHIPS,

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Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

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ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

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CELEBRATED PATENT

H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

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....WITH A....

First Premium

....FOR THEIR....

UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

ALSO, THAT THE

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Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

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Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

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GEORGE HOWES & CO.,

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Gray, Adams & Hogg, *Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists, Kensington Road, London, will receive Subscriptions.*
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⁂ Subscribers can always form Clubs and transmit by either of the Expresses, or with perfect safety by Mail.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1862. NUMBER 13.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. K. PHILLIPS,
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SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50 For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

☞ All letters on business connected with the office should be addressed to PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco, Cal.

[For the California Farmer.]

The Old and the New.

The distant clock strikes twelve—the Old Year's dead!
Its sweet and bitter things have with it fled;
The joys that cheered us, and the griefs that chilled,
Are buried now with day-dreams unfulfilled.

Within the deep recesses of the soul
Lie urn'd and mouldering, damp with many tears,
Bright hopes, despairings, griefs beyond control,
And early loves—the harvest of the years!

The harvest, said I? They are garnered, then,
For future use—to guide us by their light,
To show us how we stumbled, where and when
We meanly did a wrong, or acted bravely right.

The harvest? Surely, then, 't was all for good:
The anger-blast that like a fire did burn,
The sorrow that swept o'er us like a flood—
The God who rules to some good end will turn.

* * * * *

But thousands now are bowed beneath a woe
That cannot reason—will not comfort know;
To many a household desolation spreads,
Sweeping the sheltering roof from o'er their heads.

Flood calleth unto flood in cañons deep;
Stream answereth to stream with mighty sweep;
Through mountain gorge and glade they madly pour
Their turbid waters, with a wildering roar.

Brave forest lords, that lined the torrent's banks,
Are torn resistless from their serried ranks;
Seas surging spread o'er fertile valleys broad,
And rivers roll where rippling brooklets flowed.

The smiling farm, with fairest fields well tilled,
Alive with lowing herds, with barns well filled,
To-day lies desert, waste, of life bereft—
Nor lowing herds nor bursting barns are left.

The prosperous cities of the lowlands, too,
Are desolated by the overflow;
And thousands see their hardly gathered store
Drift from their feeble grasp 'mid wreck and roar.

The garden, rich in promise for the Spring—
Of flowers and fruits, and birds upon the wing—
Is torn and rifled by the treacherous flood,
And left a desert, drowned in stagnant mud.

But forth flows sympathy from heart to heart,
From quiet hamlet to the busy mart;
To suffering neighbors stretching liberal hands,
Fulfilling love's and Heaven's high commands.

And Winter, with its stormy skies, will pass away;
The present darkness yield to sun-bright day:
Hopes blasted now by sorrow, care and pain,
Will spring anew, with blessings in their train.

And Spring will come, wide scattering the flowers;
And birds again will woo in leafy bowers;
The rich alluvium spread o'er all the land
Will teem with harvests 'neath the farmer's hand.

The lowing herds will fatten on the plain,
And hardy Thrift will store the barns again.
So will the Old give place unto the New,
And clouded skies to pure cerulean blue!

* * * * *

But hark! the herald, crowing Chanticleer:
Auspicious dawns the Morning of the Year!
The Past is fled—the Future only ours;
Then let us strive to plant each other's path with flowers.

J. L. W,

SAN FRANCISCO, January 1, 1861.

Delay in Farming Operations.

THE recent and continued heavy rains, and the wide extended calamity caused by the almost universal flooding of immense tracts of agricultural lands will cause a great delay in the putting in of seeds the present year. A very large amount of wheat land that was already planted, has been more or less under water, and some considerable quantity has been badly washed, while other portions of land have been injured by heavy desposits of sand, gravel and slum upon the soil, which will more or less injure the crop.

A very large portion of our gardening ground also has been covered by water, in various parts of the State, so that a considerable delay must occur in the season of planting the present year. It will also materially change the plans of many cultivators in the crops they will put in, and there are cases now where the calamities of the flood are so serious as to entirely prevent the use of the land the present year. We hope, however, where valley land is thus lost to use, our upland and hill-sides and mountain land will be brought into active requisition, for so great has been the quantity of water fallen that land will be so much saturated as to become very fertile, and the quicker the high land is brought into use the better. To the hill-sides, even to the hill-tops, let the plow be set to work, and every acre of good land be cultivated, for the coming year will reveal wants for our Wheat crop that we little dream of now.

"SOME TATERS."—At our Garden Spot we think we can boast of a good yield of potatoes. We had several volunteer vines spring up. Their promise induced us to let them grow even among roses; the result was from one vine we dug more than a large peck, weighing 23 pounds.

What Seeds are the Most Reliable?

LETTER FROM A SAN FRANCISCO SEEDSMAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1, 1862

To the Editor of the California Farmer:

DEAR SIR: This day being the first of the New Year, and it being the near approach of the Planting Season, it is a very appropriate time to call to your attention the discussion that was had last winter as to the relative value of Imported and Home-grown seeds, and I would ask of you if it would not be a good plan to hold a kind of Conference with the Planters—through the medium of your valuable paper—upon a matter of such great importance to them, in order to ascertain their opinions upon the relative value of Seeds, both of the Imported article and those that are Home-grown, as the result of their own experience.

And relying upon your knowledge, acquired by travel and personal acquaintance with the Seedsmen of Europe and their business, whose names are herein quoted, I wish to gain the experience of those who have tried both foreign and domestic Seeds, and thus secure all the reliable information in my power.

As you say, in your editorial of Jan. 11th:

"It is not simply enough to know how to plow the ground, deposit the seed, and harvest it, to become a seed-raiser; it requires for such a business a thorough knowledge of the nature and character of the article which is to be *re-created* by seed, so that whatever may be the species, it should be so carefully nurtured and grown as to possess not only a perfect physical structure, an uninterrupted health, but the power so to perfect its seed. The mere general appearance of the plant, so as to show that it is the variety, is not enough; it must be strong, healthy and pure in its variety, so as to perform all its functions and mature its seed perfectly; to this end great care and experience are required; and thus far in California, the time and care required for this have been too great to enable seed-growers here to bring the business into a reliable reputation.

"The great mass of seeds raised in California have been grown by individuals where all the many varieties of the same species were raised contiguous to one another, and thus became hybridized, and the seed, when planted, produced new and mixed kinds or worthless monstrosities; large portions, too, of seed offered, are of mixtures of many years' growth, and therefore almost worthless."

My business is the selling of seeds, and my interest can best be promoted by only selling the best, whether they be the Home-grown or Imported, and am therefore desirous to gain all the information that can be procured on the subject.

Thus far all my information tends in favor of the Imported article, and until I have more reliable proof than any yet received, I shall continue the trade, confident that seeds imported from such reliable houses as Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris; Van Houtte, of Ghent; Geo. Charlwood, of London; and Thorburn & Co., New York, and other such houses, are the only reliable seeds for the planters.

As I remarked at the opening of this letter, it is the commencement of the New Year, I feel it a very appropriate time to speak a few words with the seed purchasers of California.

Since the year 1850, our House has been established as a regular Seedstore in San Francisco, and the proprietor has given his whole time and attention to the same, and having had the pleasure of making the acquaintance, and securing the principal trade of a large number of the most influential farmers, gardeners and merchants, I cannot omit this opportunity to return them my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage received at their hands, and to solicit a generous continuance of the same, together with their frank opinions upon the above subject, as one of great importance to the whole State.

By a reference to my advertisement in the columns of the FARMER, it will be seen that I am fully prepared, by the largest and best stock of Seeds ever offered, to supply all orders on the very best terms.

This experimenting with seeds raised by irresponsible or pretended seed-raisers, may do very well for those that want to sell them—but will certainly be of *no* benefit to those that plant them.

I remain, Yours, truly,
S. W. MOORE.

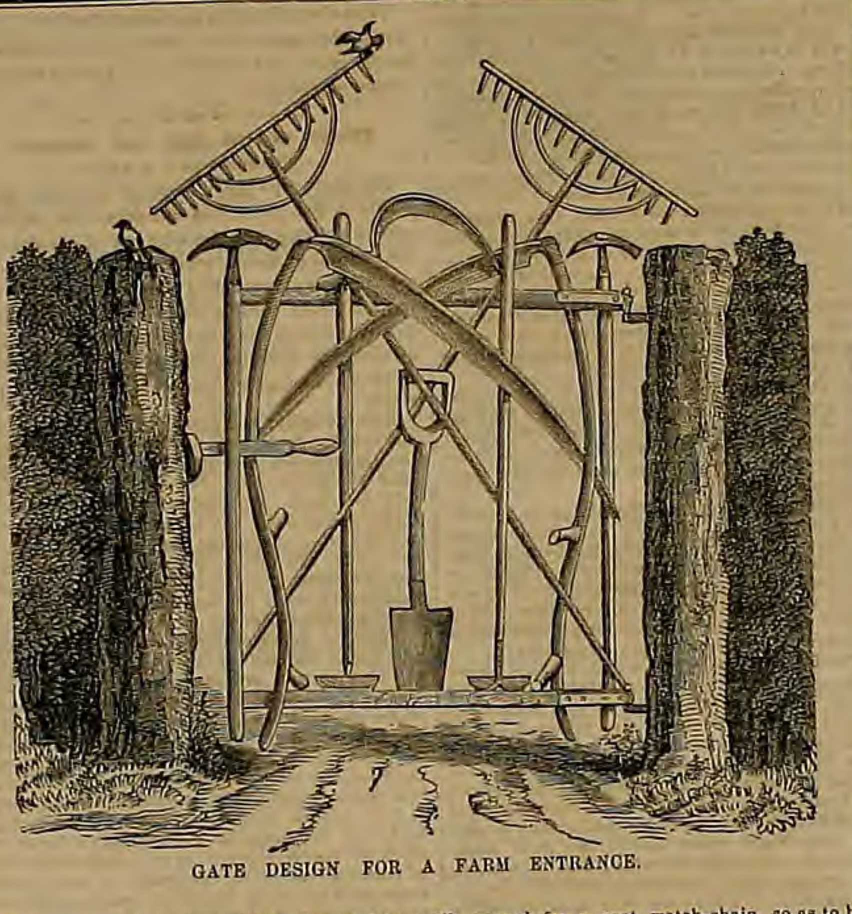
Seed Warehouse, San Francisco.

San Joaquin Agricultural Society.

WE have received copies of the Transactions of the San Joaquin Valley Agricultural Society, for the year 1861.

These transactions are published in a very neat Volume of 170 pages, and comprise a history of the Society, and all its doings, with the various Addresses of its Officers, and those delivered at the Annual Fair; together with a list of the Exhibition and Premiums awarded. The work is highly creditable to the Society.

By the Reports, we find that the Society now holds property, valued at $30,536 10, and is indebted, $14,209 10; the last Fair was a success, realizing $5000 profit. One or two years more of similar success, the Society will be free of debt. $15,640 were paid in Premiums and Expenses in 1861; and plans have been laid for great usefulness in the future. With a very efficient corps of Officers, we may say that this Society is the most efficient Institution in the State, having paid all its Premiums and Expenses promptly, while the entire indebtedness is to strong friends who have raised the means to place it on a permanent basis.



GATE DESIGN FOR A FARM ENTRANCE.

What Fruits Shall I Grow?

WE republish from the FARMER of December, a year ago, the following: As we have promised to give lists of the different Fruits that should be grown, we shall select those we *know* have been successfully grown and well approved. That there are many other kinds of most excellent character, we do not deny; but where a few (half dozen) are wanted we shall give a few for each of the seasons, and enlarge for those who wish to grow greater varieties:

Summer Apples.

Early Strawberry; July to August.
Early Harvest; July.
Red Juneating; July.
Red Astrachan; July to August.
Williams' Favorite; July to August.
Large Yellow Bough; August.

Autumn Apples.

Gravenstein; September to November.
Alexander; September to October.
Beauty of Kent; October to December.
Porter; September.
Rambo; October to December.
Fall Pippin; October to December.

Winter Apples.

Bellflower Yellow; November to February.
Baldwin; December to March.
Golden Russet; October to January.
Rhode Island Greening; October to March.
Blue Pearmain; October to February.
Yellow Newtown Pippin; December to January.

Preserving and Cooking Apples.

Siberian Crab, Red and Yellow; most excellent.
Holland Pippin.
Smiths' Cider; acid.
Gloria Mundi.
Roxbury Russet; very late.
Jersey Sweet; baking.

There are also many new kinds just introduced, which will soon be fully tested.

CHOICE APPLES.

John Lewelling, Esq., the well-known Nurseryman of the San Lorenzo Nursery, gives the following as among the best Apples grown in California:

Red Astrachan.
Am. Summer Pearmain.
Peck's Pleasant.
Rambo.
White Pearmain.
N. Y. Pippin.
N. Y. Pearmain.
Gravenstein.
Victuals and Drink.

The last must be a valuable variety, and would probably save a butcher's, baker's and milkman's bill. Lewelling grows this kind. It should be famous.

Silkworms and Silkworm Eggs.

We have been kindly favored by a parcel of Cocoons and Silkworm Eggs, from our former excellent Postmaster, C. L. Weller, Esq.

The Cocoons were clean and bright—the eggs we hope to be able to hatch, mature, and make silk enough for a neat watch-chain, so as to be ready for that New Year's Present somebody has promised us. Thanks to Mr. Weller for his kind remembrance.

Cultivation of Hyacinths.

THERE are one or two points, both as to the selection and management of the hyacinth, the most important of the bulbous group, to which it may be useful to direct the attention of amateur cultivators. The first point is as to the class of varieties to be grown. No doubt, there is a prevalent feeling, under the influence of which preference is given to double over single flowers generally, and under this influence the inexperienced cultivator might be led to prefer the double over the single hyacinth. Without denying the beauty of some of the double kinds, it may nevertheless be asserted in general terms, that the single varieties are the preferable ones for ordinary decorative purposes. They are more vigorous in constitution than the double-flowered sorts, often of brighter hues, and generally they produce more compact and massive flower-spikes, so that of the two groups, they are really the more ornamental in the majority of instances, whilst for culture in glasses, they are decidedly and at all times preferable.

Another point of some importance, where effect only is the object in view, is to make a good selection of a few distinct and decided colors rather than to multiply shades and varieties, which after all the trouble that may be taken with them, will not yield half so satisfactory a result as the fewer decided colors. Especially it is unnecessary for mere decorative purposes to have recourse to high priced varieties, the value of which, in many cases, is merely nominal, and dependent rather upon a limited supply than upon their intrinsic merit. There are, of course, among these, as among other flowers, new and also improved varieties to be met with; indeed, there has been of late years a marked advance in the quality of new kinds of hyacinths, so that those who seek for novelty, will find here a fair share of encouragement to obtain them; but the point we would particularly impress on our inexperienced readers is this, that such varieties, novel and high-priced as they may be, will afford them no advantage, looking at the matter as a mere question of ornamental display. The interest to be elicited from the cultivation of novelties, such as these, will be dependent on other sources.

There are few brighter and more beautiful spring flowers than the hyacinth, whether grown in forcing house, for the decoration of the conservatory and drawing-room, or placed in glasses of water, or in bowls or vases of moss, and treated throughout as household plants, or grouped in the beds of the flower garden. Few flowers, indeed, prove so brilliant and pleasing as those in the latter situation, to which we may more specially refer hereafter. At present, it may be useful to many readers, who are their own cultivators, if we briefly recapitulate some of the prominent features of in-door culture.

First as to glasses. Those known as Tye's hyacinth glasses are much to be preferred, on account of their appearance, to those of the older form. They may be had of plain colors or ornamented, and should be accompanied by the wire supports for the flower spikes, now commonly provided. The bulbs should be firm, clear, and evenly formed, not over large (the different sorts vary considerably in size), and perfectly sound. The glasses should be nearly filled with soft water, just so that when the bulb is placed in its position, it may all but touch the surface of the water. After planting, they should be set away in a close dark place, where the temperature is moderate and equable, and the atmosphere at least not parching; no place is better than an ordinary cellar. They remain in this position for a month or six weeks, until roots have become freely developed, and then may be removed to a cool room, and gradually inured to bear exposure to the full light. The glasses are to be kept filled up with water as it wastes; and the water is not to be used at a temperature below that of the room, and need not be changed unless it becomes offensive, which is seldom the case. A cool room, where they can be fully exposed to the light, is the best place for them after the leaves are put forth; but in cold weather, they must be removed from the window, at night, or they may be liable to sustain an injurious check, if the temperature falls very low. A portion may be accelerated by being kept in a warm living room, after they begin to grow.

When cultivated in bowls or vases, the vessel may be filled either with clean damped moss or moistened sand, the former being pressed moderately firm. In either case, the bulbs should be placed so as to leave about one-third of their upper surface exposed. Like those in glasses, they should be set in a dark dampish place to root, before being exposed to light or stimulated by heat. The colors, too, should be tastefully grouped, and the varieties selected with reference to their vigor, so that the tallest may occupy the center of the group.

By another plan, it has been recommended to place the bulbs in a flat dish of porcelain, glass, or other material, in which about half an inch of water is first put. Under such conditions, the roots are sure to spread horizontally, and to clasp each other, so as to form a mutual support. Shallow vessels of ordinary pottery-ware might be planted in this way, and afterwards set in ornamental dishes, the coarser material being hidden by a covering of moss.

After all, however, there is no mode of culture within doors, which is so thoroughly satisfactory as pot culture, and we conclude this notice with the following very judicious summary of this method of cultivation, from the Bulb Catalogue of Mr. W. Paul, of Waltham Cross, who has been a successful exhibitor, and herein explains the ground of his success:

"Hyacinths in pots may be potted from September to Christmas, in order to secure a succession of bloom. October is perhaps the best time for potting the mass. Fill the pots with a compost of turfy loam, with a plentiful admixture of sand and well-decayed manure. Five and six-inch pots are the sizes ordinarily used; but I prefer a deeper pot, with more upright sizes, and would recommend such when it can be procured. In potting, one-third of the bulb should be left above the surface of the soil, and the pots should be placed on the level ground, out of doors, having previously taken precautions to prevent the ingress of worms through the holes at the bottom of the pots. Cover the pots with six inches of cinder-ashes, coarse sand, or any porous material, leaving them so covered for at least a month, then removing them, at intervals, as required, to a cold frame or forcing-house. As the leaves expand, place the pots close to the glass; give plenty of air and water, and protect them from frost."—[Gard. Chron.

[At S. W. Moore's Seed Store, can be found a splendid collection of this and all other Bulbs.]

Grape-Vines—Fall Training.

IN our early volumes, says the Working Farmer, we published several papers, by Mr. James Galbraith, on the cultivation of the out-door grapes, in one of which he earnestly recommends the pruning in late November, as being in every way superior to spring pruning.

For Isabella, Catawba, and other out-door sorts, we have no doubt of the superiority of fall pruning. The arbors are thus freed from a mass of branches, and therefore do not hold a great weight of snow and ice during winter; the cuttings then made are not dried out, as when exposed for the winter. No bleeding occurs to weaken the vines, as with spring pruning. Capillary attraction does not entirely cease with untrimmed vines during winter, for the wind blowing fiercely among the forests of canes, increases the movement of any fluid portions contained in them, while the continued evaporation from so great an amount of surface, shrivels the vines, disturbing their organism, and leaving the capillary tubes, outer coating, etc, in worse condition than when fall pruned. The grower has more leisure in fall than in spring, and therefore the pruning, tying up, etc, are more perfectly done; the cut ends are perfectly healed, and when the sap commences to rise, it necessarily swells only those buds which are intended for growth; the pushing forward of the eyes gives earlier results, and the mass of canes is not sufficiently great to be injured by March winds. For those kinds of grapes requiring the longest season, the fall pruning is absolutely necessary for the greatest success.

Rust in wheat and Rot in Potatoes.

Mr. Klippart, in his work on drainage, gives the information that drainage prevents rust in wheat and rot in potatoes. There is no doubt of the entire truth of this statement. In the potato-crop there is quite a surety of it, as many fields, which, being under-drained, have effectually escaped the rot, while those alongside, not so prepared, have suffered severely from drought.

Wheat may be sown later in the fall in under-drained soils, and therefore will escape the Hessian fly, and by perfecting earlier in the season, will escape the midge-fly or weevil.—[Work. Farm.

COD LIVER OIL, which for some years has been the panacea, or rather stay for consumption, is about to yield the field, if we are to believe the New York Medical Times, to a more agreeable but efficient agent, in the shape of simple cream. Dr. Alonzo Clark, of that city, who is said to be the highest New York authority, declares cream to be a substitute for cod liver oil and all other "remedies" of a like character. This will be good news to cod liver patients, who dread that potion, we understand, with unqualified disgust.

Grapes and Wine.

AT a late meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, some important questions regarding the grape were submitted by the editor of the Horticulturist to Dr. Grant, who replied to them at length; and, as his remarks must be of interest and value to our vine-growers and readers, we copy them, with the questions:

1. What are the characteristics needed in a native grape, to constitute it *best* as a fruit for the table?
2. Are these characteristics inconsistent with those needed for the best grape for wine?
3. What is the comparative value of the native and foreign grape, as objects of culture for profit?
4. Is it your opinion that the native grape can be profitably grown for the purpose of wine-making?
5. Is not thorough preparation of the soil more economical than poor preparation?
6. Is not some good system of training indispensable to the continued productiveness and longevity of the vine?
7. Can grapes be grown successfully in our city yards, as a general thing? If so, what are the necessary conditions as to exposure, etc?

These questions, Mr. President, just proposed by our friend the Editor, have opened windows into all of the passages that lead to the grand hall of the Vine; and if we explore them carefully by the aid of the light which he has held up to us, we shall obtain sufficient knowledge of all that pertains to it to resolve the important questions that are now perplexing the minds of many who are much interested in the subject.

It is a matter in which every one has a real interest, whether he now feels it or not, and deserves a much more extensive examination than the present opportunity will enable us to give.

Question 1. "What are the characteristics needed in a native grape to constitute it *best* as a fruit for the table?"

Those who have eaten grapes no better than the Isabella, or the Catawba, have taken grapes as we take the lot of life—a mingling of good and ill, in which, from untoward circumstances, the ill often appears to predominate; at least it is so to those who look for unmingled enjoyment.

Persons who have enjoyed the foreign kinds in their perfection freely for a length of time, have generally lost the ability to perceive any good in the native kinds, and characterize them as "bad," or at least not attractive, by the very small amount of good which they can discover, and refuse to partake of them, when, after repeated trial, they find nothing to enjoy and much that offends.

But, in speaking of their own pure, rich grapes, they use terms of enthusiastic praise, that seem extravagant to those who are either quite ignorant of them, or only at rare intervals taste them, and that with the palate merely, and have not acquired the enlarged ability to enjoy, which, in its full development comes only from culture and use. They, under favoring circumstances, have apprehended the truth, and speak that which they know; but this knowledge and enjoyment, with its accompanying elevation and refinement, very few can have, if they look only to foreign varieties for it. They are expensive luxuries, and must remain still exotic—beyond the reach of the many. And that this is no matter of regret we shall presently more fully see.

Now let us see what the vices and virtues of our ordinary natives are. If we critically examine a well ripened Isabella in its best condition, we shall find in about two-thirds of its substance some vinous refreshment, and enough sugar to make it palatable. One-third or more of the central portion is a mass of fiber, and crude, unripe, adhesive substance, consisting chiefly of citric acid. In eating, we pass this by the palate before it is entirely divested of its mucilaginous and sugary coating, with the swiftness of a bullet in its flight, that it may not offend the taste while we enjoy the better part. The center, besides the acid mass, includes the seeds within it, and this, theoretically, is not only injurious to the health, but extremely dangerous. Practically, extensive experience not only denies the truth of this theorizing, but teaches the direct contrary, and the unanimous opinion of those who have used the Isabella most abundantly in what is considered its fully ripened condition, is, I think, that it is not only not injurious, but even in most cases positively healthful. We must, of course, except rare idiosyncracies, which can take the grape only in its most refined and concentrated form without injury. The Isabella has, in my opinion, been a friend of humanity, and its mission, which I think nearly accomplished, must be regarded as one of beneficence.

The Catawba, in consequence of not ripening so early, has not been so extensively disseminated, nor so well known, but in all that constitutes goodness of quality, is a far better grape. The Isabella may be characterized as feeble flavored, that is, deficient in tartaric acid, which is the basis of high flavor in grapes. The Isabella is only *apparently* sugary, in consequence of offering but a moderate amount of acid for the sugar to overcome. In quantity of sugar, it is much below the Catawba, as it is in tartaric acid. The ground-work of high flavor being a large amount of acid overcome or qualified by a larger amount of grape sugar, much else is required to constitute a high degree of excellence; but with a deficiency of these it cannot exist.

The Catawba contains a large proportion of both tartaric acid and sugar, when in best condition, and may be called, in contradistinction to the Isabella, a high flavored grape, and rich in the essentials of wine-making, which the Isabella is not. The Catawba is deficient in delicacy and refinement required to give it high finish; but from it, in the climate in which it matures, wine of high character is made, which cannot be said of the Isabella. From the Isabella an effervescing or sparkling wine is made, but all of the Ohio sparkling wines are made by the addition of sugar, and with that they can be made of any grape, however poor in wine-making qualities.

As a grape for the table, when well grown and ripened in a suitable climate, and particularly when produced in a long, very dry, hot season in this climate, the Catawba has a high degree of excellence, and in some important points greatly surpasses the feeble-flavored (feeble charactered) kinds of Europe, that are held in high estimation there for the table. I speak of the various Sweetwaters, Royal Muscadines, and best of all this family, the renowned Golden Chasselas of France. But it must also be remarked, that these kinds, as grown here under glass, are very different from the same fruits grown in the open air in their own country. Here they are very greatly increased in size, but as greatly deteriorated in quality, so that they may be said to consist mainly of mucilage, sugar and water, with a slight grape perfume, and are almost entirely devoid of the vinous refreshment which is the crowning excellence of the grape, and necessary to constitute it the fruit of fruits. Even in the best condition in their own country they lack the vital energy that is required for wine, and consequently cannot meet the requirements which we demand for a "best" table grape.

The Catawba may be characterized as sugary, vinous, and refreshing in an eminent degree, and not only wholesome, but positively healthful by its generous nourishing, tonic and aperient qualities. In its best condition of excellence it is a great favorite with the sick, and particularly with those suffering from nervous and febrile debility.

But with all these excellences, by reason of great defects it falls below our standard for "best." Although less acrid and pungent in its skin than the Isabella, it is never entirely unexceptionable in this respect, nor is it ever altogether devoid of a crude acid center, and always retains a degree of astringency, which, although not prominent unless carefully sought for, will not permit us to call it strictly pure in its vinous flavor; and when tried by the high standard which some of its own off-spring afford, it is found to be much wanting in that fine assemblage of qualities that gives completeness and full satisfaction.

Let us now, for a few moments, take up for examination our favorite among the foreign kinds, the Grizzly Frontignan. Here we have a large amount of the acids that lie at the base of excellence in the grape overcome by a very large amount of sugar. (It should be observed that the amount of acids is large in this only in comparison with the foreign kinds before named, for the amount is not large compared with the Pineau or Reislings, from which the Clos Vougeot, Hermitage, and Johannisberg wines are made.) But besides this, it is rich in the harmonious mingling of all those innumerable qualities which chemistry has sought in vain to detect or describe, either in the grapes or in the wine. These constitute a grape of high, finished excellence, which I, perhaps, should say satisfies at all points, and offends in nothing. Its flesh is of equal consistence to the center, sufficiently tender, and all equally flavored, and its skin is just thick enough and of sufficient strength to safely contain the abundant juice, which is little else than sugary wine. In this are joined in a very high degree, and perhaps equally, excellence for the table and for wine.

We are not ignorant of the fact that there are some who have never made the comparison in the true sense of the word, either from indifference or want of opportunity; and some, with whom nature or circumstances have been very parsimonious in their dealings in not having given them the power of perception to discriminate and enjoy, who have not discovered the great superiority of the Catawba over the Isabella.

To the careless and indifferent I would say, you are neglecting to accept good things that are offered, to the abridgement of your own enjoyment, and if we can induce you to give more attention to this matter, we shall receive your gratitude.

For those who have not the ability to perceive the finer qualities, and can only know things by their asperities and faults, we have a kind, compassionate feeling, but no words of dispute or argument, for we could not be understood by any ability with which we can address them. They cannot comprehend what the term grape implies to those of fine and cultivated perceptions.

The Grizzly Frontignan, which we have placed in the class "best," will be regarded as strictly so—that is, without a superior by very many; but those who wish for more active refreshment will seek a grape that will make a rich *dry* wine rather than the sweet Muscatella, which is the produce of the Frontignans. This may be characterized as sweet and luscious, but not the wine that Paul would have recommended for the stomach's sake. Our own Diana makes wine of the latter class, pure, rich, eminently refreshing and permanent, as if acting by large nourishment rather than by stimulation, as is the case with those marvelous Rhine wines, not followed by fever, headache, or depression as secondary effects, such as usually follow from sweet, exciting wines, which are drunk to please the palate merely, or the alcoholic, whose object is high excitement. As a grape for the table, pure, rich, and distinctively vinous and refreshing, the Diana, in its best condition, may be considered but little inferior to the Frontignans, only wanting in that uniform tenderness which should be considered indispensable in a perfect grape. In *vinous flavor* it is not, perhaps, equaled by any of the Frontignans, and its high character in this respect will be fully recognized when it becomes better known to the discriminating taste. In the matter of *delicate aroma*, however, the Frontignans may claim a superiority, though this is far from being the first point of excellence, as we have already indicated. The vinous grapes grow most upon the appetite by use, and delight not merely the palate, but the whole man. The Diana, both for the table and for wine, may be said to supply all the defects of the Catawba, to those who have known nothing better, and all pronounce it an exceeding good grape. Its full measure of goodness must not be expected from very young vines, and this is true of all the vinous class.

I have adduced numerous examples to show that the elements to be considered in the solution of this question are not few or unimportant. I will cite one more native in which these elements of quality will be found assembled in an unequaled degree of excellence, resulting in nearly equal eminence both for wine and for the table. This is the Delaware; and one important circumstance in regard to it should be noted. It is remarkable for long keeping, and dries readily to raisins, retaining both sugar and vinous life remarkably; but one important portion of its excellence is extremely fugacious, and without care will scarcely be fully retained much more than twenty-four hours. This appears to be the living force by which its components are held in effective junction, and which, when present, affords a peculiar enjoyment beyond that of any other fruit. It was first noted by Professor Warring, who speaks of it as "thrilling him with delight."

If we require the superlative in quality, we must abate something in size, with, perhaps, a seeming exception of the Muscat of Alexandria; but this, when fully understood, does not amount to an exception, unless as it is grown by the aid of fire-heat in a vinery, and even then it lacks the vinous life which is indispensable.

In foreign grapes, *thinness* of skin is an important consideration, because the skin of those kinds is inseparable from the flesh; but in the Americans it separates readily, and is not eaten except in such kinds as Herbemont, Lincoln, Lenoir and Elsingburg.

Our examination has been lenthened by a strong desire to know and to exhibit both the amount and kind of excellence *that* may be found in any grape, foreign or native, that we may be just and reasonable, as well as comprehensive, in stating the characteristics needed and to be expected in a native grape, to constitute it "best" as a fruit for the table

According to our showing, it may be said, 1st. The skin must be without offensiveness in odor or acrid pungency; 2d. The grape must be sweet and good to its center; 3d. The elements which constitute its pure, rich, sugary, vinous flavor, must be so perfect in their balance and mingling that the more intimately the grape is known, the more full will be the enjoyment of flavor and refreshment.

Among the foreigners, this may be found in a good degree in the Black Hamburgh, conjoined with great size, but in a superlative degree only in such small kinds as Reisling, etc., which are much smaller in bunch or berry than our own Delaware.

Question 2. —"Are these characteristics inconsistent with those needed for the best grape for wine?"

The answer to this will require but very little consideration, for if our views of the former question are correct, the inference will be already present in the minds of those who have followed our course of remarks on grapes for the table.

Those generous qualities which render a grape most excellent for wine, are the same that we esteem most highly in a grape to be used as fruit; but it will not do to accept this as true universally, for some kinds possess all of the high properties for wine, and are lessened in value for the table by exceeding smallness of size as to bunch or berries—by disproportion of seeds or deficiency of juice, etc.

Pure wine may be said to be the true expression of the richness of the grape after all extraneous matters are laid aside, with as little change as possible to the principles as they exist in the grape and constitute its value. A little alcohol is necessarily formed; and it should be very little, for if much is formed, valuable principles are not only wasted, but the usefulness of the beverage greatly abridged, and often destroyed, by the formation of a larger proportion of alcohol. Those remarkable wines of the Rhine, in which alcohol is but an unimportant accident, with more alcohol would be inadmissible where they now so gratefully refresh and strengthen, and soothe excitement. In this case, the mucilage and frame work of the fruit only are taken away, and the fruit in its purity remains in the form of limpid wine, by which, through the stomach, the whole languid being is refreshed.

[The above is but a portion of Dr. Grant's remarks, the remainder of which the Horticulturist has in notes, and which we will publish when it comes to hand.]

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Tillage of the Soil and Manure.

BY PROFESSOR J. J. MAPES.

FOR most crops the "tillage of the soil," until within a few years, has comprised the original surface plowing, and the after use of the hoe for the removal of weeds, with the occasional use of a small plow; committing wholesale butchery on roots, actually turning them over, changing their position, and, at the same time, without creating an adequate disturbance of new particles of soil so as to advantage by Nature's laws to the fullest extent.

More recently, and particularly in our part of the country, tools have been invented displacing the old style hoe and the one-horse plow in the after tillage of crops. These we have already fully described. We refer particularly to the sub-soil lifter, used for the after cultivation of corn and row crops, displacing the old style hoe, fork and spade. To this have been added the horse hoe, the carrot weeder, and a variety of similar implements, each of which takes the place of many workmen with the old style hand hoes.

"Tillage," now means, first, the thorough preparation of the soil by under-draining and sub-soil plowing, and proper surface plowing for reversing the position of the soil to the entire depth of the mold; secondly, the after cultivation of the crops, by which the surface soil may be occasionally elevated for a short distance, as in the use of the one-horse sub-soil lifter between rows of carrots, beets, parsnips, etc, or immediately adjacent to rows of corn, when the plants are three inches high, and the roots do not expand so far as to reach the spaces between the rows beyond the line of action of this plow; afterward by using such horse tools as would disturb the more immediate surface, cutting every weed, and leaving them exposed to be wilted in the sun. This continued disturbance of the immediate surface keeps those soils which contain a fair proportion of clay from stopping the surface openings with the clay silt, consequent upon rains, and in sandy soils so disturbing the surface particles as to prevent their becoming settled and packed, like the sand on the sea-beach, from the effect of rains.

The after manuring, as well as the original preparation of the soil by proper fertilizers, should consist in the use of progressed inorganic matters which have occupied organic form before: first, by the proper use of all the manures naturally produced upon the farm; second, by the use of all the fertilizing materials which can be applied to the soil with increased profit, and not by the use of merely such quantities as will produce a crop of improved but not of maximum quantity.

Teschemacher says on this subject:

"When, therefore, the farmer wishes to increase the natural fertility of his fields, two courses are to be adopted, *tillage of the soil*, and *manuring*. These are the means which from time immemorial the practical agriculturist has put in active use, and by which he has often increased the produce of his ground in a ten-fold, twenty-fold, or a still greater ratio.

"By the *tillage of the soil*, concerning which we shall speak hereafter, the farmer improves its external or physical constitution. Plowing and harrowing lessen the firm coherence of its mass, and at the same time render it more accessible to air and water. By this circumstance both the weathering of its mineral, and the decay of its organic constituents, are promoted. Deep and sub-soil plowing, etc, effect the same beneficial changes in its deeper portions, as well as an intermingling of the different kinds of soil. The latter circumstance not only places a more efficacious substratum of earth at the disposal of plants, but likewise insures a more equable distribution of its moisture. By carrying off its superabundant water, or draining the soil, is not merely rendered more dry, friable, and warm, but also more energetic and sound: more energetic, because air now penetrates, instead of water, into its interstices, producing a more active weathering and decay; sounder, because the access of air prevents the further generation of acids, which are notoriously disadvantageous to plants grown upon that land. By coating with marle or lime, the free acids already present in the soil are most rapidly neutralized, and the activity of the ground in decomposing and dissolving its organic and inorganic components is materially promoted. At the same time an excessive binding of the soil is corrected; an improvement which might also be attained, were it not in the majority of cases too expensive, by burning earths of this description. A judicious interchange or rotation of crops, may also essentially improve the physical constitution of a soil, inasmuch as leavy plants (for instance, peas, clover, etc), shade the ground, and keep it moist during a whole summer, whilst deeply-rooting plants (for instance, rape, etc) make it loose and mellow. Finally, irrigation may likewise contribute to the improvement of the character of the soil."

The relation which the cost of manures, to the extent that they can be applied with increased profit, bears to the value of crops, may be somewhat inferred from the cost of a single bushel of plaster applied to lands deficient in sulphuric acid and lime, when used for raising clover; also from the value of five bushels of salt to the acre on lands deficient in chloride or soda, or containing an excess quantity of lime, as compared with the change in the amount of crop produced by such addition, and at the cost of a single sack of nitrogenized super-phosphate of lime, when applied as a top-dressing, in the fall, to a grass crop, on soils deficient of the phosphates, as compared with the increased amount of grass produced thereby. We may also notice the improved amount of crop, consequent upon the use of five bushels of unleached wood-ashes applied to the acre, as compared with former results. With all these before us, we should ascertain by experiment the largest amount of fertilizing material which we may use with increased profit: remembering, that the degree of labor in the preparation of the soil, and in the after tillage, bears no relation to the amount of manure applied, while the amount of crop bears directly upon the supply of fertilizing material afforded it.

Teetotal Plowing "Days."

THE following, from an English paper, gives a glance at some English farm operations and customs:

At Scales Farm, near Richmond, Yorkshire, Mr. William Wilson (formerly of Skeeby) held a plowing day on the 7th of February, on strictly teetotal principles. The men had plenty of coffee and spice-bread at ten o'clock, at noon a good dinner, and between three and four o'clock in the afternoon plenty of coffee and spice-bread. At Wharton, within three miles of the above place, Mr. Harker held a plowing day on the same principles—no alcohol in any shape, but plenty of coffee, plum pudding and beef, and we hear a few complaints; of course there are some "thirsty souls" who would like a beer-barrel in the field continually. At Union House Farm, near Skeeby, about two miles from Richmond, R. M. Jaques, Esq., of Easby Abbey, held a plowing day on Wednesday, March 13th, on the same principles—no strong drink at all—coffee and spice bread at ten o'clock; also just before dinner each plowman was presented with a shilling each. At half-past twelve at noon a first-rate dinner was served up by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Temperance Hotel, Richmond—splendid plum puddings, first-rate beef, also coffee to drink after dinner. Again at three o'clock came on bread and coffee, as before. The men worked like men; they appeared quite cheerful, contented and happy. We heard no profane swearing or lewd jests, and the men are more likely to return home like good fellows, and be fit for their work on the morrow. If we mistake not great credit is due to Mr. William Wilson, Mr. Harker, R. M. Jaques, Esq., also his worthy agent, Mr. H. J. Turner, of Richmond, for their example by facing the old custom of giving strong drink, which deceives men, and makes the plowmen as well as the gentleman, "not wise." We were pleased with a remark from Mr. Turner to this effect, that farmers generally sent to plowing days a valuable team—if they had one—sometimes worth £100. The men are generally primed with drink on those occasions, and the valuable team of horses is left to the charge of a man who cannot take care of himself. We hope the day is not far distant when all plowing days will be conducted on the same safe side, also all other work, whether farming or otherwise. A vast amount of trouble and vexation would be prevented, to say nothing about the gain in pounds, shillings, and pence, in the long run. Let the men be well treated, mix a little silver along with kind usage, and no one need fear a teetotal plowing day.

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Wild Flax.

ON our 'great western prairies, and in a large part of Western Canada, there is a species of wild flax, unknown to botanists formerly, which is indigenous, perennial, herbaceous and inexhaustible in quantity. It was put to no use by the early settlers, except to make straw of it for litter. Recently, the seed has been considerably collected for the manufacture of oil, but still later, its fiber has been found to be very valuable, and now it has assumed a momentous importance through the means of a very simple invention. The stalks are placed in a cylinder, and subjected to an enormous pressure of high steam—250 pounds to the inch. In less than six minutes, the contents are blown out or exploded, and the flax comes forth with the fiber divided up, and the husk or covering shattered into infinitessimal parts. It then resembles codilla or tow. It is next passed through cylinders armed with teeth, which hackle it and smooth out the fibers. It is then washed with nitric acid, and comes out as white as snow. It is then carded, drawn out into yarn, and is ready for the loom. Thus, the old, tedious and unhealthy process of water-rotting is done away with, and so is that of bleaching, to perfect which, chemistry has exhausted itself, and large fields of lawn have been indispensable.

This article, when ready for spinning, can be afforded at a uniform price of six cents a pound, and enough of it can be gathered wild—though it will be much improved by culture—from our own prairies, to clothe the world with a fabric of the finest and most durable quality. The experiments already made, and the mills already constructed to manufacture it, have furnished the most conducive evidence of the truth of this magnificent discovery. Samples of the article, in all its processes, have been forwarded to Manchester, and parties are ready to furnish as many bales of it as all the mills in England may demand.

Thus Providence seems to step in at a critical moment to destroy the value of the staples on which secession has placed its greatest reliance for its means of support, and for the attainment of foreign alliances. Let cotton be superceded by this better and cheaper article, and the Confederate States which grow this material will lose wealth, power and permanence, and be reduced to the greatest extremities. And even if they should draw back from their unjustifiable and untenable position, in all human probability, their repentance will come too late.—[N. Y. Post.

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A Dialogue, Over the Fence.

"How d'ye git along hayin', nabur Job?"

"Oh! After a fashion. Put up about ten tuns."

"Ten tuns! Massy sakes! Is that all? I've got thirty tun in the stack, an' it all come off'n a dozen acres."

"What was the cost of it?"

"Not a red cent. Me' n the boys put it up. Ye don't ketch me a hirin' when I've got tew great lubberly boys, like Jim and Sam around."

"How long were you at work, Uncle Amos?"

"Jest tew weeks."

"Twelve days for yourself, at $1 25, is 15; twenty-four, at $1, for the boys, is 24; and how much team work?"

"Five days."

"Call that $4, making, in all, $43."

"Wall. I've got fifteen head o' cattle to winter, and that's—le's see— — tew dollars and eighty-seven a head. I reckon 't I can stan' that. How much d'ye say yew cut?"

"Ten tuns."

"'N twenty head o' cattle tu winter! You'll hov hides to sell in the spring, Job."

"Yes, and good round carcasses in them. I have three acres of turnips, bagas, and so on, to say nothing of my corn-stalks."

"'N ye think that's better'n thirty tun of hay—eh?"

"Better and cheaper."

"Cheaper! Wall, how?"

"Yes, cheaper, because better, even if it should cost more. But that is far from being the case. It figures up this way: three acres of plowing, $6; harrowing, $6; sowing and care, $5; harvesting, about $6;—I shall plow them out, and don't count that, as it must be done to prepare for next year's crop—then add ten tuns of hay, at $1 43, is 14 30; in all, $37 30. I expect, at least, twenty tuns of roots to the acre: so I shall have twenty tuns of feed for twenty head of cattle, at a less cost than your thirty tuns for fifteen head; and if I don't bring mine through the winter in as good condition as you do your's, I shall miss my mark."

[Uncle Amos, with head down — under-lip thrust up to his nose—and eyebrows trying to ride each other.]

"Faith! Guess he will. 'Bout a dollar a head cheaper, tew. I'll try it, next year—I will—fact!"—[Rural Minesotian.

Rosin Smoke as a Remedy for Green Fly.

THE *Aphis* is one of the most annoying insects that the gardener has to contend with, especially under glass. Fortunately, the Aphis is measurably under our control: tobacco smoke, whale oil, soap, etc., when promptly applied, are always effective, though they cannot be considered very elegant applications. The Aphis, however, has during the past season made its appearance out of doors in truly formidable numbers, and any new remedy, being equally effective with tobacco, but cheaper and more cleanly, will be welcomed by all. Such a remedy Mr. Jules Dalaleux, in a recent number of the *Revue Horticole*, claims to have discovered. It consists simply of the smoke of rosin, a substance that is cheap and within the reach of all. He says: "For some time, the great majority of horticulturists engaged in the cultivation of the peach tree have employed for the destruction of the green fly, which commits a great deal of depredation upon these trees, the smoke of tobacco, and with great success; but as I have always considered it expensive, I have replaced it with great success by another, the price of which is comparatively insignificant. For several years I have used the smoke of rosin. Rosin furnishes a larger quantity of smoke than tobacco, and till this time has given me results quite satisfactory. It is sufficient, I believe, to bring this experiment to the attention of horticulturists, who will not hesitate to make use of it, the price of rosin being a great deal cheaper than that of tobacco." We hope this simple remedy will meet with a trial.

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A SOLDIER'S LIFE.—The soldier's life in war is one of the greatest contrasts in the world. What a difference between the rain storm and massacre sometimes since on the Potomac, and the following picture which we had last week in a letter from Washington: "Delightful weather continues to favor those living under canvas, and quite a number of generals and field officers have the ladies of their families in camp with them. Open air concerts by the regimental bands and glee clubs, with an occasional dance on the green, make camp life quite agreeable, and the 'officers so attentive and devoted.' "

THE SLAVES AND THE UNION TROOPS.—The negroes about Beaufort stated to the Federal officers that their master's had been firing at them and driving them back in the woods, to prevent them communicating with the United States forces. Commodore Dupont writes, in a private letter, that the negroes are wild with joy and revenge. They have been shot down, they say, like dogs, because they would not go with their masters.

SPEAKING of the Ball's Bluff affair, the Philadelphia Ledger says: "For cool bravery, no troops in human history surpassed in determined courage and true discipline our troops engaged in the action. Old Pennsylvania and old Massachusetts have covered themselves with undying glory, and the Empire State, with her almost invincible soldiers, stood with them shoulder to shoulder.

TOBACCO FOR SOLDIERS.—The propriety of serving out tobacco with soldiers' rations is under consideration. Gen. McClellan is said to favor it, as a means of increasing the comfort and cheerfulness of the troops.

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Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. EVERY Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.

7th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

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For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

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Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

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A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 68 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Dec. 27, 1861.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California.

THEIR MEDICAL TREATMENT.

For the Indians are not forsaken by their priests, they redouble their cares and extend them to the whole rancheria; but when the distemper arrives at such a hight that herbs, juices, the chicuaco or wild tobacco avail nothing, they assemble all the patient's relatives, that he may die with the greatest uneasiness. In the first place, if the patient have a daughter or sister, they cut off the little finger of their hand, as the blood or mutilation relieved sickness or took sorrow from the family for his death. Clavijero says they let blood from a finger of a child or young person. Then followed the visits from the whole rancheria, who, after talking to him, and being acquainted with his desperate condition, set up a confused howling; sometimes repeating the covering the face with their hands and hair in different companies from time to time, and all in the presence of the dying person, the women in the meantime howling with passionate cries and exclamations, setting forth the merits of the patient, to excite greater pity. The howlings being over, the patient requests the company to suck and blow him with chacuaco pipes; and this last friendly office is performed by every one, sucking first the parts affected, and afterwards the eyes, ears, mouth, nose, etc., with the greatest force possible. The louder the cries the greater the degree of affection for the patient or the deceased. In the meantime, the doctors thrust their hands into the patient's mouth, pretending to pluck death forcibly out of the body. The women still continuing their outcries, give the patient many severe strokes, in order to awaken him, till, betwixt one uneasiness and another, they deprive him of life. As soon as he is found to be senseless, *they immediately proceed to bury or burn him, making no difference which method, and using that which is most convenient*, and only burying or burning with the patient his various utensils. [This is the method of burial of all the Alta California State tribes.—A. S. T.]

So little do they inquire into the reality of his death, that one day Father Salva Tierra, being near San Juan de Londo, hearing the lamentations and seeing the fire, hastened to the spot where he found them just going to burn a man who, by his motions, still retained remains of life, but which he immediately prevented.

TARAVAL'S ACCOUNT—1732.

Father Taraval, in his voyage of discoveries in 1732 [on the ocean coast from Cape San Lucas, and as it seems among the coast islands, up so far as about the latitude of San Diego.—A. S. T.], says of the island of Trinidad [probably Santa Margaritta.—A. S. T.], which he calls one of the "Dolores or Islands of Clouds or Fogs:" The governor was likewise its priest, *i. e.* sorcerer, though he had others subordinate to him, so that every community had its civil and spiritual officer. On their heads they wore such a grotesque variety of things as at once moved pity and laughter. His decalogue was as follows: 1st. That they should not eat of their first hunting or fishing, under pain of being disqualified from hunting or fishing hereafter. 2d. That they should not eat of some certain fish. 3d. That they should forbear from eating some particular parts of the game—and these were the best and fattest—saying that this fattest was that of dead old men, and that by eating it old age would immediately come upon them. Thus the best pieces fell to the share of the old hicbieseros, they alleging that, as they were already advanced in years, they had nothing to fear on this head. 4th. That they should not gather certain fruits, nor take certain species of fish—and both of these were the best—as they would do them a great deal of hurt, but that nothing injured old people. 5th. That if they caught any stag, or fish of extraordinary size, not to offer to eat it, as it belonged to the sorcerers. 6th. That they should not look at the seven stars, as they would thereby draw on themselves many misfortunes and calamities. 7th. That they should not look towards the islands of the north, for that whoever stood and looked at them would fall sick and die without remedy. 8th. That they should be mindful of their ancestors, and make feasts in commemoration of them. 9th. That in very hot weather, all should come out and pay their salutations to the sun, who would not molest them in their huntings and fishings; but, on the contrary, render every undertaking prosperous. 10th. That they should believe in their sorcerers. But this last was too difficult a task, for no sooner were the Indians returned to the Mission than they began to laugh at such absurdities.

The principal deity or spirit was a demon, in honor of whom some festivals were made. Others they made in honor of their ancestors, on whom they conferred the same name as on the demons. The canonization of their ancestors was represented by the branches of several trees placed on an eminence, after which they danced before this image, and then imagined him completely canonized. The paraphernalia used by the sorcerers in these ceremonies was almost precisely similar to those heretofore mentioned in the extracts from Venegas and Clavijeros, except that the wig, periwig, coronna, head covering and dress were made of human hair from the votive offerings of sick persons, after the manner of a canon's cape, which reaches from the shoulders to the feet as mentioned herein before. Taraval says all these ceremonies were different from those of the coast Indians, though the island or islands were all visible therefrom, but later accounts herein noted show he was mistaken.

THEY OPPOSE THE GOSPEL.

These doctors, priests and sorcerers were great enemies to the introduction of the Gospel, and opposed the Jesuits with great obstinacy, who described them as "very wicked and false." Clavijeros says the Guamas, *i. e.* sorcerers, etc., were not to be understood as officers of religion (sacerdotes) nor were they wizards and conjurers; but these acts were done merely from self-interest, to obtain power and influence. But this class of wizards seems to have prevailed among all the North American Indian tribes: their assumptions and offices all assimilate.

HISTORICAL TRADITIONS—SUPERSTITIONS.

Clavijero says that the Cochiemies nation near 30° make mention of a man who in the ancient times came from the heavens to benefit man, whom they termed Tama-ambei-ucambi-tevivichi, which signifies he who came from above; but what he did, good or bad, they don't state or know—"no haben ningun culto." It is true, they celebrate a feast called by them (in Spanish) *del hombre venido del cielo*; but this has very slight resemblance to a religious act or dogma, and is simply performed by the *guamas* to get the best of desirable fruits, animals or fish, as herein before related. Some days before the feast of this "heavens man" they instruct the women to solicit and gather up provisions, skins, etc. etc., for the ceremony, and keep them hid away till the time. When the day arrived, they chose out the liveliest or best youth to represent this deity, and secretly dressed him in paraphernalia, after painting his body so as entirely to disguise him. The youth was then hidden in an arbor in a secret place, which the men could enter to look at, and kept at a distance, though in sight, from the women and children. The hidden youth, when the time came for his apparition, made his *debut* on the top of the mountain, and from this place ran violently down to the bower or arbor, in which he was received with great acclamations. Here in the bower the guamas and men of the tribe would eat up the good things which their women had got together with so much trouble, who of course were not let into the secret, which was carefully guarded from them by their cunning lords, the poor women being firmly persuaded of the truth of these deceptions of their lying husbands. After eating the good things, they returned the "youth divinity" by the same road to their mountain (or hill-top), and where in time he made his disappearance.

Another similar deception among the Cochiemies was on the anniversary of their dead, to which they pretended the spirits of their dead came once a year from the northern countries to visit them. The women provided all the good things, as mentioned of other feasts herein noted. On the day designated, the men would get together in an inclosure or bower, and eat up all the provisions prepared by the women, who, with the children, would stand at a distance filling the air with howls and exclamations to the manes of the defunct ancestors or deceased, till they were exhausted with fatigue.

Padre Clavijero suspects that many of the dogmas, rites, feasts, etc., of the Californias were mixed from those induced by what they obtained from mingling with the Spaniards and the people of the Sonna and Sinaloa coasts, whence many of them often went over in vessels, and returned. But this is very doubtful, as they assimilate to the practices of many other tribes of Indians, in all parts of the western hemisphere.

Clavijero says the guama of the Guaicieros also affirm and teach that the sun, moon and larger stars are men and women, which every day set in the sea and float till the next day, and that the other stars were balls or flambeaus caught afire in in the sky by the spiritual divinity, which were extinguished in the sea and lighted again by the spirits.

TABOOS.

Among the superstitious taboos of the sorcerers was, says Clavijero, 1. That those who killed a lion, the act would cause the killer's death. 2. Those who killed an elk (*ciervo*, or probably he means deer), must not eat of its meat, or he could never kill another. 3. The young wives who wanted children must eat the meat of hares. 4. The mother-in-law must not look at her daughter-in-law, or she would get sick in the eyes.

MODES OF WAR.

Venegas says, "The end of these commotions or intents of wars, was not the acquisition of fame or enlargement of territory, but usually in revenge for affronts or injuries to private persons, or where a tribe or rancheria went to fish, hunt or gather fruit on another tribe's territory. They attacked by surprise or ambuscade, either an individual, or his rancheria, or his kindred: or, if they were not strong enough to conquer, they sought the aid of their allies of other clans. Their mode of declaring war was with a frightful noise, ordering every one to provide implements, arms and necessaries, taking care that their adversaries should hear of it, so as to terrify them. When they came to action, they set up a shout, and engaged without any regularity, excepting relieving the bodies in the front who had given way, either as spent or for want of arrows (of reeds with sharp heads of flint stones). When the engagement became close, they would use clubs made of wood, hardened in the fire and sharpened. Their arrows were never poisoned. Their intestine wars have been so numerous, that, from all accounts, all the southern tribes have been greatly diminished. They do not carry their revenge to great excesses generally, especially those of the north, towards 30°, who are of better dispositions and understanding.

ELECTIONS.

A great many other careful observations on the nature, customs and characteristics of the Lower California Indians may be found interspersed throughout the works of Venegas and Clavijero, which could not find room in this Indianology. As a general thing they vary but little from those related in the extracts we herein make. They all closely agree with the tribal traits of the Alta California aborigines, as recorded in our notes. The student of the North American Indianology is referred to the above two authors for more intimate details.

ROMANCE OF THE WILKES-SLIDELL AFFAIR—The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Times is responsible for the following:

Capt. Wilkes, the bold and responsibility-assuming Commander of the San Jacinto, who caused a gun to be fired across the bows of the British steamer Trent, brought her to and relieved her of Messrs. Mason and Slidell and their Secretaries, is now about 66 years of age. Consequently, as Jack Bunsby would say, he was once younger than he is now. Though every inch a sailor, and not often given to the melting mood, the blind god once succeeded in sending one of his shafts clear through his rough sou'wester, which found a lodgment in his honest heart. The bow from which the shaft was sped hung in the eyes of a fair girl, and straightway the jolly tar fell over ears in love. He prosecuted his suit with vigor. The girl was a "lass who loved a sailor"—and so smiled upon him, and consented to become his wife. But the sailor had a rival in the son of a respectable tallow-chandler, well-to-do, called Slidell, and young Slidell, feeling considerably cut up by being cut out, refused to accept the "mitten," but not having spunk enough to throw down the glove to his sailor rival, contented himself with "pisoning" the mind of the "stern parient" of the fair one, until he refused his consent to his daughter's marriage with the bold Charles Wilkes, and insisted upon her giving her hand to young Slidell, which, after many protestations and the customary amount of tears and hysterics, she did, and became Mrs. John Slidell. The bold Charlie Wilkes did not peak and pine, or let his melancholy feed on his weather-beaten cheeks, but went to sea and smothered his grief in attending to duty and sustaining the honor of his country's flag, never seeing his "lady lass" again, nor meeting his successful rival for her hand and heart, until he saw him standing a prisoner on board his ship, a traitor to his country, and a rebel against the flag the honest tar had spent his life in defending. Such is the romance of war. We congratulate the bold Charles upon having at last "got more than even."

THE Congressional Investigating Committee, it is supposed, have saved the Government several hundred thousand dollars. At their recommendation, regulations have been adopted fixing the price of arms, and established State and private agencies. They also recommended that the Navy Department discontinue George D. Morgan, the brother-in-law of Secretary Welles, who is agent for the purchase and charter of vessels, and who has been receiving 2½ per cent on the immense outlay of Government under that head. It is said he paid $54,000 for the steamer Stars and Stripes, which cost originally only $30,000. The recommendation for Mr. Morgan's removal, has so far been disregarded by Government. In another case a ship buyer, who made $7,000 on a $7,000 purchase, has been forced to disgorge the whole sum, which is sufficient to pay the salaries of the Committee and expenses.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
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Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

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To Book Publishers.

We invite Book Publishers, here and in the Atlantic States, to our columns, as a medium for advertising their Works. By our circulation they can make known their business throughout the entire State, and thus widely extend their business.

The Close of the Year.

In two weeks more, the Year 1861 will leave us, and a "New Year" will dawn upon us. May we not consistently ask those who have been indebted to us, for some time, and who have received bills from us, to remit those dues at once?

By the new arrangement we have made, we wish to close those old debts, and we know those who are indebted to us, can pay us with but little effort.

It is a season of the year when we can use our means to good advantage, and when we need all such dues. It is a season, too, when every person wishes to feel a little rich, so as to enjoy the "Holidays," and reciprocate the favors of the season.

It is so much more pleasant to receive a voluntary remittance than to be obliged to go or send for it; and we must, in justice, "ask" our dues.

Perhaps newspaper readers may think it is but a small sum; but the aggregate due us, will count in Thousands; and now we ask it, and must do so in earnest. We hope this call will be enough.

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

We desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Don't Forget our New Year's Gift.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of these articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

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Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

To all who are "Under the Cloud."

"'Under the cloud' most surely, and its big shadow falls so heavy upon me that its darkness almost shuts out hope." Such were the words of one who in his sorrow and misfortune solicited food at our door.

Where, in heaven's name, is there a door that will be shut at the call of humanity, when sorrow and distress are so widely scattered over the land? or where is there a heart that can resist the appeals of those who are houseless, homeless, penniless and hungry for want of food? How glorious is the remembrance of the bounteous Charities of San Francisco to her sister city, Sacramento, in this dark day of her calamity. But the work is not all done. The floods are not yet abated, nor is all the suffering alleviated. There are hundreds and thousands of hearts that are deeply cast down, and hundreds of cases of real woe that can be relieved, not only in Sacramento, but all around us; for there is a cry gone up to Heaven, "There is *sorrow in the land!*" Sorrow is everywhere. The present calamity by the flood sends its shaft to many hearts secretly. No one can tell where the blow does not fall. Men's interests are so diversified that this calamity will reach hundreds and thousands far away from the scene of the flood; and from the loss by the flood, many will be indirectly heavy losers.

This terrible visitation should be met by a *universal sympathy* among business men—kindness, forbearance and generosity; for no one knows how soon he may need kindness from others which others claim at his hands. No one is safe from calamity. Fire, flood, earthquake, sickness, death, are the lot of mortals, and while we stay here on this earth let us feel for others' woes. "Feed the hungry," "clothe the naked," "relieve the distressed," "visit the sick;" and thus prepare the way to Live in a better world, where these calamities cannot reach us.

California has been a History of Human Losses, Sufferings and Disappointments. Who shall write its history? for *Washington Irving is dead!*

"Under the cloud!" From the metropolis to the Sierra's summit, north, south, east and west, the winter of 1861 will send sorrow to many homes and hearts. And not only with us in California, but in Oregon, our sister State, they too have felt the calamity, and they too need our deepest sympathies.

Let, then, the rich give of their abundance, and all give what they can; to each and every call of humanity give liberally, give freely, and let it be done quickly, ere hope dies out, and human hearts break for want of aid.

Thousands of our fellow creatures are now "under the cloud." May heaven inspire men to do deeds of noble charity that shall be so bright that the light shall scatter the cloud, as quickly as the morning sun scatters the mist upon the hill-tops, and the brightest glory of the deed shall illumine the souls of the doers thereof.

S. W. Moore's Letter on Seeds.

We call the especial attention of planters of Seeds, of all kinds, to the letter addressed to the Editor of this Journal, in this issue.

The discussion upon the relative merits of the Home-grown and the imported Seeds can only be settled by the evidence of the *Planters themselves*—and if they will but speak out boldly, the question would be at once settled.

Newspaper editors may give their opinions—Importers and growers may give theirs—but, after all, it is the purchasers and planters that can alone give the information which the great masses are desirous to know.

As the Editor of the Farmer, and the only Agricultural Journal in the State, we have given our opinion; we gave it in full in a long editorial last January (11), from which extracts, we see, are made in Mr. Moore's letter. Our opinion is made up from years' experience as a Seedsman, by a careful examination of the system of seed-raising in Europe, and by the comparative results of the harvests in this State, from seeds imported and seeds grown here; and in all our remarks it should be understood that we have always been and always shall be the warm friend of "Home Productions," and giving them the preference over all others—yet, while we advocate this doctrine, we would have those productions *approximate* a standard of *excellence and purity.* For, surely, while all advocate the cause of *Home-made Wines,* we could not be called upon to advocate those who are making *Spurious Wines*—yet this would be *Home Manufacture!* So neither could we plead the cause of Home-grown seeds unless they were of a reliable growth, and pure.

That there are good and pure seeds grown here, this Journal has frequently asserted, and that large masses have been sold of a spurious kind is notorious.

What we most earnestly desire now, is, that the grower, the planter and seller shall enter into the arena, in a pleasant and earnest, yet fearless and truthful way, they shall discuss this all-important subject now.

For further remarks we shall wait the response of others.

California Broadcloth.

We had the great satisfaction of seeing *the first roll of Broadcloth manufactured in California.* It is from the Mission Woolen Factory, being a very handsome dark blue, with a fine finish; the color most excellent; the cloth one and a half yards wide; it is the first roll of a large quantity made for our army; and a most honorable testimonial of the rapid progress and skill of the proprietors of the Mission Woolen Mill. Our State is truly and largely indebted to Mr. McClennan, by whose great perseverance and energy this large and prosperous Woolen Factory has been so successfully established.

It will be seen by the card in our columns that Col. E. W. Leonard, one of the early Pioneers of our State, and favorably known among business men, has become a partner in the Woolen Mill. Most truly can we wish such enterprises the most unbounded success.

Ruin to the Farming Interest, Caused by the Washings from Mining Claims.

The present floods have revealed a *new danger* to the Agricultural Interests along the banks of the rivers; and one, too, which has never been duly considered.

By the present plan of sluicing, there is a vast amount of sand, gravel, and small stones, piled up along the rivers, which, when such floods occur, must be inevitably swept down by the swollen streams, and spread over the Valleys below, covering Farms, Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards, and doing to these, incalculable and irretrievable injury. So terribly destructive has been the effect of this, in the recent calamity, that hundreds of beautiful Gardens, Orchards, Vineyards and Farms, have suffered to such an extent, by deposits (one to three feet in depth), that they will have to be abandoned.

Now, this calamity is one that must excite public attention; and some remedy must be provided in the future, for like evils.

In all times past, Mining has been considered the paramount interest of this State; now, Agriculture counts by *millions annually* in Exports, and the aggregate of this interest now, in Stock, Orchards, Vineyards, Grain Fields, and other interests connected with Agriculture, outweighs, in real value and reliability, all those of the Mines.

These calamities upon the Farming interest, should call the attention of our Legislature to the great importance of some Law, by which evils of like character may be avoided in the future.

If the law of the land does not allow the streams to be diverted from their course, or to be dammed up, or in any manner meddled with as to injure those bordering on the same, we would seriously inquire, *how far the present plan of filling up our rivers with the washings from Mining Claims, is a violation of that Law?*

We call the attention of our Farmers to this important subject; and if a man is liable for damages, for damming up or turning a stream in the ordinary way—how far are Mining Companies liable for injuries resulting from the filling up of rivers, and turning them from their source, and causing them to overflow, and thus do injury?

If the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company are liable for the damage they have done to the City of Sacramento, then Mining Companies are also liable for the damage they have done. These are questions of great moment, and from them will spring the discussions that shall show the justice of an equal *tax* upon Mining Interests, as well as upon the Agricultural—both to bear alike the burdens of the State.

Home Manufactures in Stockton.

This City is fast making her mark in Manufactures, and in various kinds of Industrial pursuits.

We called at the "Mechanic Mills," situated on the river side, and were gratified to find such a Workshop or Hive of Industry. The Mills are owned by Messrs. Williams, Wormell & Meader. We found here the following pieces of Machinery: Andrews' Planing Mill, Doane & Mason's Re-sawing Machine, Fay's Sticker for Morticing, and Smith's Tenoning Machine. At this Mill there are Machineries for Sawing, Slitting, and Planing; also, a new and curious Machine for making Moldings of all the finest and most curious patterns; there is also a Morticer, one Gig, two Split- and one Cut-Off Saws, one Shaping Machine, and a Turning Lathe, by which Stair-Rails, Bed-Posts, Table-Legs, and all kinds of Turning, are done.

There are eight men besides the Partners employed, and the work done is of the very best character.

The Broom Factory, of which we have spoken in our last, is a great gain to Stockton: it furnishes the people with Home-made Brooms at their own doors; and friend Smiley must have a pretty wagon "running all about town," to make his excellent Brooms known. When the housekeepers see Smiley's Brooms, it will make some of them *Smile(y)*, we guess, for he is a "nice young man."

The Butter-Stamp Factory, at Pettee's Mill, is an interesting feature, indeed. How nice to see a cake of fresh Butter with roses nestling down on the top of the lump! Thanks to Mr. Pettee for that pretty one we have.

The Lard Factory of Messrs. Hatch & Sedgewick, near Weber House, where pure, clean, white Lard can be had for sixteen cents a pound, for family use; this is also a gain to the citizens there.

Matteson & Brother, near the new Agricultural Hall, are Manufacturers of Plows that cannot be surpassed for excellence in any workshop in the land. They change from iron and steel into silver and gold in the hands of a skillful Farmer. Matteson & Brother have done much to benefit the Farmers of San Joaquin, and now the Farmers should reciprocate the benefit. We shall soon speak of a new Invention by this Firm, that will "wake up" some folks.

The Wagonmakers of Stockton have long been celebrated for famous Wagons; and Miller's famed Mule-Wagons have beat the world.

Stockton is doing nobly for the Industry of the country.

Increase in the Value of Stock.

We have all along asserted that all Good Stock had reached the *bottom*, and the next change would be an increased value.

Good, fat Cattle, Sheep and Swine are now advancing steadily in price. Good, fat Hogs are worth 25 per cent increase from prices last month, and Beef Cattle have advanced; good Sheep are more wanted, and by reason of the loss of Stock here and at Oregon, we have no doubts of a large increase in value within the six months to come. Now is the time to invest in good stock.

Tuckers' Academy of Music.—One of the good chances of Investment now in our city is the stock of "Tucker's Academy of Music." Already have the Trustees declared and paid a dividend of one per cent, thus giving an assurance of an annual income and a sure one of *Twelve per cent* per annum. Miners and others, who have capital unemployed, can find no better Investment than this property.

The Telegraph.

The completion of the Transcontinental Telegraph was hailed on all hands as a gratifying triumph of science over the great obstacles presented by nature on its route. This gratification was only equaled by the quiver of joy that ran through every fiber of the community at this far-western terminus, on the announcement that we of the Pacific slope were placed in instant communication with our brethren on the Atlantic seaboard. But the joy was short-lived, for scarcely had the Governors and Mayors of the different States and cities most intimately interested in the enterprise exchanged congratulatory messages, than we were informed that communication was interrupted by casualities that might have been foreseen, and should have been prevented. Since then the connection has been spasmodically renewed—say once a week, for a few hours at a time—and again repeatedly broken off. The flashes of electricity across the wires have done credit to the fitful and evanescent character of that element in its free unbridled home of the storm-cloud. The sage of the electric-kite, were he alive and present at this end of the wire, would have lost all patience with the repeated failures of transmission.

What increases the disgust of the denizens of the Pacific—hungering for war and commercial news—is the fact that the telegraph gave a quietus to the Pony—the faithful Pony, that weathered the storms of the mountains, that waded the swollen streams of the valleys, that plunged on through drifting snows, and pelting rains, and seldom failed to bring us his closely packed and important budget within the schedule time. Truly, we have learned by his loss how to appreciate the gallant Pony of the Plains! We had come to calculate the hour of his arrival, so punctual was he; and the "Arrival of the Pony" created in all circles quite a sensation. But, alas! he is laid up in ordinary, and the red-men along his route, who had learned to know the flying courser as he became visible in the dim distance, shall know him no more. He is gone, and we are left to mourn his loss. We now get our news by "instantaneous communication."

But, seriously, is there no remedy for these continued accidents to the Telegraph? Is there no means of providing permanently against them? If the wires are blown down by the winds, or the poles upturned by the surcharged streams, would it not be well to lay the Telegraph in the earth, whenever there is reason to apprehend danger from storms? If seas can be spanned by submerging the wire beneath the water, surely there is no valid objection to running over stormy mountains a few inches, or a few feet if need be, under the surface soil. Granting, even, that it would be a trifle more expensive in the first laying down, it would certainly be less expensive to keep it in repair, aside from the great advantage to the Company, as well as its patrons, of constant and reliable communication.

These remarks are merely suggestive; we leave it for those who are better acquainted with telegraphing to mature into something of desirable permanency, certainty, and constancy. But something must be done by way of improvement, or we may well pray for a revival of the Pony.

Look Not On the Dark Side Only.

We know that the present destructive floods have caused loss and ruin to many of our hard-working and most industrious citizens in various parts of the State. We know this and feel it, and our deepest sympathies are awakened to do do all in our power to relieve those who have suffered.

This great calamity, we hope, will serve to call out the best and noblest traits of human character; it would afford an opportunity to every noble heart to go forth and seek out the sorrowful and desponding and by encouraging word, give relief to the mind, and by *acts*, nobler than words, lift off the load from many a distressed spirit.

Now is the time for men, good men to carry joy and gladness to the disconsolate—now is the time for those to whom Bounteous Providence has given wealth—for them, as the almoners of Heaven, to make use of that wealth for a truly Heavenly purpose.

To all, however, who may be sufferers, we say, be not cast down, but be encouraged—look for the bright side—for help will come when least expected—help will come, most especially to those who bear misfortunes bravely. Look, then, on the bright side—for, however dark, it could be darker.

Prophetic—Reading the Future.

Some three years and a half since Senator Broderick uttered the following words in the United States Senate:

"*I am an artisan, and have been a mechanic.*" * * * They submit too tamely to oppression, and are too prone to neglect their duties as citizens.

"But, sir, the class to whose toil I was born, under our form of government, WILL CONTROL THE DESTINIES OF OUR NATION!"

These were the words of that Senator who felt proud of being a Mechanic—Broderick sleeps at "Lone Mountain."

Another Senator from the Pacific Coast, a noble friend of our Industrial Interests (Col. E. D. Baker)—he, too, while contending for their rights and that Constitution and Flag, that he felt was the Bulwark and Defender of the Great Industrial Interests—he has fallen—and his ashes are mingling in the same soil with that of Senator Broderick.

Mechanics and working men should remember these great and startling facts, and make them not only Prophetic, but speedily so.

Early Blossoms.—We have in our "Garden Spot," corner of Mason and Pacific streets, a *Pear Tree* in blossom, and the Lawton Blackberry, several vines in blossom, and also with green and ripe berries. This variety of fruit has been in constant bearing all the season, and the prospect is that it will prove at "Our Ranch" a constant bearer.

A Silver Cup.—No gift is more appropriate for the New Year's offering than a beautiful Silver Cup, and none can be made more beautiful than those now manufactured by Vanderslice & Co., whose work is an honor to our State.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

We have taken considerable pains of late, in our travels, to learn the comparative merits and success of the various Sewing Machines now in use. We have endeavored to ascertain with great correctness the degree of satisfaction given by the working of the different machines, and we are satisfied that in every district in our State where there have been Sewing Machines sold, the Wheeler & Wilson machine has far exceeded all others.

By the new improvements made in their machine, their perfect work from the most delicate and the nicest finish up to a heavy drilling, and thence to woolens and to leather, the most unbounded satisfaction is given.

As it may be of interest to many persons, it should be stated that a large number of the beautiful cases of these machines are *made in this State,* and for style of finish and beauty they cannot be surpassed.

If a stronger evidence were needed of the largely increasing favor now being given to the Wheeler & Wilson machine, it will be seen any and every day in the largely increasing business at the office of H. C. Hayden, Esq., corner of Sacramento and Montgomery street, where, by the liberal business arrangements of Mr. Hayden, and the prompt and courteous attentions of his assistants, there is a steady and constant stream of customers, keeping all hands busy in getting machines ready for shipping to every part of the State, to Oregon, to the Islands, and to Mexico.

California Garden Seeds.

The card of Messrs. Graves, Williams & Buckley, who offer a large assortment of California Garden Seeds, is worthy of attention from our Farmers and Gardeners.

It will be remembered that we always have been glad to herald every success in our own products; and have been right glad at the success of Mr. Perkins, the grower of the seeds now advertised by Messrs. G., W. & B.

From an examination of the seeds shown by Mr. Perkins, and of the various products he exhibited at various Fairs, as samples from which seeds were to be raised, we feel a pleasure in knowing that many of the leading articles of seeds such as peas, beans, corns, and seeds of root crops, with melons, cucumbers, &c., have been thus admirably grown, and we hope ere many years to know that the great mass of our seeds have been grown in a scientific manner; yet while we earnestly commend what has thus been so successfully accomplished, we cannot withold the truth, that we are not yet so far advanced in the knowledge of *scientific seed raising,* nor are we prepared to go to the cost of it, so as to enable us to furnish a seed store in California with *all the complete assortment of seeds,* such as is found in a long established House, like S. W. Moore, who is familiar with all the wants in every department, both Farm, Garden, Field, Orchard, and all the immense varieties in the department of Flora, which can only be furnished from abroad, till we can give to the business that time, skill and means and wealth, which its importance demands.

Are You Insured?—We can be insured from fire, but cannot from the floods; therefore it behooves every man to have his property well protected from the devouring element, especially at this season of the year. We can earnestly recommend the office of Messrs. Bigelow Brothers & Flint, who have always a large cash capital on deposit so as to pay losses on the instant. If you were not insured this last year, do not run the risk of the coming year. Better pay a little to be safe, than to run the risk of losing house, home and all.

Eating Cheap—American Coin.—We are pleased to know of one establishment that has abolished the fashion of Bit currency, and adopted the American. Alden's fine Restaurant, corner of Sansome and Halleck streets is now the cheapest Eating place in the State, many of the dishes being only 5 cents each. Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Tea, Coffee, etc., 5 cents each. Meats, various kinds, 10 cents. We like the plan of American Coin—5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents. This is right; let it be generally practiced.

A Farmer's Mill in High Water.—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

The Weather.—After Christmas, last week, the rain poured down in torrents for several days; the first of this week it came in frequent heavy showers, but Tuesday was mostly fair, and it is to be hoped such will continue till our submerged regions are restored to equilibrum. In the interior the waters are gradually receding. An uncommonly large amount of rain, for the season, has fallen thus far here, and much more in the interior.

On Christmas day, the St. Mary's Cathedral, on California street, was so crowded by those attending church service, that women fainted from the pressure and heat, and men were thrown down by the crowd and trampled upon. Every available space was occupied, even to standing on the pew-rails.

The steamer Uncle Sam arrived here from Panama December 26th, with about 650 passengers, including a large number of women and children, and 300 tuns of freight.

In the Broderick will case, Judge Hager delivered an opinion on Tuesday, in which he finds that the will is a forgery, and grants the injunction as prayed for.

General McClellan says the poorest regiment in the army of the Potomac is superior to any of the volunteer regiments in the Mexican war.

The body of T. B. McManus, the Irish patriot, was followed from Dublin to Glasnevin by a procession five miles long.

Gun-cotton is considered too inflammable and dangerous to be used in place of powder at present. But paper nearly as inflammable as gun-cotton, is now used for making cartridges, and is a good improvement, as it is entirely consumed in the discharge and tends to keep the interior of the rifle clean.

STATE SUMMARY.

The amount of stock drowned at Missouri Bend, says the Butte Record, is estimated at eight hundred head.

The Klamath river in the recent flood was one hundred and fifty feet above low-water mark.

The citizens of San Andreas have raised $1000 for the purpose of constructing a race-track at that place.

The State printing for the ensuing two years, the Union says, will be done by John McComb, under contract with B. P. Avery, State Printer.

Proposals of the Postoffice Department for carrying the United States mails over the various California routes, from July 1, 1862, to July 1, 1866, have been published.

Plaster-of-Paris has been discovered at Santa Anna, Los Angeles county, said to be superior to the imported article, being much whiter and of a finer texture.

A rich vein of good hydraulic cement has lately been discovered near Martinez, similar to that found at Benicia, and said to be equal to any brought from the East.

The Stockton ranch, between San Jose and Santa Clara, has been sold to a New York company for $150,000. As the ranch contains 1500 acres, this will make the cost $100 per acre.

Oregon has sent to this State, during the past six years, 20,000 barrels of cider. Oregon will get over that soon, for we will make our own cider at home, besides having plenty to ship to other countries.

A sad account is given of the ravages of the flood in Shasta county. Not a house was left standing at Lincoln, Union City or Latona, which were flourishing small towns.

A notice in the Sacramento papers for a funeral on Monday last, states that those who attended would be conveyed from the Pavilion to the city cemetery in boats, as there was no other way of reaching that point.

As the Marysville opposition steamer Defiance was coming down the river on Saturday, she struck the draw of the Sacramento bridge (which was but partially open), and her entire upper works were carried away, including the Calliope.

A Military School in this State is advocated by the San Jose Mercury. It says the drill and the ordinary evolutions of the common soldier would not only be pleasing to the youth, but it would be a good exercise for the limbs, and give grace of motion to the man.

A great number of live stock, principally cattle, are mired on the ranches near Marysville. The Express is informed by a cattle dealer that probably as much stock will be lost by miring, as perished in the freshet a few weeks since; but this seems to the Express rather doubtful.

At an auction sale at Lawson's ranch, in San Joaquin county, on the 21st December, four American colts brought from $60 to $200 each; cows, $20 each; baled hay, $60 per ton; barley, $1 per 100 pounds; feed, $1 15. For a hay-press $100 was paid, and $27 for a twin pair of heifers.

Some grapes which had been preserved by being packed in cotton-wool, were lately received by the Contra Costa Gazette. It says they were put up some time before the grape season was over, and on being taken out a day or two ago, were found as fair and perfect as when taken from the vine.

The Howard Benevolent Society, of Sacramento city, on the night of December 23d housed and bedded four hundred women and children. Next morning they breakfasted six hundred persons. This Society is making itself a blessing to the poor and destitute, and an honor to the city and State. May Heaven smile upon its efforts, and make its organization perpetual.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has made an important decision on the Donation Act of Sept. 27, 1850, to the effect that when a settler is compelled by hostile Indians to leave his claim—provided he returns to it as soon as practicable—it takes him out of the statutes, and the time of his involuntary absence shall run as if he had actually remained upon his claim.

Fort Yuma is the key to Southern California, and possesses great advantages for military purposes. Nine companies of the 1st regiment California Volunteers are to be permanently stationed there, under the command of Col. Davis. The volunteers now there work five hours daily at the fortifications. The health of the troops is excellent. Showalter and his party are to be confined there. No secessionists can now cross the Colorado.

Since the trail down the Klamath river has become impassable for other animals, J. D. Hickox is about starting an express composed of Chinamen, as a substitute for pack-mules. He calculates each Chinaman will carry one hundred pounds, while one good one can carry the express and mail matter. Mr. Hickox expects to have an easy time, as Chinamen, unlike mules, can do their own packing. At Happy Camp provisions are scarce, and tobacco, candles, tea, sugar, coffee and other articles are about to run out, rendering the freight by this train salable at double the cost, and the aggregate expense of freight not being above ten cents per pound from Scott Bar.

The fact of California rivers changing their beds, is illustrated by the case of Bear river. This stream became, during the late storm, so completely filled up with gravel that it was forced out of the old channel, a mile or two above Johnson's crossing, forming an entirely new bed for a distance of some six or seven miles, and returning to its old channel near Kempton's crossing. The river now passes Johnson's half a mile to the south of the old bridge, which, were it now standing, would span a bed of gravel some twelve or fifteen feet deep. The new channel has been cut directly through a range of fine ranches, and the destruction of property in consequence is very great. Large tracts of fine agricultural lands along the river have been ruined by the immense amount of gravel deposited upon them by the overflow.

The Supreme Court has lately delivered three important decisions. One of interest to settlers, entitled Lathrop vs. Mills et al., was a question whether the 11th section of the Act of 1856, concerning a suit on a patent being brought within two years was constitutional. It was decided to be unconstitutional, and the judgment reversed.......One affecting the claims to "outside property" in the city of San Francisco, under the Van Ness Ordinance, was in the case of Wolf vs. Baldwin, and decides that to hold by possession under that ordinance, actual occupancy or use is required. An inclosure by an ordinary fence of the premises, without residence thereon, or improvements or cultivation, or other acts of ownership, is of itself insufficient......The third decision was as to the right to tax foreign (Chinese) miners employed in mining on private land (or land held under Mexican grants, like the Fremont estate), and it is decided that they are only subject to the tax when working on public land.

The Third Flood of 1861.

We referred last week to the second flood, the rise of the American river, and its again breaking through Burns' slough near Sacramento, by which a portion of the city was submerged. The fair weather of Christmas day gave hope of better times, which was dashed by the torrents of rain the succeeding day, and every day since, resulting in what may appropriately be called the Third Flood of 1861, and which affected some portions of the country which had previously escaped. Stockton was partially overflowed on Saturday, the water coming principally from the Calaveras, though but little damage was done. The streams in Santa Clara, Alameda and other counties also overflowed their banks, and some damage was sustained by farmers and others. In the mountains, the rise of the streams appears not to have been so great or sudden as at the first flood, while the people were prepared to protect themselves and what was left from the previous overflow.

The highest water on record in the Sacramento river was at sunset on the 27th, when it stood 22 feet 7 inches above low-water mark, having risen ten inches during the previous twenty-four hours. This is one inch higher than the highest mark of 1853, or than the river has ever attained since the settlement of the State by Americans. It is mentioned as a significant fact, that at that time the levee on the American east of the Tivoli was washed away in many places, the waters flowing uninterruptedly through, and the crevasse two miles below the city was still open, and a torrent was pouring through, yet the business portion of the city was entirely free from inundation. Even with their present grade J, K and L streets were not flooded by the highest water ever attained by the Sacramento, so long as the passage of the water was uninterrupted.

The Yuba river, at its greatest hight on the 23d and 24th (the second flood) failed by several feet to reach the point attained during the first freshet. Some places situated on the bottom lands up the Yuba, liable to inundation at all seasons of high water, suffered some, but the damage is slight, and in most cases can easily be repaired.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

After a silence of about a week, the telegraph furnished a small budget of news to the papers on Wednesday morning, which we give below, the latest dates being to the 27th:

Prince Albert, the royal consort of Queen Victoria of England, died on the 15th inst. His death was occasioned by gastric fever----Lord Lyons had an interview with Secretary Seward Dec. 23d. It was friendly and satisfactory in its results.

Gen Kelly is driving the rebels before him, near Winchester, Va.----Wm Pickering, of Illinois, has been confirmed Governor of Washington Territory.----Skirmishes occur almost daily on the Potomac. One near Newmarket bridge on the 28th. 20 rebels were killed.----Lieut. Hurd, of the 2d Maine Regiment a prisoner, who escaped from Charleston jail during the great fire, says Col. Corcoran also escaped, but has not been heard from since.----The Irago has arrived off Cape Race. Gen. Scott is passenger. He had an interview with Napoleon before leaving.

A telegram from Charleston states that four Federal gunboats ascended the Edisto on Tuesday last, and anchored opposite Rocheville and St. John's Island, thirty miles from Charleston, and shelled the camp of the First South Carolina Regiment. Under cover of the fire they landed a large force, and the Carolinians retreated to the brick Church.----The Secessionists burned the bridge over Czariton river, 16 miles east of Brookfield, on the Hannibal and St Joe Railroad.----A deserter from the rebel lines near Centreville, says the rebel army has gone into winter quarters. It numbers 100,000. The rebels on the Lower Potomac, numbering 37,000, have also built winter huts.----Gen Sumner fell from his horse, at a review, two weeks ago, and injured himself so severely that it is thought he will not be able again to mount his horse. He has been relieved from the command of his division.----Congressman Ely has arrived from Richmond, having been exchanged for Mr. Faulkner.

A field battery, 1,265 troops, and large amunition stores came over to Canada on the Australia. It is rumored that France has offered herself as a mediator, and that General Scott brings important dispatches from Louis Napoleon. Prince Napoleon is using all his influence in favor of the Federal Government.

In the Senate, 26th, Hale made a speech against delivering up Mason and Slidell, and advocated a war with England rather than sacrifice our national honor.

Gen. Sumner has been assigned to the command of a division to be composed of twelve regiments of infantry, some of which are now in the provisional army of the Potomac, and not yet formed into brigades, and others are yet to arrive. A proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery will be attached to the division, which will for the present occupy a position at Springfield, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

The latest news from Salt Lake would seem to indicate that everything was going on quietly. The Legislature had assembled and organized, and Governor Dawson had delivered a patriotic message, which appeared to please the whole Mormon people. Trade and travel were good.

The Commissioner of Patents has refused to extend the McCormick Reaper Patent, for the reason that the sum already received by McCormick, and the sums that he is entitled to receive on account of infringements, amount to more than an adequate remuneration.

Wm. B. Astor, of New York, who is worth thirty millions of dollars, and whose annual income is two millions, has joined the staff of Gen. McClellan. As an intelligent capitalist, he perceives the only protection for his property to lie in the preservation of the Union.

A stringent bill to prevent Chinese emigration to Australia has passed the Colonial Legislature without a division. It has been found impossible to procure evidence to secure the conviction of those engaged in the miners' riots against the Chinese, some time since.

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

Chapeau La Cassimer.—Collins & Co., Montgomery street, have just received a new and very beautiful Beaver, the very latest style. It is a soft and delicate Hat, of the most beautiful finish. Color—Brown, Drab, and Black. They should be seen and tried by all.

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.

EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power attached to the Machine.

☞ All Hose Warranted.
13 S. HOWARD.

Flax-seed.

THOSE PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO SECURE SAMples of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low for large quantities.

Flax should be planted largely the present year of 1862.

WOOL, HIDES, AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
16-13 No. 50 Front street

Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS.
....FOR SALE BY....
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
11 San Francisco.

$1,000 Reward!

JOHN C. BELL,
Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person that will prove to him that they can purchase

OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
MATS AND MATTING,
Rugs for Christmas Presents,
GILT CORNERS AND POLES,
Damasks and Window-shades, and House-Furnishing Goods of every Description,

Cheaper than we will sell for CASH for the next

TEN DAYS!

☞ All remnants remaining on hand at that time will be sold at Auction.

CLAY STREET—the second Carpet Store between Montgomery and Kearny—
Nos. 634 and 636.
12 JOHN C. BELL,

Collegiate Institute,
BENICIA.
FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,
Will Open on the 12th of January.

Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course, per month.......$31 00
Washing, " " 4 00

The rooms are ready furnished. No Entrance Fee is charged.

Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal.
12-1m C. J. FLATT.

BLUE VITRIOL
Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,
GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
12 105 and 107 Clay Street.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A

W S
H The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use. E
E W
E I
L They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them. N
E C
R
& M
W Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip. A
I C
L H
S The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stich alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out. I
O N
N E

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;

Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats

☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
. D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento

P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro, have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!

STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
21 Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
..... OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

RAIN-DROPS.

BY DELIA LOUISE COLTON.

"The silver rain, the golden rain, the trippling dancing laughing rain!"
Stringing its pearls on the green leaf's edge,
Fringing with gems the brown rock's ledge,
Spinning a vail for the waterfall,
And building an amber-colored wall
Across the west where the sunbeams fall:
The gentle rain, in the shaded lane—the pattering, peering, winning rain!

The noisy rain, the marching rain, the rushing tread of the heavy rain!
Pouring its rivers from out the blue,
Down on the grass where the daises grew,
Darting in clouds of angry drops
Across the hills and green tree-tops,
And kissing at last, in its giant glee,
The foaming lips of the great green sea:
The fierce wild rain, the riotous rain, the boisterous dashing shouting rain!

The still night rain, the solemn rain, the soldier-step of the midnight rain!
With its measured beat on the roof o'erhead,
With its tidings sweet of the faithful dead,
Whispers from loves who are laid asleep
Under the sod where the myrtles creep,
Calling bouquets from the sun-lit past,
Of flowers too sweet, too fair, to last:
The faithful rain, the untiring rain, the cooing sobbing weeping rain!

The sulky rain, the spiteful rain, the bothering pilfering thieving rain!
Creeping so lazily over the sky,
A leaden mask o'er a bright blue eye,
And shutting in with its damp strong hands,
The rosy faces in curls and bands,
Of girls who think with unwonted frown
Of the charming laces and things down-town,
That might as well for this tiresome rain,
Be in the rose-land of Almahain:
The horrid rain, the tedious rain, the never-ending dingy rain!

The "California Farmer."

Like the calm and gentle influence of the Sabbath, to that of other days, comes the California Farmer, in comparison with those newspapers filled with exciting details of war and bloodshed (half of which is unfounded), adding fuel to the flame of civil dissension; such themes finding but a faint echo along its columns, which reverberate rather with the sound and tread of the march of Science and Progress.

How beautiful the panorama that flits before me, as I read of the quiet scenes of Agricultural life; of orchards and vineyards; of seed-time and harvest; of fruits and flowers: things that are not seen here in this desert land, but which are among the bright and loved spots along the wayside of the past.

The Colonel must have eyes like the fabled Argus, for in his short stay and hasty glance at places I have visited many times, he sees more than I had thought was to be seen; but then, what can a woman see of any place, shut up inside a stage-coach where she must sit perfectly still, nor dare to ask any question, for fear of being called inquisitive or strong-minded? I say, with the Colonel, let all the women, who dare, ride on the outside; and should there not be room enough for all of them, the smallest and prettiest might take the seat of postillions upon the backs of the horses, where, without any trouble of guiding them, they could look around and enjoy the scenery on all sides, and no gallant driver would object to having such fine *bell(e)s* on his horses. But, alas! the world's *proprieties* mar most of human joys, and make women the weak and timid things we see them, wholly unfitted for life's pleasures or its pains.

Here, shut in from the rest of the world, I can still look out through the "port-holes of the Press," and take a peep at what may be going on in any part of the habitable globe, and, also, take a survey of "imagination's world of air."

Ever welcome is the Farmer, which comes as a white-winged dove of peace, and nestles with others upon my center-table, and like a magnetic chain, links me with kindred minds.

Lillia De Montana.

Aurora, Dec. 3, 1861.

[We are pleased to hear from our Correspondent in the mountains, and ever glad to know, that welcome is so cheerfully given to the Farmer. It has always been our aim to create a love of the Beautiful, a taste for Beautifying Home, by pointing out the various means to do so. We do feel that there is more profit to our readers and the public at large, in acquiring a taste for Horticulture, than in continually heralding wars, murders, suicides, and other like calamities. We rather shut our eyes to those dark pictures (for they are shown by others often enough), and present to our readers that which shall educate, and elevate the mind, stimulating to better things. Some time since, we know, we advocated the privilege of Ladies riding upon the outside of the stage, and know this privilege should be granted when desired and the route safe. But always preferring a quiet and peaceable "Life in the Country," we cannot now advocate *bell(e)s* on the horses, especially to *lead off;* and, again, perhaps there might be danger in permitting all *belles* to take the lead-reins. We admire companionship in all the "Beautiful in Nature:" but some of the pathways in this life, it requires the strong arm of man to guide the leaders, else the Barge of Life over our mountains and defiles may be dashed to atoms. We hope our Gallantry will not be assailed by the "Lily of the Mountain," because we object to *bell(e)s* on the horses, over dangerous roads on "hard ground:" we rather have the *bell(e)s* by our side; there, softly jingling, they make the "music of life," when, in other hands, they are apt to be discordant. Now, the "Lily" must be content to have the free air and high seat by the side of those who *hold* the reins: then all are safe, and stumbling horses will not endanger life.]

England does not liberally patronize its own authors. Dickens' last story, "Great Expectations," has run through only four editions, each of one thousand, in England, while one publishing firm in Philadelphia, have already sold about fifteen thousand copies, with thirty-four illustrations, by McLean, of New York, none of which have appeared in London.

Model wives formerly took "a stitch in time;" now, with the aid of a sewing machine, they take one in no time.

THE EAGLE.

BY MISS ELIZA A. PITTSINGER.

Once upon an April twilight—calm, serene, majestic twilight—
As I watched fair Hesper beaming from the blue and crystal shore,
I espied far in the distance, either "shadow, show, or substance,"
Of a golden-crested eagle circuiting the heavens o'er,
Where the glorious realms of ether clasp the blue and boundless shore,
Meeting, mingling evermore.

Up the towering cliff I wandered, where at eve I oft had pondered
On our country's past and present—on her ever golden store—
Mused on mighty men and nations—on their manifold gradations—
And the myriad constellations that begem the heavens o'er;
When this golden-crested eagle from the blue and crystal shore
Passed my wandering eyes before.

"Oh, thou beauteous bird of omen, from the crystal ether roaming,
Come, I pray you, perch beside me on this rude and rock-bound shore;
Tell me of your curious mission, passing thus before my vision—
Dost thou come from fields elysian? art thou skilled in modern lore?
Bringest thou the branch of olive that the radiant goddess bore,
In the fabled days of yore?"

This proud bird I thus did query, as he came and perched so near me,
That his green and golden plumage he so gaily, proudly wore,
Like an azure wavelet dancing, to the mellow breeze advancing,
That makes sad and sighing music all along the star-lit shore—
Glittered in the mistic twilight like a wave along the shore,
Gleaming, glittering, more and more.

"Pray, oh tell me, dost thou hear me? listening thus to every query,
Why not answer like the ebon bird that spake in days of yore?
Why not teach me some grand lesson, while I here will sit and listen
Earnestly as did the poet skilled in quaint and curious lore—
Subtle, grand, etherial poet, who so taught his curious lore—
On this bleak, tempestuous shore."

As I spake he sat and listened, while his waving plumage glistened,
And his eyes were full of meaning, such as I could ne'er explore;
Quickly from his beak depending, with the azure twilight blending,
O'er the rocky cliff descending, towering high above the shore—
A silken scroll did then unroll these very words—and nothing more:
"What secret would thy mind explore?"

"Well, thou Shadow-Bird, or Substance—coming from etherial distance,
Where, perchance, the Great Departed to the hights of wisdom soar—
I would know if Traitors ever, with their basely-linked endeavor,
Can our glorious Union sever, spreading now from shore to shore—
Long-cemented, mighty Union, towering up from shore to shore?"
On the scroll was—"Nevermore!"

"Can I, prophet-bird, believe thee? comest thou to thus relieve me
From the torturing doubts and shadows that have rent my bosom's core?
From tormenting, weak delusion—soul-absorbing dire confusion—
From a hopeless, mad conclusion, I so long in silence bore?
If, to me, thou e'er speak falsely, mayest thou wander evermore
On the 'dark Plutonian shore.'

"If thou art a bird of omen—prophet-bird from ether roaming—
Give me truly, now, I pray thee, and my earnest thoughts restore—
Give me here a revelation—something more than speculation—
Of the future of our Nation—dost thou see her conflict o'er?
Must her children's blood be spilt, her peace and safety to restore?
Tell me *this*—I ask no more."

This I earnestly did utter, something louder than a mutter,
While an echo then resounded all along the beaten shore,
And my wondering eyes were lifted to the silken parchment gifted
With a meaning that I sifted, word by word, and omen o'er—
Every word and omen sifted that this wondrous eagle bore
To this rude and rock-bound shore.

"Oh, thou child in shadows roaming, I will give you now an omen—
I will give you here a lesson that you ne'er have heard before;
See these stars in glory blending—to a radiant center tending—
See their azure brightness lending to your country's future store—
All of which shall shed a luster brighter still than e'er before;
Purer, brighter than before."

From this cluster thus out-beaming, o'er the silken parchment gleaming,
O'er the parchment then I numbered quite distinctly thirty-four;
And they seemed so linked together, with a cord that none might sever
With their basely-linked endeavor—with their threats and chafings sore;
Even then a hideous monster, with a fierce and warlike roar,
At this cord in madness tore.

Quickly came the fabled maiden, with defensive armor laden—
Crushed the grim, ferocious monster—left him weltering in his gore—
When with proud and peerless daring—noble, proud, and queenly bearing—
O'er the radiant constellation then the *branch of olive* bore;
Donned the golden shield and helmet—left me dreaming on the shore
Of this quaint, mysterious lore.

Then the scroll was slowly lifted by the bird, who proudly drifted
Like a dimly-crested vapor floating on the crystal shore—
Left me dreaming in the moonlight—'neath the calm and silent moonlight—
Of this maiden and the monster—while the bird did proudly soar
Where the glorious realms of ether clasp the blue and boundless shore—
Meeting, mingling evermore.

True Courage.—A company of boys, in ——— street, Boston, one day, after school, were engaged in snow-balling. William had made a good hard snow-ball. In throwing it, he "put in too much powder," as the boys say—he threw it too hard—and it went further than he intended, right through a parlor window. All the boys shouted: "There, you will catch it now; run, Bill, run!" Then they took to their heels. But the brave William straightened up and said, "I shall *not* run." He then started directly for the house where the window had been broken. He rang at the door, acknowledged what he had done, and expressed his regret. He then gave his name, and the name of his father, and his father's place of business, and said the injury should be repaired. Was not that noble? That was true courage. It is cowardice that would lead a boy, when he has done an injury like that, to sneak away, and run to conceal it. Give us William, whenever any real courage is called for, rather than all those boys who cried out, "run, Bill, run!" He will face the danger, while *they* will sneak.

My Wife's Economy—The Calico Dress.

Mrs. Jones is a jewel of a woman. The dear creature lately came home from a shopping excursion, in the most extravagant spirits.

"I have made such a bargain to-day!" said she. "I have bought such a beautiful dress for thirty shillings only! So I said to myself, even if I get Madame Flourish to make it up, it will be economical!"

Now Madame Flourish is a French *modiste*, who had lately come from Paris, and had really great taste, but was most extravagant in her charges—and I never heard her name without a shudder. A few moments before, she made up a brocade for Mrs. Jones, which everybody said fitted beautifully. "It looks as if you were born in it," enthusiastically declared a friend, "and it had grown with you!" But my pleasure in contemplating this masterpiece, I must confess, was somewhat diminished when the bill came in, to the tune of two pounds sterling, for making and trimming it. However, "it was'nt so astonishing after all," as my wife reasoned, "that a dress which was worth six pounds sterling should cost two pounds sterling to make it up," and with this reflection I consoled myself. So when I heard the proposition, her bill would be only ten shillings, which struck me as not excessive; and accordingly I made no objection to the suggestion, but, lighting a cigar, sat thinking of Mary Ann's many virtues, and especially her knack for economy.

In about a fortnight the dress came home. It was a pretty, blue affair, with palms set in stripes, and Mrs. Jones really looked like a summer cloud in it, as she floated about the room, displaying it in every aspect, and expatiating upon its merits. The sleeves which were short, were neatly trimmed with a sort of narrow lace; and the cape, for it was cut low on the shoulders—and dear Mary Ann always wears capes over her dresses—was embellished with a wider lace of similar pattern. I thought it was the cheapest dress for two pounds sterling, making and all, that I had ever seen; and as I smoked my cigar I said mentally, "Ah! Jones, what a happy dog you are to have a wife with such a knack for economy!"

Two days after the bill came in. My wife opened it first, and I saw her draw a very long face as she ran her eye over it. However, she rallied immediately, and handed the missive to me. I glanced over it.

"Whew!" said I. "Twenty-five shillings for making a dress that cost only thirty! Surely, Mary Ann, there must be some mistake here?"

"Oh, no, my dear," she said, briskly. "My brocade, you know, cost two pounds sterling to make and trim, and this is fifteen shillings cheaper."

"But this dress cost only thirty shillings," said I.

"The cost of the dress, my dear," she replied, smiling benevolently at my ignorance, "has very little to do with the cost of making and trimming it."

"The dickens it has'nt!" I began.

"Hush!" said my wife, playfully putting her hand over my mouth. "Smithy, dear, you mus'nt swear." And taking the bill, she commenced going over it, item by item.

"Here," she said, 'is the charge for making the dress—that is, for fitting and sewing it together, eight shillings. Now, I'm sure that's reasonable; for it takes just as long, you know, to fit and sew together a cheap dress as a costly one!—it's the time that has to be paid for. Don't you see, my dear?"

I was forced to nod assent to the fair logician, though it was with an internal groan.

"Then here's the linings, buttons, and other small item, five shillings, which is low, very low. Consider how these matters count up. Besides, it takes time to go about among the shops, matching the buttons to the dress."

I could not gainsay this, either; but I said to myself that there were twelve shillings still unaccounted for, and that it would "puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer" to reconcile this sum to any rational being's notion of economy.

"There's twelve shillings left," resumed Mrs. J., "which is for the Valenciennes—"

"The what!" I exclaimed.

"The Valenciennes, with which the cape and sleeves are trimmed."

"Oh! that common-looking lace!" said I.

"Common-looking!" cried Mary Ann, her eyes sparkling. Then she laughed comically. "That shows what you men know about laces! Why, Smithy, dear, its real Valenciennes, and very cheap; and what's more, I can use it on something else, after the dress is worn out."

"But why put real Valenciennes, as you call it, on so cheap a dress?" I asked in a tone of vexation.

"It's that very Valenciennes that gives the dress such a stylish look," said my wife. "Everybody knows it's a cheap material, and it's only the trimming that redeems it. All that I require is a Valenciennes collar to match it, and I shall be complete."

I could not speak for amazement. I was dumb, not merely at this strange notion of economical dress, but at the utter unconsciousness my wife had that there was any extravagance about it. She availed herself of my silence to expatiate on the beauty of Valenciennes laces in general, and on that which trimmed her dress in particular; and warming with her subject, made it finally to appear that we were under infinite obligations to Madame Flourish for the opportunity of paying this bill and buying a collar to match her Valenciennes. Mrs. Jones was so earnest and sincere, that I thought it would be a pity to break her charming delusion. I resolved, therefore, to smoke second-rate cigars for the next six months, and indulge the dear creature in her wishes; and she looks so lovely, and seems so happy, in her new dress and collar, that, to confess the truth, I dont regret what I have done.

Nevertheless, as an abstract proposition, I still hold to the secret opinoin, that paying twenty-five shillings for making and trimming a dress that cost only thirty, does't exactly show a knack for economy.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street.......... SAN FRANCISCO.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.

MRS. D. NORCROSS,
No. 144 Sacramento street.
3

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop:
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As BEST FOR BEDS, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property
AGAINST THE
DANGERS OF FIRE!
AND YOUR LIVES!
AS A
PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,
In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency
FIRE and LIFE:
BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,
OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.				........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.				"	650,000
Niagara	"	"	"	"....."	305,000
Washington	"	"	"	"....."	500,000
Lamar	"	"	"	"....."	350,000
Hope	"	"	"	"....."	220,000
Phenix	"	"	"	"....."	290,000
Park	"	"	"	"....."	280,000
American Exchange		"		"....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn..................					3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y..........................					168,000
Total..........................					$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,
Policy-holders are insured
AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES
ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by
BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES:
Louis McLane, Esq..........Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
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Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co......................Sacramento, Cal.
Julius Wetzlar, Esq..... .... "
8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,
No. 100 Washington street, San Francisco,
Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order.
1-ly

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU-COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!
OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD.
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 3d, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 3d, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

CALIFORNIA WINE!
CARD.
Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal., March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.
IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

HOTELS.

WEBER HOUSE,
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the publ that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.
J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. [15-3m

Literary Shrubbery.

FOREST HYMN.

I keep my haunts within the woodland solemn;
My chartered comrade is the stainless beam;
My bed is made beside some old oak's column;
My goblet is the stream.
Whole years are mine in this majestic dwelling,
Where Nature yet frowns back the sounding mart;
What waves of life forevermore are swelling
Their rapture through my heart.

But not for these I wander o'er the mountains;
And not for these I dare the hurricane;
And not for these I quaff the virgin-fountains—
A Prince of hill and plain!
Oh! mighty meanings from the mountain hoary,
All natural objects, o'er me solemnly roll;
These give the longed-for prize and sacred glory
Unto my pilgrim soul.

Amid the strange, the beautiful, holy places,
With noonday bright or tender twilight dim,
What joy is mine to measure all the spaces,
And find the prints of HIM!
Yon long, long river, like an anthem pouring;
Yon thoughtful silence of the lonely mere;
Yon eagle to the sun divinely soaring—
All, all have meanings here.

To find and read them is my joy and duty;
Then hail, ye boundless scenes! forevermore;
How will I drink and drink your perfect beauty
Upon the virgin shore!
Oh! give me welcome, every woodland solemn,
And long-swept plain and mountain-piling sod,
For I pass by each stately forest-column,
To learn the thoughts of God.—[*Audubon.*

* * *

ANECDOTES ABOUT THE FLOOD.—A Sacramento paper tells the following anecdotes connected with the inundation:

"How high did the water get on your floor," we inquired of a resident of one of the more favored localities of the city.

"Just high enough to take the starch out of my shirt collar," said he. But as if anxious to maintain the good standing of real estate in the neighborhood, he added:

"But then, you know, I'm a very short man."

Somebody was bantering citizen Caulfield about the magnificent waterscape which his ranch presented, to which he promptly replied:

"I would't give a copper for a man that could'nt have a lake of his own."

Yesterday morning we met a citizen who, notwithstanding a heavy loss, wore his customary cheerful look.

"You have lost your house, we hear?"

"Yes."

"And all your furniture, of course?"

"Yes, but I saved my family."

"What is the damage to your stock of goods?"

"About five thousand dollars."

"Heavy, isn't it?"

"Yes, but it's h—ll on the rats."

That man will never commit suicide. A few such will give backbone to any place, and we have them by the hundred—the right place for once.

HOW TO CAPTURE WILD GEESE.—The Los Angeles Star says: From the Los Nietos, on the Los Coyotes, in the vicinity of Anaheim, and along the Santa Anna river, immense flocks of wild geese are constantly found. This has suggested the idea of making them useful, and so a regular business has been set up of killing them. This is done in three ways: first, by the old-fashioned style, powder and shot; next, by the novel style of soaking grain in alcohol, which they greedily devour, and so getting *high*, and cutting all kinds of tricks, they soon fall over and are easy prey to the watchers, who, in a very short time, fill sacks with them. The other plan is also ingenious, but it is prosecuted at night. One man drives a horse in among them, holding a large burning torch, while another follows with a club, and knocks the silly geese on the head. By this means very few of a flock escape. It has been observed that there is a regular plan which governs the movement of this bird. A flock arrives at the places referred to about daylight; they remain during the day, and at night, about a given time, take their departure. An observation of their habits has taught the hunter the best time to secure them; and so a good many of them fly no further.

THEY have, it is said, a rifle company in Vermont, whose captain takes them out once a week to practice; he draws them up in single file, and sets a cider barrel rolling down the hill; the men commence shooting from right to left at the bung-hole, as it comes up. After the shooting is over, the captain examines the barrel, and if he finds a shot that did not enter the bung-hole, the member who missed is expelled. None have been expelled for the last eight years.

A LITTLE boy who had lived for some time with a very penurious uncle, who was walking out one day with the child at his side, when a friend accosted him, accompanied by a greyhound. The little fellow, never having seen a dog so slim and of so slight a texture, clasped the creature round the neck with the impassioned cry—"Oh, doggie, doggie, and did ye live wi' your uncle that you are so thin!"

A gentleman calling at a stable to see a pair of horses that had been advertised for sale, but finding but one of them there, asked the man in attendance, "Where's his mate?" "Faith, sir, an' I think he gives 'em *mate* but wonce a week," was the reply.

THAT was a pretty conceit of a romantic husband and father, whose name was Rose, who named his daughter, "Wild," so that she grew up under the appellation of "Wild Rose." But the romance of the name was sadly spoiled in a few years, for she married a man by the name of "Bull."

A schoolboy having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie: "Why did you work his lesson?"

"To *lessen* his work," replied the youngster.

MANY a poor woman thinks she can do nothing without a husband, and when she gets one, finds she can do nothing with him.

WHEN a young lady hems handkerchiefs for a rich bachelor, she probably sews in order that she may reap.

THERE is just this difference in the matrimonial process: the bride is always given away—the bridegroom often regularly *sold*.

THERE is often but a slight separation between a woman's love and her hate. Her keen teeth are very near her sweet lips.

AN old toper out West says the two most precious things now encircled in hoops are girls and kegs of whisky.

WINK at small injuries rather than avenge them. If, to destroy a single bee, you throw down the hive, instead of one enemy, you make a thousand.

SOME men's mouths seem to be like the dikes of Holland: made to keep out water.

WHEN Mr. White looks black, does he change color?

WHY was St. Paul like a horse? Because he loved Timothy.

MEN of talent are often the captives of beautiful fools.

BETTER to have rough hands than the dyspepsia.

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.
119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine
FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,
For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
3-3m 119 First street.

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are n t as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only bestudied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universall commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamen al when ao in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
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N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Jan. 2

Trade in the Grain market has been very slim since our last weekly report, attributable in part to the long continued storm and the near approach of the New Year, many preferring to close up all old scores and start anew. By the arrival of the bark Helen W. Almy, from Sidney, we have dates as late as Oct. 31st. The markets for California produce were very unfavorable, and prices much less than was expected. Several loads of California Grain arriving on such a dull market, it as thought they would proceed to Liverpool, seeking a better market. The few hours of fair weather that we occasionally have had recently have been fully improved. The ships Zephyr and Punjaub we may say are loading between showers. We note the charter of the bark Betty Perlbach, to load Wheat and Flour for London. Shippers show a disposition to reduce the price of Wheat, and now only offer 2c for choice round parcels. We are of the opinion, judging from from the limited quantity of receipts that this decline is not looked upon favorably by our farmers and holders, who would not sell at $2 12½ @ $2 20. Our receits for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat, 11,284 sks; Flour, 1,800 qr sks; Barley, 6,225 sks; Oats, 950 sks; Corn, 150 sks; Onions, 200 sks; Potatoes, 1,300 sacks; Salt, 1,380 sks; Bran, 886 sks—Wool, 52 bales; Hay, 158 tons.

Wheat ₱ 100℔—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$2 00@ 2 05	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 90@ 2 12	Domestic ₱100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	95@ 1 00	Hay ..₱ton	12 00@20 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes..₱100℔	1 50@ 2 25
Oats, for shipment	1 07@ 1 15	do new	..@ ...
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Yams, S Island	00@ 00
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour.......₱bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipm't	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	5 50@ 6 00	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption	6 50@ 7 00	Cabbage	50@ 75
Beans.. ₱100℔s	2 50@ 4 50	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00	Squash.. ..₱ton	8 00@10 00

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱℔	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ₱℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ₱doz	..@ 46		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides ..₱℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, woolen	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Jan. 2

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 7c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 3c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot 2½ to 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@6c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Jan. 2

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. ₱℔	..	Okra, Dry.. ₱℔	1 00
Artichokes.. ₱doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans.. ₱℔	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli.. ₱doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8
Cabbage	1 00	do Yams (S Isl)	..
Cauliflower	1 00	Pumpkins	3
Carrots.. ₱℔	1¼	Parsnips..₱doz bunches	75
Celery.. ₱bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress.. ₱doz bunches	50	Pickles, in Jars....each	50@62
Cucumbers.. ₱doz	..	Rhubarb.. ₱℔	..
Cranberries.. ₱gall	1 25	Radishes..₱doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs.. ₱℔	50	do yellow	50
Egg-Plant	..	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Garlics new	12	Red-Peppers.. ₱℔	25
Green-Peas	10	Summer Squash	4
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	12	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Corn, ears..₱doz	25	String-Beans	@25
Lima Beans	12	Spinage.. ₱basket	50
Lettuce.. ₱doz	50	Salsify.. ₱bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱℔	25	Turnips.. ₱doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars..each	37@50
Onions.. ₱℔	6	Tomatoes, fresh.. ₱℔	6

FRUIT.

Apples.. ₱℔	12	Crab Apples.. ₱℔	..
do cooking	4	Limes.. ₱doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	1 00
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons	..
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples.. each	1 00
Winter Nelis	12	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ₱bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white.. ₱℔	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
LouiseBonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	6	Los Angeles	25
Strawberries.. ₱℔	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons.. each	..@..
Figs, new	15	Canteloupes	..@..
Peaches	..		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a..₱℔	50@ 87	Cheese.. ₱℔	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala.. ₱doz	55@ 60	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	55@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin....₱℔	15	Leg Mutton .. ₱℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork—rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues.. each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California.. ₱℔	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues.. each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com.. ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe.. ₱doz.	..@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison.. ₱℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails.. ₱doz.	1 50@2 00
Geese	..@1 00	Hares.. each.	1 00@ ..
do tame.... each	..3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys.. ₱℔.	..@ 25	Squirrel.. ₱pair.	37@ ..
Hens... each.	75@1 00		

New and Valuable Invention.

Mr. S. N. Rice, of this village, has invented, and has now nearly finished, a musical instrument, that, in our opinion, is destined to take entire precedence of the piano, and in fact, all that class of instruments. The tone of this instrument approaches nearer the human voice than anything in the music line that we ever heard: it is in fact so near, that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other.

It also resembles somewhat the tone of an organ, in its deep and lengthened vibrations. The principle upon which the tone is produced, is entirely different from any other instrument.

It is fourteen years since the idea first occurred to Mr. Rice, and was first suggested to him in his endeavors to improve upon the piano. The cost of the instrument will be about the same as the piano. Mr. Rice intends soon to apply for a patent, and has made arrangements with a wealthy gentleman in Chicago, to furnish means for manufacturing. It is truly an important and useful invention, and demonstrates a great inventive genius in the originator. We trust that fortune which has so long tempted him, may now reward his efforts with success.—[Horicon Gazette.

Durham Cattle.

We invite special notice to the splendid Durham Cattle offered for sale by us in our Special column. Such chances are very seldom given as we now offer.

There is also other valuable Stock offered worthy special notice.

Samples of Grain.

Some of the finest Samples of Grain grown in the State can be seen at the Office of the Farmer.

A Fine Residence in Stockton.

We were attracted, when in Stockton, while passing down to the steamer landing, to a very handsome dwelling-house, not yet completely finished inside, but which for size and style was peculiarly imposing.

This house is situated near the landing; size 36x26, with an addition for bath-room, kitchen, &c., the style somewhat after the Italian-Gothic villa residences. Color of the house fine dark stone, and set up from the ground some four feet, gave it an airy and graceful look. The manner of the outside finish is unique in itself; the house is boarded lengthwise as usual, over this tight casing uprightly, and the joints covered with a batten moulding, the top board at each story having a circular or Gothic head, thus forming a handsome finish. By thus elevating the building, a fine dry cellar and store-room has been secured, at the same time the *health of all the inmates* also secured from that miasma always produced beneath the floor, and sent up into the dwellings of those that rest on the ground. Low houses resting on the earth and low-set stores also, is the prevailing fault around Stockton. We believe the diseases of the children, in many cases rises from this cause, and we hope it will be looked into.

This dwelling has been erected with reference to comfort, to health and convenience, as well as most excellent taste and style. The parlors, with folding doors, are large and lofty, twelve feet high in the clear, with fixtures for gas, breakfast-room and closets ample and convenient, large and airy chambers, well lighted, with an excellent bath-room (this should be in every house). From the top of the house one of the finest panoramic views of Stockton, and miles around it, can be had. It is really one of the grandest views in our State. Passing from the top of the house to the cellar, we found a good wood and coal cellar; outside, good yard, garden ground and stable. The finish of each of these will be had in due time. There were many other items worthy of note, but our object was to call attention to what we esteem one of the finest and best dwelling houses in Stockton, and hope the example of elevating dwellings and giving them character and style will be followed by many who shall hereafter build. This is an example worthy of imitation. The owner of this fair residence is Wm. M. Baggs, Esq., of the firm of Baggs & Grumsky, Lumber Merchants, and his work and taste will do him credit.

F. Page, Esq., erected a very elegant residence near the Female Institute of Dr. Collins, a large and elegantly designed dwelling, finished in perfect taste. The house is elevated from the ground, has a good cellar, bath-houses, fountains, &c. It is one of the No. 1's.

The Future of [illegible] Towns.

The Marysville Appeal, under the above head, presents some suggestive thoughts upon the present temporary decline and future prosperity of our river towns. Says the Appeal:

It is a law of trade to gravitate more and more to the great seaports. New York has absorbed the wholesale traffic from the inland cities of the Empire State; and San Francisco has been drawing to herself, and of late very rapidly, the wholesale trade of the interior of California. It is her inevitable destiny to absorb it all. She can offer better facilities, more extended stocks, and more favorable terms to the country retailers, than can the merchants of the valley cities. * * * * * It is now fully evident that the leading interior tows are to owe their future prosperity to the settlement of the agricultural region surrounding them; to the steady increase of local traffic; to the healthful change in the character of their population by a larger infusion of the female element; to a growth of the tendency to home investment; to the multiplication and improvement of the modes of communication with all portions of the State; to the cultivation of a greater variety of agricultural products; to an increased diversity of pursuits; and last, but not least, to the growth and encouragement of a system of home manufactures. These new conditions of prosperity are already developing themselves, and under their influence the chief towns of the interior—including Marysville, the third city in California—have entered upon a fresh and lasting growth, and are assuming new and pleasanter aspects. The old frame and one-story brick edifices, in which the rough-and-ready wholesale business was transacted, and people lived most uncomfortably, are rapidly giving place to commodious and handsome structures, which are built of such materials that they can be insured at low rates. Attractive homesteads, with blooming and verdurous surroundings, now outnumber the business houses—and schools, churches, libraries and manufactories begin to outnumber the liquor saloons; With a more intelligent and active appreciation of the needs of these towns, on the part of those interested in their progress, they will flourish and grow faster and better than under the original conditions, and their future will be one of assured wealth and felicity.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

The Farm and Plantation Mill.—Every Farmer, every Stock-raiser, who uses his own grain for stock, or who is at all distant from a grist mill, should have one of the famous mills. A large farmer will save the cost of it in one year, aside from the convenience of grinding his own grist and saving the toll. These mills are for sale at the warehouse of Messrs. Greene, Heath & Allen, on Front street, near Jackson. They are the best mills known.

[From the Farmer of Dec. 20, 1861.]

New Business Arrangement of the Farmer.

For eight years past we have given our entire time, day and night, summer and winter, rain or shine, to the duties of our profession, until we have found that the accumulation of business and duties were of such an amount that if longer continued human strength would not endure it. We have borne the entire care of the Editorial department, with the selection of all other matter; we have been our own bookkeeper, collector, traveling agent, and have answered all our own correspondence; beside these duties we have canvassed for the journal, and given time to examinations of farms, gardens, and vineyards, and all the many matters connected with our enterprise as far as it was possible, and often beyond our strength. Such, however, has been the accumulation of duties and cares, and now so constantly increasing, that we found it would be ruinous to our health and life if longer continued. We have found, also, that the increase of duties was such that we were often delayed and hindered in our plans, as it was by far too much labor for any one mind.

In order, therefore, to relieve ourself from some of these heavy duties, and regain our exhausted strength, and give ourself full command of time whereby we could go over the entire State and look more extensively after the all-important interests of this great science of Agriculture, we have called to our aid an assistant in our labors.

We have therefore, from this issue, associated with us in the California Farmer, J. K. Phillips, Esq., who has been in our employ as the Foreman of this Journal from its very commencement.

Mr. Phillips will from this date take charge of the publishing and principal business department of the Farmer, and thus relieve us of great care and laborious duties, so that we can be at more leisure to visit all our friends far and near. Our duties, however, will still demand of us that we shall in these visits solicit the aid and coöperation of all our friends and the friends of the cause, and having more time, and being enabled to be away more from the office we hope to do it more effectually.

In our absence from the Editorial room Mr. P. will attend to all matters of business; he will also receive subscriptions, advertisements, attend to business generally, and in our united interest we kindly commend him as one who has most faithfully served us in that important position for the period of eight years.

We hope we can also call upon our many friends to give to us now a renewal of their subscriptions for the year close at hand, and to give us also their kind influence among their friends.

We give to all our most sincere thanks for the many favors of this long period, and hope by this new plan to increase the interest and value of our journal, and to have its appearance, as we intend it shall be, greatly improved with every issue, and with more promptness than ever before, as with this new aid we shall be enabled so to do.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the Farmer Office.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

American Ewes Wanted.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

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ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

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CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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PERUVIAN SHEEP.

The Llama, Alpaca, Vicunia, and Huanaco.

LETTER FROM GOVERNOR BIGLER.

[It will be recollected by many of our readers that Governor Bigler (whose letter upon the Llama and its species we now present) during his sojourn as Minister at Chili, has ever been watchful of the interests of California, as his letters which have appeared in the FARMER upon the Llama and Alpaca, and upon the culture of the Alfalfa, will prove. We now present a very important and interesting letter from Governor Bigler, which we hope will call attention to these animals and induce measures that will lead to their speedy introduction into California—for this purpose see special card in our advertising columns.]

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 6th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: But for pressing engagements, which were greatly increased by the recent floods, I would ere this have complied with your request and prepared a brief notice of the Llama (of which I brought a male and female from Peru), the Alpaca, Vicunia and Huanaco, the four varieties of Peruvian sheep.

Of the four varieties of sheep above named, Prescott represents the Llama as the one most generally known but least valuable, *on account of its wool*. This may be true as to the Alpaca and Vicunia, but is certainly not so as to the Huanaco. The Llama, Alpaca and Vicunia are not found in the country south of the desert of Attacama, which forms the boundary line between Chile and Bolivia. The Huanaco, the largest of the variety, is found in the Cordilleras south of the desert of Attacama, and *there* is only valued for its flesh and skin, and not for its wool. The skin, after having been so carefully tanned on the flesh side as to preserve the natural color of the the hair, is used as a rug, and is placed in front of sofas in the parlors of the wealthy. In Chile, as before remarked, the Huanaco is not valued for its wool, and is hunted like the deer and antelope in our own country for its skin and flesh.

The Llama is easily tamed and costs but a trifle for maintenance. In Peru and Bolivia, the male is used as a beast of burden, and is as useful to the people of the countries named as the camel is to travelers on the deserts of Arabia. (The female is not so used, and has young twice a year.) They will safely carry one hundred pounds over roads too dangerous for the mule or ass, making from fifteen to twenty miles per day. They are used for carrying silver from the mines of the countries named to La Paz, Lima, and the ports of the Pacific. The Indian drivers carry whips, but seldom have occasion to use them, so obedient are these animals to the voice of the driver. They never give trouble to the driver unless overladen, in which case they will lie down and refuse to rise until relieved of part of their burden. They will perform the days' travel above stated' "subsisting upon the moss and stunted herbage, which grows so scantily along the rugged steeps of the Andes."

Like the camel, the structure of the Llama's stomach is such as to enable it to do without water for days, and even a week at a time. The hoof of the Llama is spungy, armed with a claw or talon, which enables it to take secure hold, and renders shoeing unnecessary.

In Peru and Bolivia they travel in troops of 500 and 1,000, and so regular are they in their steps and movements as never to get into confusion or disorder. The load is laid upon the Llama's back without girth or saddle, and, imbedded in the wool, rests securely even in ascending and descending the steeps of the Andes. "The motions of the head and neck, as they pass the mountain crags," says Lieut. Gibbons, "may be likened to those of the swan as it floats over smooth water."

Llamas are never put under cover at night; nor is it necessary, for they are very hardy and can remain in the open air without suffering, even in the coldest temperature. They are very gentle, and, if carefully watched over and handled tenderly, soon become very much attached to their driver, or keeper. The Llama has a heavy fleece of wool, which is highly prized by the Indians of Peru and Bolivia, and from which they manufacture a coarse cloth to protect them against the severity of the cold in the mountainous districts.

The wool of the Llama, it is true, is coarse and less valuable than that produced by the Alpaca and Vicunia, but during a conversation which I recently had with Señor Melgar, the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Republic of Peru, a gentleman well-informed on the subject, he expressed the opinion that the wool of Llama would, in the mountainous districts of California, very soon change in fineness and value, at least ten per cent. It has been said that the Llama, when enraged, would spit, and that the saliva is poisonous, and will leave a mark on the skin wherever it touches. This, I am inclined to believe, is true as to the Huanaco, but not as to the Llama, the saliva of which is harmless.

I have obtained permission of the Government of Peru to ship from the port of Arica two pairs of Alpacas, and as many of Vicunia.

The Alpaca is the smallest of the four varieties of Peruvian sheep. Its body resembles the sheep, with the head and neck of the Llama. The Vicunia, although smaller in body, head and neck, may be said to differ none in form from the Llama.

Prescott, the historian, to whom I am indebted for part of the information given above, states that "these animals, the Llama, Alpaca, Vicunia, and Huanaco, are not unfrequently seen scaling the snow-covered peaks and frozen ranges of the Cordilleras, where no other living thing has been seen, save the Condor, the huge bird of the Andes, whose broad pinions bear him up in the atmosphere to the height of more than twenty thousand feet above the level of the sea. In these rugged pastures the Llama, Alpaca, and Vicunia find sufficient sustenance in the *Yelm*, a species of grass, which is found scattered all along the great ridge of the Cordilleras from the Equator to the southern limits of Patagonia."

The Llama, Alpaca, and Vicunia, whether wild or under the care of a driver, or herdsman, can neither be hunted or killed by the peasants or Indians of the country. They are protected by laws as severe as those enacted for the security of horses, cattle and mules, which are pastured upon the lower and cultivated slopes of the Andes. "During the time of the Incas, these animals were hunted once in four years, which was done by large bodies of men surrounding a district of country and driving all animals found in it to the center of a point fixed for the purpose. Of the animals captured, the coarser kinds were slaughtered, their skins reserved for various purposes; their flesh cut into thin slices, and distributed among the people, who converted it into *Charqui*. The Llama, Alpaca and Vicunia, which generally numbered thousands, after having been carefully sheared, were suffered to escape and again resume their haunts in the mountains. The wool thus collected was deposited in the Royal Magazines, from which, in due time, it was dealt out to the people. The coarser (that of the Llama) was worked into garments for their own use, and the finer for the Inca, for none but an *Inca noble* could wear the fine fabric of the Vicunia."

The laws of Peru and Bolivia are still rigid in relation to these animals. Not only is it unlawful to hunt or kill them, but it is also forbidden to take or send them out of either country, without the consent of Government. In both imprisonment for life is the penalty inflicted for a violation of this law.

Before leaving Arica, I was told by the natives of that place, that the Llamas then under my care would not live to see California—that the heat of the tropics would certainly prove fatal to them. I was also assured that they had many peculiarities and could only be successfully managed by persons very well informed as to their nature and wants. The Peruvian proverb, "The Indian for the Llama, and the Llama for the Indian," was oft repeated to me, with the remark added, that the Llama never had and never would prosper in any other country, or in charge of any other race of people. But, I have already seen and learned enough of the nature and peculiarities of the Llama, to satisfy me that proper care and ample provision will do as much for them as for other domesticated animals.

I have caused the pair of Llamas, which I brought with me, to be well cared for and fed, and they are now more lively and in a much better condition in every respect than they were when delivered to me in Arica. Whilst on board of the steamer I fed them with green and dried Alfalfa, and since in California, they have received only oat hay, of which they appear to be very fond, and which appears to agree well with them.

The Llama, Alpaca, and Vicunia, are sheared once every year. The fleece of one Alpaca will exceed in weight the fleeces of two fair-sized Merino sheep. The fleece of the Llama, although not so fine or valuable as that of the Alpaca, will nearly equal it in weight. The wool of the Vicunia is maroon-color, and is still finer and more valuable that that of the Alpaca. The "Lima Hat," so generally worn and highly prized in California, is manufactured from the wool of the Vicunia.

The cross between the Alpaca and Vicunia, called the *paco-vicunia*, produces wool which is said to be as fine as that of the Vicunia, and to have the length of staple of that of the Alpaca.

I was also careful in my inquiries as to the price of and demand for the wool of the animals above-named, and was assured that the supply was not equal to the demand—that twenty times the number of pounds shipped to England and France could be yearly sold at the prices now paid.

At Islay, and other ports south of Callao, the wool of the Alpaca sells readily to the agents of English and French manufacturers at 50 and 56 cents per pound. The wool of the Vicunia is worth still more, commanding at times as high as 80 and 85 cents per pound.

The information which I obtained, and investigations made, have satisfied me that the Llama, Alpaca, and Vicunia, will prosper as well in the mountains of California as in Peru or Bolivia, and that, properly cared for, they will yield the wool-grower, in net profits, more than double, perhaps treble, the amount which can be realized from raising and shearing sheep.

I am, very truly, Yours, &c.,
JOHN BIGLER.

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Suggestions Concerning Fruit Culture.

FROM PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

IN the Transactions of the San Joaquin Agricultural Society, we find an article from Messrs. West & Brother, who are located near Stockton, and were successful exhibitors at the late Fair. The statements are the result of their experience, and of value to our readers. They say:

We have been requested to make a report upon "our modes of fruit culture, with suggestions relative thereto."

We have about seven acres in nursery, mostly fruit-trees; ten in vineyard; a good stock of evergreen and deciduous shrubbery—trees mostly young.

We commenced our orchard in 1854, and have been planting a little every year since. Our aim has been to test as many varieties of fruit as possible, especially pears and grapes. We have made many experiments in irrigation, and have formed our opinion, as to what fruits require irrigation, and what do not, in our soil.

PEARS

Seem to thrive in any soil; they are free from blight and insect ravages, and seem to be perfectly at home here. They produce very young; standards frequently bearing a good crop the third year from the bud, and dwarfs the second. For substantial durable trees, the pear-stock is preferable, but for early fruiting and for large crops of fine fruit, the quince is the best. We always get our best specimens on dwarf trees, some of which have produced one hundred pounds of fine fruit this year.

We would recommend the following:

Early Varieties.—Madeleine, ripe from June 6th to July 1st; Early Catherine, productive; Dearborn's Seedling, hardy, productive, ripens its fruits gradually from July 1st to August 1st; Rosteizer, fine fruit, July.

Fall Varieties.—Bartlett; Flemish Beauty; Louise Bonne de Jersey; Seckel, Beurre Diel; White Doyenne; Doyenne Boursack.

Winter Varieties.—Easter Beurre; Winter Nelis; Vicar of Winkfield.

We have over one hundred varieties, many of them very good, some worthless; the above list are all good productive kinds, and ripen in succession. We believe it advisable to irrigate dwarf trees.

GRAPES

Have done very well this year; free from mildew. We do not irrigate after the first year: our vines planted last year have produced a small crop, the grapes were very sweet; the vines are in a thrifty condition, making a good growth. Our five-year old vines bore as fine large grapes as we ever produced with irrigation.

We cultivate thirty varieties. The following are No. 1 kinds:

Black Hamburgh; Black Prince; White Frontignan; Grizzly Frontignan; Chasselas, in variety; Isabella; California.

It may be useful to some to learn our method of planting vines. First, the land is sub-soiled, by running a bull-tongue after a large plow; the first plow is drawn by six good horses, the second by four, plowing one and a half acres per day, eighteen or twenty inches deep. The land is then harrowed and rolled, so that the pegs may be seen easily. A line two or three hundred feet long is stretched down the piece, as the rows are desired to run; then, with a pole forty feet long, we measure down the line, sticking a peg every eight feet, and so on all through. When the land is all staked, dig the hole close to the peg, all on the same side, throwing the surface to the right, and the bottom to the left. The top of the vine is placed near the stake; the surface soil is thrown around the roots, and the bottom soil on the top. We always plant rooted vines, because they are sure to live; we have not lost more than a dozen in ten thousand. If cuttings are planted, a large number will not live; the cost of replacing them, the lost time, and the watering another year, more than counterbalances the original cost of vines. After the land is prepared and staked off, a gang of six men will dig the holes and plant six hundred vines per day.

APPLES.

Ours have done much better than ever before; as the trees get age, they hold their fruit much better. We do not irrigate after the first year. Apple-trees, in our vicinity, are generally healthy. We have no borers, except in trees from other localities; also, no mildew. A few varieties are troubled with a blight in the leaves, caused probably by the hot sun. Woodpeckers are the worst enemy the fruit has.

Early Varieties.—Red Astrachan; Early Harvest; Early Strawberry; Summer Pearmain.

Fall Varieties.—Porter; Maiden's Blush; Fall Pippin; Rambo; Golden Russet; Baldwin, productive, but drop their fruit and do not keep; Rhode Island Greening, productive, but drop their fruit and do not keep.

Winter Varieties.—Wagener; Newtown Pippin Winesap; Winter Pearmain.

Persons planting orchards for commercial purposes, should be careful not to have too many varieties. Select a few that are good bearers, hardy kinds, that come at the best season for your market, be it early or late. It is far better to have one hundred pounds of fruit of one kind, than of two or three kinds. Those who plant for their own use, should select such as bear in succession throughout the season, so that they may not be out of fruit at any time when it can be had. For instance: the Madeleine pear ripens the sixth of June; it is followed by the Dearborn's Seedling, and it by others, until the Easter Beurre, which keeps until April. The Red Astrachan apple ripens the fifteenth of June; the Newtown Pippin will keep until that time next year. A little care will save much disappointment by and by. Many people will not plant any but large fruit, no matter what may be its other qualities. Our advice is to plant good trees well; it is poor economy to save a few cents in the price of a tree; to plant it, water it, cultivate it, and finally, throw it away.

PEACHES

Have never done well with us, and appear to do worse every year. We have had no curled leaf this season, and our trees are healthy, still the fruit was small and bitter. We did not irrigate. Our opinion is, that on clayey soil, irrigation is necessary; on sandy soil, where the roots have a larger range, they may do better without water. Almost any variety of peach will do well on proper soil when not affected with the curl.

The following are free from that disease: Crawford's Early; Myer's Rareripe; Smock's Free; Snow.

PLUMS

Do well; in our clayey soil they are perfectly at home. When planted two or three years, they bear heavily. They are subject to no blight or curculio. The only objection is, they produce more than they can well mature.

ALMONDS.

Most of this variety which has come under our observation, are not old enough to test their value as a crop. We have several varieties of the soft-shell which promise well. The best is a seedling produced by Mr. W. P. Miller, of Stockton; it has borne three crops, and there is no doubt of its value.

FIGS

Have done very well this year, much better than ever before; even our nursery trees have produced an abundance of fine fruit. We think they can be made a profitable crop, and have put up a few boxes which compare favorably with any we have ever seen.

The best variety is the White Smyrna. The White Ischia, Genoa, and Marseilles are fine but small. The Brunswick is immensely large, but coarse; Brown Turkey, productive, coarse; California, productive, coarse.

It has been supposed that *Evergreens*, especially coniferous trees, would not thrive in our hot dry climate and stiff clayey soil, but it is a great mistake; have never seen a better growth than is made by the Arbor Vitæ, Pine and Cypress. The only requisite is to raise them from seed, and nurse them through the first and second year. They then become strong and hardy, and grow thrifty; will do with less water than any other ornamental tree. We think the day will soon come when they will be plenty and cheap, so that we may adorn our dwellings, make hedges, and use them freely. The want of them is sadly felt in our landscape. We have many fine natives, which are much sought in the Atlantic States, such as the Sequoia Gigantea, or Big Tree; the Torrega Myerstica, or Nutmeg-tree; Cypresus Macrocarpa, or Monterey Cypress; the California Arbor Vitæ, and some of our Pines. The California Holly and Ceanothus are the most beautiful hedge-plants in the world. Many trees and shrubs, which are greenhouse shrubs in Northern States, grow in the open air without much cultivation; the Acacias, the Euonymicus Japonica, the Pepper, and many others, very beautiful.

◆

What Grapes Shall I Plant?

We are continually inquired of "What Grapes shall I plant? and therefore re-publish what we said in January last. It is always important that those who write such inquiries should state whether they want grapes for the *table* or for *wine making*.

We herewith furnish what we esteem some of the best known for each use, and we can place purchasers in the way of finding the very choicest lots in the country.

GRAPES FOR THE TABLE.

Victoria Hamburg.—A large black grape, larger than the Old Hamburg, plump berry, very large bunches, and very fine clusters.

Black St. Peter's.—A very black grape, long, handsome clusters, and a sweet rich grape; very showy bunches.

Muscat of Alexandria.—Creamy white, large clusters; one of the best and most delicious table grapes known.

Cannon Hall Muscat.—Large splendid berries and clusters, making a grand desert fruit.

Violet Chasselas.—Showy, rich, fine clusters; No. 1.

Palestine.—Pale white; clusters thin, but long and showy, often two and three feet long, when grown under glass.

Early Black July.—A compact cluster, fine berry, juicy and sweet. This variety has a fine bloom. A showy desert fruit.

Grizzly Frontignan.—Large berries, bunches showy, berries reddish tinge; fine showy table fruit, musk flavor.

To these may be added:

Chasselas of Fontainebleau.—White; a medium grape, somewhat showy.

Royal Muscadine.—A smart musk-flavored grape, golden color, and showy bunches.

White Nice.—A showy grape, and esteemed by many as a handsome table grape.

In our Nursery Catalogues there are many other good and showy varieties, but these are our preference for the table.

GRAPES FOR WINE.

The American grapes, the *Catawba*, the *Isabella*, the *Concord*, the *Diana*, and the *Rebecca*, will all make fine wine. The first two are the Longworth favorites, the others just beginning to be known.

The foreign varieties, that will soon lead off, are all the fine German and French grapes known to experienced vintners, such as the best varieties of the *Chasselas* and *Muscat* grapes, the *Malvasia Madeline*, *Black July*, and that known as the *Royal Muscadine*. To these and better will come all the *Reissling* grapes and the *Burgundies*, which are known and esteemed already, and will soon be better appreciated here. From time to time, from experiments made, we shall give results.

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"New Productions"—Rape-Seed—Inquiries.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 4, 1861.

EDITOR FARMER: I see in your Mumber of the FARMER, of Jan. 5, a heading, "New Productions," in which you state you hope to ascertain to what extent many of the New Productions, that have been tried, have been grown successfully in California? I would like to see in that list *Rape-Seed* mentioned. I noticed some time last summer, a communication in your Paper, from a gentleman in Alameda county I think, who proposed to sow twenty acres with this Seed. I would like to hear how he succeeded. Is it your opinion that it can be made a profitable crop, to raise the Seed for Oil? Is the Oil manufactured in a similar manner, as Oil from Flax-seed? By answering as many of the above Inquiries in your valuable Journal, as you see proper, you will confer a favor on your most obedient servant A SUBSCRIBER.

IN reply to our Correspondent, we would say, we think there can be no question that Rape would be a profitable crop in this State to raise for its oil. It is also held to be of great value (where it is cultivated) for feeding cattle and sheep, and for this purpose would seem to be very useful here, especially on our dairy ranches. The cake after the oil is expressed, we suppose is also of the same value as that from Flax. The oil is expressed from the seed in the same manner as from Flax-seed. We published an article some time since, giving full particulars in regard to the Rape plant, and would be happy to furnish any information possible. There are several varieties of the plant, some of which are cultivated very extensively in Flanders, where it is regarded as a very valuable crop. It is described as a very hardy plant, and "with fair treatment never fails on any soil." We hope our Correspondent in Alameda, will inform us if he carried out his proposition, and give us the result of his experiment, for the benefit of our readers.

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Plant Orchards and Vineyards on the Hills and Mountains.

Now is the time for those who have *high land* to put it into a state of preparation for future Orchards and Vineyards. The long-continued rains will prove of immense value to owners of high land, and they should not lose a moment in putting Plows to work. As soon as a little good weather shall dry the surface and warm the air, set Plows to work. Plow only on a clear warm, day, and the earth will turn off rich.

Plow deep—re-plow, and finely prepare the earth—it will well repay all the labor given to it. Let every acre of high land that can possibly be prepared, be done this year. Plow now, and plant with *Wheat*, or some good crop; make everything tell, for much will be lost upon low lands. Plant Orchards and plant Vineyards on high ground—they will pay. Look well to the quantity and variety of the fruits you plant. Buy of reliable nurserymen, and all will be well.

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A HINT TO GARDENERS.—As our houses and gardens are always, more or less, infested with vermin, it is satisfactory to know that benzine, an article sufficiently well known as a detergent, is no less efficacious as an agent in insecticide. One or two drops are sufficient to asphyxiate the most redoubtable insect-pest, be it beetle, cockchafer, spider, slug, caterpillar, or other creeping thing. Even rats and mice will speedily decamp from any place sprinkled with a few drops of the potent benzine. A singular fact connected with this application of benzine is, that the bodies of insects killed by it, become so rigid, that their wings, legs, etc, will break rather than bend, if touched. Next day, however, when the benzine has evaporated, suppleness is restored.—[London Chronicle.

A VARNISH FOR IRON WORK.—To make a good black varnish for iron work, take eight pounds of asphaltum, and fuse it in an iron kettle, then add five gallons of linseed-oil, one pound of litharge, one-half pound sulphate of zinc (add these slowly or it will fume over), and boil them for about three hours. Now add one and a half pounds of dark gum-amber, and boil for two hours longer, or until the mass will become quite thick when cool, after which it should be thinned with spirits of turpentine to due consistency.

Cultivation of the Cranberry.

In the Farmer of the 27th ult, we published an article on Cranberry cultivation, but referring more particularly to location, soil and mode of preparation for planting. We continue the subject as to other particulars, as given by Eastwood.

VINES.

It is possible that an intending cultivator (says Eastwood) may have the advantage of location and soils, plant vines, and fail. If the bearing or fruitful vine is not chosen, the result of the first attempt will be unprofitable. In determining upon making a trial, it is necessary that the inexperienced should have some knowledge of the plants which he is about to purchase, or he should have implicit confidence in the person from whom he buys them.

The cranberry vine is such a simple, insignificant-looking plant, and the difference in the varieties is so hard to be distinguished, that this fact accounts in some measure for the utter failure of so many. There are instances, where even some of the most experienced have been misled and deceived by the appearance of the vine: then, we cannot wonder at the beginner suffering loss.

In some cases the vine will be planted in the fall, and at such times they are purchased most probably immediately before setting out. Of course, the leaf will be examined, and the color and strength of the spears noticed. If the purchaser relies upon the green appearance of the vine as an indication of its fruitfulness, he may be deceived, and regret that he allowed himself to be misled by such a sign. But the spring is under some circumstances the most favorable season for planting; and in such case the location could be selected and prepared in the course of the winter. The *Healthy Vine* is meant to be understood as that which is the most fruitful; for there is a vine which is barren, and that is described as the *Unhealthy Vine*. The Healthy Vine presents an appearance of greenish brown on the leaf, the spears and runners are fine and thin, remarkable for their wiry nature and aspect. They seem of stunted growth, but form beautiful and tufted groups of spears in their process of matting. The Unhealthy Vine appears altogether brighter and stronger, and hence from this peculiarity some are apt to be mistaken. A grower gives his experience thus: "The barren vines looked greener, had more bushy leaves, and stronger or thicker spears than those which produced the most fruit. I felt confident from their *appearance* that they were the best vines I ever saw; but I lived to find out that those *signs* which I took to indicate the productiveness of the plant, were only symptoms of *disease*, which disease means *barrenness*."

The healthy vine, by some cultivators, is stated to be of medium thickness, or strength of spear, and bushy leaves. All the barren vines which we have examined are stouter than the yielding ones.

THE CRANBERRY PATCH—MAKING.

We now give the methods of making a patch. On some farms, locations and soils are all that can be desired for the purpose; in such a case there will be little demanded beyond labor. Should the situation be that of a shallow pond, with a sandy bottom, in which the water stands deep in the winter, and in summer it almost dries up, the first step to be taken is, either to construct a drain or ditch, by which to draw off the water from the pond. Should the bottom or surface be uneven or irregular, you must endeavor to make it more level. It is not an uncommon practice with some growers, to make their patches flat, but this is rather passing into disrepute; the incline plan of construction or formation being preferred by most cultivators. The sand on the edges of the pond can be carted or wheeled to the center, and the patch raked over, giving it that degree of sloping which will carry off the cold spring water. The object, in such a situation as this, of making a drain, is to carry off the water in the spring and summer; but however favorable it may be to have vines "flowed" in the winter, that "flowing" must in the summer be prevented; the drain does this effectually.

Swamps or bogs generally involve more labor and expense in their preparation than other places. First, the brush and undergrowth must be cleared off. Secondly, the top turf ought to be removed if possible. The surface should then be covered about four inches deep with sand; this keeps out the coarse wild grass, which in such situations is the enemy of the vine. A drain must also be made, if necessary to prevent the vines being overflowed in summer.

The banks of fresh-water ponds, when properly managed and prepared, are good. Land that is liable to be overflowed with salt water, if desired to be used, should be dyked so as to effectually keep out the salt water, and then prepared by taking off the sward and covering it with beach sand. This land must lie exposed to the rains and atmosphere a sufficient length of time to get freshened, as it is not safe to plant till the salt has been taken out it. And no cranberry yard is completed until it is fenced in such a manner as to keep out the cattle.

PLANTING VINES.

The cranberry vine can be removed from the the soil in which it has been cultivated, or from its native swamp, either in the spring or fall of the year. Experiment has proved that the vine can be taken up and have all the soil taken from its roots, be packed in barrels, and forwarded to any part of the country without being injured: yet all cultivators prefer to plant their vines immediately after removal. It is admitted by most cultivators of the cranberry that in the absence of ability to "flood the patch" in the winter, that it is better to plant in the spring than the fall, because those vines set out in the fall, which are not "flowed," will get frozen, and when the frost is thawed out, it will throw the young plants up and out of the soil. In circumstances like these, spring planting is the best.

Sod planting is the oldest plan, but experience has taught that it is not the best; rank weeds and foul grasses are brought with the sod, which retard the matting process of the vine. A favorite method among the most successful growers of the cranberry, is to separate the vines from the sod, being careful to leave two or three small spears or runners on the roots. In planting, place the roots in the soil first, then spread out the spears or runners, and bury them in the soil, but being careful to leave out of the earth the ends or tips of those spears or runners. From each of the latter will start new roots, and each root will be a new vine; thus giving a number of roots, in place of one, from which the vine may start. A patch planted on this system mats rapidly, and has rarely been known to fail.

In cutting planting, the vine is cut up into convenient lengths, say from four to six inches. One of these cuttings is taken, but not planted with the end down and one end out of the soil; it is planted in the middle of the cutting, leaving up both ends, so that when it takes root, instead of there being but one runner, there will be two. This is a good and safe method.

Broadcast planting, when sufficient vines are at hand, is done by cutting them to about two inches in length with a common hay-cutter, when (the patch being prepared) they are scattered over the surface like wheat or oats, and then well harrowed into the soil. The cuttings will take root from the base of the leaves, and will soon spring up and present the appearance of young and healthy vines. Some prefer to bury these cuttings in in drills, but it is mere matter of opinion.

As to distances of planting, this is regulated by the quantity of vines at hand, and the extent of land to be covered. Some plant them three feet apart, when it must take them a long time to mat. Some plant eighteen inches apart, which is better, because they will be matted the sooner. The rule is, the nearer planted the better, provided the patch is not overrun with weeds and foul grass.

When the vines have been planted, their development depends upon the treatment they receive from the cultivator. Though no great labor is required, all weeds and grass must be removed, and generally after two or three years, the vines will take care of themselves, thus leaving little to be done by the grower.

In fall planting it is always best to flood, where it can be done. It is not well to drain off the water until frost disappears, as the water prevents its blossoming. Though the vine is a hardy plant, yet its blossoms, and berries, are very sensitive, and are soon injured by the frost, early or late. In managing the vines, the cultivator will have to be guided by the condition of his yard whether it is weedy or otherwise, dry, or too moist, and the nature of the climate in which his patch is situated. Flooding is not of so much value in those regions where frost disappears early in the spring, as in those where it continues to June.

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Planting Pear-Trees.

We copy an article on this subject, by a writer in an Eastern periodical. He says: From the experience of those who have planted pear-trees on an extended scale, and have been most successful, we learn that a thorough preparation of the soil is essential to insure profitable results; and until the soil is in a condition to allow the rains "to enter, pass through it and out of it in as short a time as possible," the cultivation of the pear cannot be made a profitable business.

On clay lands, under-draining previous to planting the trees, is the first step towards accomplishing the required condition, and the next in order, is a thorough surface and sub-soil plowing. This last operation may be repeated with profit three or four times, and will compensate fully for the extra labor occasioned. Land that will produce sixty to seventy bushels of corn to the acre, prepared in the way described, will give satisfactory returns in pears, and produce new wood enough to sustain the tree in a healthy condition. When we see a pear-tree heavily laden with fruit, and with no new wood, it is fair to suppose the tree is not in a healthy state, which is proved by the fact that this overbearing brings on premature death. It is frequently the case that persons are willing to condemn dwarf-pears as unprofitable and short-lived, when numerous facts show mismanagement on the part of the owners, by neglect in providing the necessary food, bad pruning, and allowing the trees to over-bear.

When the location of the rows for pear-trees is decided upon, run a large sized sub-soil plow a dozen or more times in the intended rows; this operation lessens the labor of loosening the soil, and leaves it in a thoroughly pulverized condition. The size of the hole matters little; the proper way is to have the entire field like one large hole, filled loosely with earth, and if the under-draining, surface and sub-soil plowing are attended to, in the way we have recommended, the object will be fully accomplished. The proper distance between dwarfs, as far as we have learned from our own experience, is eight by ten feet, and fifteen by twenty feet for standards. In removing the earth from the holes, keep the surface and sub-soil separate, and fill the hole to the depth the tree is to be set, with surface soil, mixing it with bone-dust, super-phosphate, and wood-ashes.

In taking the trees from nursery rows, the greatest care should be exercised. A large number of the trees that die the first year after planting, are lost from injuries received in careless handling in the nurseries. The roots should not be exposed to a dry air and hot sun for any length of time, but heeled in or planted soon. Purchasers should select trees of which the pear-buds were inserted near the surface. High worked trees are already too numerous in market. On those high worked dwarfs, when the pear-stock is planted three inches below the surface, the quince-roots are buried out of reach of the genial sun and beneficial effects of the atmosphere.

When the tree is planted in the hole made ready for its reception, place the side of the tree with the fewest branches, southeast. Trees put forth the strongest growth in that direction; by placing the weakest side southeats, the tree will become balanced in a few years, by moderate pruning. Dwarf pear-trees should be placed so that the pear-stock will be at least three inches below the surface. This will insure the early bearing characteristic of the quince, and the longevity peculiar to the pear. Fill the hole around the roots with surface-soil, and spread the soil taken from the bottom of the hole, on the surface between the trees. It is a good plan to mulch the surface as far as the roots extend, thus protecting the young roots from alternate freezings and thawings.

It is too often the case that the long, thin branches, on the trees coming from the nursery, are left on, in the hope of having a large tree in a short time. When left uncut, the mistake is discovered at the expiration of three or four years, when it is too late to remedy the evil. The pruning-knife must be used freely the first year, if a good shaped tree is to be obtained, and if well performed, then little work is needed afterward.

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Sale of Exmoor Ponies.—Nearly seventy of Mr. Knight's clever ponies, warranted to be "bred like deer on the Exmoor Hills," were offered for sale handy the railroad station at Reading, recently. They averaged, at all ages, about 10gs. each, the highest price being 26 gs; but the herd was clearly not as fine a sample as had previously been sent to Bampton Fair. Mr. Knight, however, intends wintering them with more care, and will, no doubt, make a better show in London next summer. Lately, Mr. Robert Smith, of Emmett's, brought up his own lot of Exmore galloways and ponies to Taunton, when five of them went as high as £44 each, eight at over £40, twelve at £37 10s, forty-five at over £30, and forty at £25 each. The young things and small ponies averaged £12 each, but Mr. Smith's success is mainly attributable to his crossing the Exmoor into something better by the aid of the thoroughbred sire.

How to Raise Fine Crops of Wheat.

Here is what a writer in the Wisconsin Farmer says on his experience in raising wheat, where they attach some value to manure, and where they have winters of frost and snow (which we don't have much of in our wheat-growing localities):

As it is the season of the year when preparations are made for the wheat crop, to commence to raise it, I will tell you my method. In the first place, I don't calculate to sow any more than I can prepare the soil for. Plant and manure once in three years; plow about ten inches deep, if done with one team; cut about the same in width, and not plow over an acre per day. It is very essential that it should be plowed in the fall, that the new soil plowed up may become pulverized by the action of the frost during the winter and spring; *also, that the whole soil stirred by the plow may become somewhat compact before the wheat is sown.*

After I have used all the manure made on the place, I have made a practice of drawing it from town and top-dressing the land before or after sowing, which has paid well, producing about one-third more than that which was not top-dressed.

Sow as early in the spring as the frost is out and the land dry.

Prepare the seed by washing in strong brine; dry with lime; sow one bushel and a half per acre; put it in well; harvest early, before it is dry enough to shell; get it clean by cutting it all, raking and binding it well. The result is that it averaged last year over 40 bushels per acre, and this year 32½ bushels. One acre that was top-dressed one year ago last spring, yielded 65 bushels. The quality both seasons was the best.

The plan that I have practiced for the few years past has increased the quantity from twenty or twenty-two bushels per acre to the figures above.

The motto is, "Sow less and do it better; manure well, and get more." M. C. Bushnell.

How would this plan do in California? Observe what he puts forth as very essential, that "the whole soil stirred by the plow may become somewhat compact before the wheat is sown." And bluestone is safer than lime for washing.

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Flax Culture.

An adjourned meeting of the prominent citizens of Niagara county, and others interested, was held at the American Hotel, Lockport, in August last, to hear the report of a committee appointed to ascertain the facts in regard to the culture of flax in that locality, and to confer with the "American Flax Company." The practical conclusions of the committee may be gathered from the following:

That from the best information they could obtain from farmers and publications upon the subject, a fair average yield of dry straw after the seed has been thrashed off, is a tun and a half per acre, and ten bushels of seed, although two tuns of straw and eighteen bushels of seed have frequently been raised upon an acre of land. That the lands of this county and the adjoining counties of Erie, Orleans and Genesee, are well adapted to the growth of flax, and that the crop in these counties would be highly remunerative to the farmers. We do not regard it as a peculiarly exhausting crop, and it has the great advantage of keeping the land clean and free from weeds, and is a good crop to seed with, either for timothy or clover.

After hearing the report, a discussion of the subject ensued, in which Hon. Washington Hunt, Hon. S. B. Ruggles, and Mr. Turner, of Black Rock, and other distinguished gentlemen took part. The following resolutions were adopted:

On motion of Governor Hunt, it was resolved, that it is the opinion of this meeting that the "American Flax Company" will be able to procure all they want at $8 per tun, and that we will do all in our power to aid and assist in procuring such supply.

On motion of Dr. Morse, it was resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to get the pledge of farmers to raise from one to three thousand tuns of flax straw, to see that a sufficient supply of the best kind of flax seed be brought into market, and to make such other arrangements as are necessary to forward the enterprise.

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A Trip to the Tule Lands.—On the 29th of Dec., a number of gentlemen of Stockton, says the Republican, interested in tule lands, started down the river on the steamer Cristiana, for the purpose of examining what effect the high water had on these lands, and of seeing the location at high tide. It was found that all the lands, commencing at the vicinity of Twenty-one-Mile Slough, downwards, were high and dry at low tide; and that levees two and one-half feet in height, and of proper base, would be sufficient to keep off the water. The tides during the past week have risen beyond anything before known on this river. On Lyons and Beaumont's ranch, which is leveed on but three sides, a band of 150 or 200 head of cattle were grazing, apparently unconscious of any flood. Those put on last summer are in splendid condition for beef. The most skeptical of the party returned fully convinced that these lands can be reclaimed, after which they will be the most valuable in the State. This land, a year or two since considered a barren waste, now begins to show signs of cultivation. Houses have been built on the river, between Disappointment Slough and the Moquelumne, by W. B. Norman, Joseph Belcher, Messrs. Lyons and Beaumont, A. G. Kimball, and Mr. Webb, all of whom have a considerable quantity of land wholly or partially inclosed. Mr. Dana of San Francisco, on the north side of the river below Disappointment Slough, is inclosing a tract of 320 acres. As yet he has built no house, but intends doing so at an early day. Mr. Webb has contracted to have a wharf at an early period. The house just built by Mr. Kimball is large and commodious, and presents a fine appearance from the river. He intends removing his family into it in a few days.

Remedy for the Bite of Mad Dogs.—A Saxon forester, named Gastell, now of the venerable age of 82, unwilling to take to the grave with him, a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipsic Journal, the means which he has used for fifty years, and wherewith, he affirms, he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take, immediately, warm vinegar or tepid water; wash the wound therewith, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydro-chloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.

To Dress Sheep Skins.—Nail the skin on a board, with the flesh side out; rub on plenty of powdered chalk; after it is dry and begins to rub off, rub on some alum and roll it up and lay it in a dry place three or four days; shake it out and rub it well.

Ladies' Department.

The Ladies' Flower Garden.

Aside from the intrinsic beauty of flowers, and the graceful, refined air imparted to dwellings by their presence and neighborhood—advantages too apparent to need more than the merest mention here—I beg to urge upon my sisters who are country dwellers (and few others, I suppose, read our agricultural papers, though they thus lose information I should be sorry to forego), the cultivation of flowers as a means of health.

English people who come here, and tourists generally, while they allow that the early type of womanhood in America is usually beautiful, they lament that that beauty is so fleeting and evanescent. It is said that "while English ladies, from thirty to fifty, and even sixty, are in the full bloom of matured womanly beauty, the good looks of our ladies are in the wane long before they reach the age of thirty."

Thin, sallow, and nervous, if not confirmed invalids, as most of us become, soon after the teens are passed (for we must acknowledge that there is "more truth than poetry" in these assertions), it certainly behooves us to look about and see if the fault is chargeable upon the dryness of our climate as compared with the humidity of England—the eating of fresh instead of stale bread—the "red-hot stoves" that scorch us like the simoon of the desert—or the difference in the daily life of English and American women, as regards out-of-door air and exercise—either, or all of these, that make so wide a difference in the health and personal appearance of ourselves and our "sisters across the water."

It is scarcely to be doubted that the three first named peculiarities may have certain ill consesequences, since climatologists and physiologists so assure us; but judging from the magical effects of a pleasant drive—a walk, not too long, among the fields and forests—or an hour's work in the flower garden, upon my own depressed spirits and tired limbs, and from similar effects observed in others, I am induced to believe that the acknowledged early depreciation of feminine strength and loveliness in our otherwise favored country is owing, in a greater degree, to this last named peculiarity of our domestic habits, than to all other causes combined.

What we most need is *air*—abundant and unadulterated! Not taken in the homeopathic doses that we find within the four walls of our dwellings—fenced off from the outer world by hermetical ceiling and windows—contaminated by odors from the culinary department, and robbed of its purifying and invigorating qualities by repeated inhalations and exhalations, till it has become a noxious rather than a healthful element; but sweet and fresh and pure, as Nature evolves it from her great laboratory, and sends it out to all her children, free as the light and more unfailing!

I might refer you to England, where the physical training of both sexes is considered hardly, if at all, inferior to mental education; and where long out-of-door exercises alternate with shorter in-door studies; and while the latter are dropped, perhaps, when school and college days are ended, the former are continued through life. It is, doubtless, owing to this fact that there are, we are assurred, more perfect specimens of the *genus homo*—"sound minds in sound bodies"—in that country than in any other in the world.

France expresses her out-of-door life in the single fact that she has in her language no word signifying "home."

Germany turns out her people like an overgrown school enjoying perpetual holiday; and though they smoke and drink beer *ad infinitum*, the pure outer air, which they take in along with these "slow poisons," carries them through a long and happy life in spite of pipe and potation.

But is useless to multiply words about what we already fully understand. We want a remedy for this confirmed habit of in-door seclusion and consequent premature decay. And devotion to Floriculture generally and extensively, on the part of all *country* ladies at least, seems the most pleasant available, and all things considered, the most effectual means of securing the needed fresh air and healthful exercise.

I do not suppose but that prolonged daily walks, rides and drives, may be equally advantageous to feminine health; but it somehow does not comport "with the genius of our matter-of-fact people" to make persistent effort for what has in it no more business element than the improvement or continuance of health. Then the two latter modes of out-of-door progression are not within reach of thousands; and a "walk for nothing," to a lady already fatigued with household cares and duties, is not sufficiently tempting to induce her to undertake it often—while a flower-garden at the door, arranged as it should always be, with nice gravel or plank walks, is attainable at all times, even in the early morning, and directly after a shower. There is enough of business in its cultivation, even on a small scale, to satisfy an energetic woman that she is not quite throwing away the time spent upon it. Its quiet, unpretending air, soothing to excited nerves, and inducing pleasant thoughts and gentle cares, is refreshment and rest. The flowers to one, especially who has no other pets, become like sweet familiar children—they acknowledge your attention so gracefully, do not chide your neglect—and finally, forgetting that they are not sentient beings, you come to talk to them and caress them, as if they appreciated your society, and were grateful for your care; and you come in from your ministry to the gentle creatures, with a freshness about the heart and cheek that your tired self an hour before would not have believed possible.—[N. Y. Mentor.

A "Scare Crow."—The following is said to be a remedy against the depredations of the crow and blackbird, in the cornfield: Take fine plump seed corn—a quantity of it—string each kernel on a horse hair—white is best—tying a knot in it to prevent its slipping off. Scatter it over the field in spots where the birds will see it and alight. They will eat but one kernel of it, and will not trouble that field (or any other) again. The two ends of a horse hair sticking out of their mouths well anchored in their craw by a fine kernel of corn, is by no means a pleasure to them.

A Washington correspondent gives the following as the most recent declaration of Mr. Seward in relation to the war, which, he intimates, he heard from his own lips: "The effective part of the war, on our side, is over. There may be more fighting—*but the less of it the surer we are of speedy peace.* Every battle saved—which can be honorably avoided—is a gain to the cause of the Union. The real danger is over. If we escape danger in our foreign affairs, all will be well.

Animal charcoal broken in small pieces about the size of beans, is allowed to be the best filtering medium for water in the world. Ordinary rain-water filtered through this medium becomes as pure as distilled water.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

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A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

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Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

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A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

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A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

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JOHN C. BELL,

Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY

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Rugs for Christmas Presents,

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TEN DAYS!

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250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 67 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Jan. 3, 1862.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California Coasts.

NOTA MISCELLANÆ IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

THE DOUBLE-TOOTHED RACE OF CALIFORNIA INDIANS.

MENTION has been made in the first series of the Indianology, in several places (particularly in the No. of 9th March, 1860), of the existence among the Islanders of the Santa Barbara channel of Indians whose skulls were found about 1830–33, with *double rows of teeth, among the caves and on the site of the old rancherias thereaway.* I have been assured by old hunters and seamen (Messrs. Nidever, Hill and others) of Santa Barbara, *still living* (January, 1861), that they were met with in abundance on the islands of San Clemente, San Nicholas and San Miguel even since 1850 to 1860. There can be little doubt of this as a well established fact, confirmatory of Hugo Reid's statement. These skulls would bring, in San Francisco and Europe, from ten to twenty dollars apiece, as they are matters of great scientific curiosity.

THE FISH AND SHELLS, FOSSIL AND LIVING, OF THE CALIFORNIAS.

Mention is made by the Jesuit historian of the abundance of immense sharks among the pearl beds of the gulf and of the ocean coasts, and the dread the pearl divers had of them. Some of these sharks are of immense proportions and great ferocity, and have been stated to measure over forty feet long. An immense shark was killed in Monterey bay by the Portuguese whalers, in the fall of 1857, the liver, etc., of which made forty gallons of oil. A fossil shark's tooth was also found in digging a well in the town, in 1855, about a thousand yards from the beach, which was nearly as large as the palm of the hands. Sharks are also very common as far up as Fuca straits, and are caught every year for the liver oil. The island of Tiburson, north of Guaymas, abounds in its vicinity with immense sharks, the terror of sailors and pearl divers. These pearl waters also abound with *Mantarays*, a species of sea-devil, with immense flaps and long tails, which hover over the divers and suffocate them in their immense folds. The six and eight armed Sepid or Squid also is found on the rocky shores of the Californias, as far up as Monterey, where it is not uncommon to see the smaller species thrown ashore after a storm. Its back is very hard, and of the size and shape of a large parrot. An interesting account of this formidable animal may be seen, with illustrations, in the May, 1860, number of Harper's New York Magazine, where they are stated to be large enough to haul ships over, as in the Indian and African seas. The Monterey species is sometimes found with arms two and three feet long, with the suckers or plates the size of a half dollar. Their enemies, the sperm whales, before 1825 were also often found in the waters of the Californias south of Point Concepcion; at one time (1826–1830) three or four of them were cast ashore at San Pedro, and made many gallons of fine sperm oil. The fossil remains of the *Cetacea* abound in the mountain ranges of Alta California. The existing Cetacea are very abundant in all the waters between Cape San Lucas and Puget Sound. Clavijero mentions the existence of beds of immense fossil oysters in the mountains of Lower California, a foot and a half long, as well as of other fossil Mollusca. The fossil Mollusca are very common in all the coast ranges, of all species. In San Luis Obispo county they are found in immense layers, particularly of the *Ostrea Titania*, or Great Oyster [see Railroad Exploring volumes], and have always been used for making lime, a use the Lower California species were put to by the Jesuits, as stated by Clavijero.

CLAVIJERO'S BOOK—DOMINICAN FRIARS' BOOK OF 1794.

We know of no copy of Clavijero's California in the original Italian existing in any private or public library of our State. Our Mexican edition of 1852 belongs to the Santa Clara College. A very valuable folio work on the Missions of Lower California, founded by the Dominicans between San Fernando Villacata of 1769 to San Miguel of 1790, was published in folio by a Dominican friar, at Valencia, in Spain, about 1794, entitled "Noticias de la Provincia de California." This work is said to contain detailed notations on the Indians of the northern portion of California, to be found in no other work; it is, however, exceedingly scarce. All the Missions of the Peninsula, Jesuit and Dominican, have been for many years in complete ruin, and not more than three or four priests have resided in that retired country for the last thirty years. The Indians of all the old Mission districts have almost completely disappeared, except in the Lower Colorado and its western sub valleys of the desert.

JUAN DE FUCA, DISCOVERER OF OREGON.

It is very singular that neither Venegas nor Clavijero, though very excellent, dilligent compilers, make any kind of mention of De Fuca, though his account was pulished in Pierchase's Pilgrims, a hundred years anterior to them. A full account of the identity of De Fuca may be found in notes written by the author of these papers in Hutching's California Magazine for September and October, 1860.

THE CALIFORNIA CONDOR.

In reference to the account of the Los Angeles county Indians of Hugo Reid, in the Indianology, second series, *vide* FARMER of January and February, 1861, it should be remembered that when he is speaking of the Indian feast of "the Bald-headed Eagle," he doubtless means the bald yellow-headed Vulture of our State; the *Auron* of the Spaniards and the *Sarcoramphus Californianus* of naturalists. This bird is often mistakenly called by the Americans in California "the Bald-headed Eagle." The Indians in all parts of the State had a great veneration for the Condor Vulture, but we never heard of their extra veneration for any of the eagles, which are also abundant in the country. The Indians in many parts of the State are related to catch the Condor when young, and after fattening it for a year or more, kill it and make a great feast of eating it. [See the writer's notes on the California Condor in the FARMER from May to July, 1859.]

REMAINS OF THE ANCIENT INDIADA OF CALIFORNIA IN CAVES AND GOLD WASHINGS.

Mr. E. G. Squiers, of New York city, the eminent writer on the Indian Histories of the United States and Central America, is desirous of ascertaining the particulars of the discovery of a flint arrowhead found at "Buckeye Flat," or "Hill," 60 feet from the surface, as related at 31 of the No. 3 paper on the Sacramento Indians [*vide* FARMER of 9th November, 1860, second series of the Indianology.] Any *carefully notated* information on Indian remains, in the gold diggings or elsewhere, will be acceptable to Mr. Squiers by direct correspondence, or insertion in the FARMER or other of our State periodicals, and copies sent to his address, for which full credit will be given. The desire and design of Mr. Squiers is to collect all California or North American facts relating to the existence on the earth of races of men prior to the appearance or knowledge of the historic races which now populate our little planet. A reference to Glyddon & Nott's "Types of Mankind" of 1855 will show the great value of a collection of such facts, or to late numbers of the English Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews of 1860. This subject is attracting very great attention in Europe, where a great many facts have been recently accumulated on what we may term pre-Adamite and antediluvian Man

THE GIANTS BEFORE NOAH.

In the old earth before Noah, we are told, "Now giants were upon the earth in those days."—[Genesis chap. vi. 4], which may mean the people contemporary with Clavijero's giant skeletons of Lower California (1765), or those of Tuolumne county of 1860. The careful observation of all such facts is of great value in the sciences of the Hombreology.

The above verse of Genesis adds: "For after the sons of God *went in* to the daughters of men, and they brought forth children; these are the *mighty men* of old, men of renown." This is as full, and most likely as true, when said 4000 years before Christ, and as replete with enigmatical meaning, as what King David said 2500 years before Columbus, to wit: "The *round* world, and all that therein is." He could only know this by inspiration.

Touching this verse on the antediluvian giants, the learned Dr. Challoner, in his edition of the English Catholic Bible, from the Douay edition of 1609, makes the following comments: "It is likely the generality of men before the flood were of a gigantic stature, in comparison with what men now are. But these here spoken of are called giants, as being not only tall in stature, but violent and savage in their disposition, and mere monsters of cruelty and lust."

The gigantic skeleton mentioned before, as discovered about 1765 was found in the vicinity of San Ignacio de Kada Kamang, near latitude 28°, about thirty miles east from the ocean in front of the island of Cerros. The discovery was made by Father Jose Rotea, a German, who is described by Clavijero as an entirely reliable person. The caves with *painted figures* seem to be situated in the vicinity, as the Volcan de los Virgenes is some fifty miles due east from San Ignacio. The Mission of San Ignacio was one of the best built and founded of all the Missions of the Peninsula. It is highly desirable that some intelligent observer hereafter may visit these districts, and carefully examine these fossil human remains and the caves of painted figures, and give to the California world a detailed description of these curious and valuable relics of a defunct race. A perfect skeleton of a gigantic human being of *eleven feet hight* would be of the value of several thousand dollars in Europe, if carefully authenticated, and as a pecuniary speculation would no doubt pay. But let no foolish, careless person undertake this expedition. It seems that there are more than one of the caves with painted figures of Indians, as mentioned by Clavijero. The figures of men and animals should be faithfully copied.

THE STRANGE FISHES OF THE CALIFORNIA SEAS.

Clavijero mentions that the Mantaray of the pearl divers is sometimes found twelve feet broad, nine and a half feet from the head to the insertion of the tail, and two feet in the thickness of the body; the tail is fifteen feet long. The skin of this horrid beast is thicker than that of a bullock, and covered with spines as strong as nails, and after the same shape or manner. It is the terror of bathers and pearl divers. Its scientific name and description is as yet unknown.

The Mulier, Douyon or Mermaid of Lower California.—Clavijero mentions that this animal was several times seen by the Jesuit fathers on the coasts of the Pacific, and particularly by Father Arnes about 1766, near the newly found Mission of Santa Maria, which on Monk's 1855 map of the United States and Mexico, is situated in about 27° 30′; but Clavijero says in about 31°, and situated about four leagues from the *gulf* shore; it must be remembered in this connection that the geography and hydrography of Lower California is in all maps and books merely approximative. Probably no district of the American continent would so well reward the prolonged visit of a zealous naturalist or scientific traveler as this retired part of the world. It must be remembered that it has never been traversed in its longitudinal extent by any other than mere superficial roamers and passengers. To show what can be done, Mr. De Xantus, an officer in the U. S. Coast Survey service, was despatched in 1858 by Prof. Bache, to establish a tidal station at Cape San Lucas, in co-operation with the stations in Alta California of the same office. This indefatigable naturalist sent home to the Smithsonian Institute some thirty packages of specimens of shells, birds, animals, fishes, etc. etc., even from the local field of his observations, and established many entirely new species. [*Vide* Smithsonian Reports, 1859.] Mr. Henry Cummings of London also made immense collections in Conchology in the marine waters of the Peninsula about the years 1825–35, which are now deposited in his cabinet in England, and is stated to be the most extensive collection in the world.

To continue about the Mulier or Mermaid. Clavijero says that Father Arnes saw one of these animals, but it was nearly spoiled. He states that it measured about two palms or hands long and the same broad; that the upper part of its body had a resemblance to that of a woman, and the lower part to that of a fish with scales, and the tail half-moon shaped (la cola lunada). The breasts, neck and eyes are very white. The fish is stated to have been found several times on the coasts of the Pacific very distinctly, and Clavijero says the fish merits *particular mention.* We have never heard of its discovery by any traveler since 1767, but consider Clavijero entirely truthful and reliable. The possession of this animal would be a valuable pecuniary acquisition to its finder.

Molusca.—A curious bivalve shell is mentioned by Clavijero, called the "Burro," which is the terror of the pearl divers; for if their feet are once caught in its open mouth—its habit being to live attached to the rocks under water among the pearl oyster beds—the divers are held fast and cannot rise, and are thus drowned. Clavijero also mentions the abundance of the univalves, and particularly that we call the *Aulon*, in Alta California (or *abelone* improperly), which is a word or term derived from the Achasta Indians of Monterey town, and as used by the Spaniards there since 1770. It seems from post 1770 conchologists that there are not less than fifteen distinct species of the Aulon (Haliotus family) in the California seas.

VERMILION CORROSIVE WATERS.

Clavijero says that "at the head of the gulf, near the mouth of the river, on the west side, there are two lagunas of red water which are of such a caustic and malignant quality that whatever part of the body they touch will quickly make blisters or boils, and occasion such an ardent heat that it lasts for several days. It is probable that the cause of this effect is certain mineral bituminous substances at the bottom of these lagoons, which have been observed when navigators have raised their anchors." He also says that Padre Kino [from 1790 to 1810], in his different expeditions, ascended the Colorado on the west as high up as between 34° and 35°, where he found beautiful plains of fine pastures, covered with trees and abundant in water. [Probably in his last trips he got as far up as the Mohave villages, or even into the coast valleys of Los Angeles county.—A. S. T.]

SULPHUR AND NITER.

It seems, also, that sulphur is found in great abundance near the Volcan Virgenes, of great purity, and easily got at. Also niter or saltpeter is found in the same vicinity. It appears, when the Jesuits left Lower California, according to Clavijero, there were no bees, fleas nor bugs [such as afflict sleepers in beds].

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The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own Importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

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100 cases in 1 lb cans.
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NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,

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The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

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Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

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The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

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The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

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BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................JAN. 10, 1862.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

To Book Publishers.

We invite Book Publishers, here and in the Atlantic States, to our columns, as a medium for advertising their Works. By our circulation they can make known their business throughout the entire State, and thus widely extend their business.

* * *

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

We invite the special attention of Stock Men to the Letter of Gov. Bigler in columns this week.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

* * *

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

* * *

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

We desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

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Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

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Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

* * *

Don't Forget our New Year's Gift.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Advertise Your Trees Early!

Those Nurserymen who have Fruit-Trees, and Grape-Vines, and Garden-Stock, for sale, should by all means make known what they have for sale at an early day.

It is now a well established fact that Orchards and Vineyards should be prepared early in the Autumn, and those who are about to plant wish to know where they can purchase on the best terms. It is therefore for the interest of all who have this kind of Stock for sale to make it known early. By this means they secure the first and best customers.

Our wide circulation will enable all sellers to make known their plans over the whole State.

Nurserymen's Catalogues.—Those nurserymen who desire to make their business widely known, should send us their priced catalogues for distribution from our office.

As many purchasers send to us a request to send them a catalogue of the Best Nurseries, we ask all who claim to stand No. 1, to send us their catalogues and we will scatter them into good hands. As we only advertise those of the best character, we hope those who claim to be No. 1, will send us their business cards.

Loss of the State Agricultural Society by the Flood, at Sacramento.

Desirous of seeing the condition of the Agricultural Hall, which had been justly named the "Home of the Houseless," at Sacramento, during the flood, we spent some time the early part of the week, in visiting the Hall.

The waters having abated, and Homes having been provided, from time to time, the last of some *Five Hundred* persons, that had been fed, clothed, and cared for in that building, left the Hall on the 4th, and now the Hall is clear again, save the echoes of grateful hearts that will ever make that Hall memorable; for the noble and magnanimous charity of San Franciscans, for the devoted faithfulness of the Sacramento Howard Benevolent Society, and the citizens, can never be forgotten, while the parents and children thus relieved shall have memories.

The water came into the lower Hall, about five feet deep, and percolating under the floors, they were forced upwards in a waving form, like the waves of the sea, in rolls of two to three feet, tearing up the flooring-timber as with giant power. We regretted to see a beautiful Monumental Statue, by Devine, that remained since the Fair, that was overthrown and broken: a valuable work, worth $300. Our greatest regret was on entering the Rooms of the Agricultural Society, which being on the lower floor also, the water caused a ruin that no money can replace or make good. The entire Library of the Society, of some 5000 volumes—many of them of great value, being Scientific Works and Records of the several State Agricultural Societies of the Union—were wholly buried in the muddy water, and so saturated as to be worthless. All the Books and Records of the Society, with the Doings and Reports of the last year, shared the same fate. Very fortunately, copies had been preserved of the Reports for publication. To this was added the loss of many valuable specimens in glass jars, which were upon tables; these being lifted by the water, were overturned and entirely destroyed.

Another severe loss occurred in the overturning of the table, which held the glass cases containing the Cabinet of the Society; this was very valuable, being several thousand specimens—among them rich gold and silver specimens. The tables were upset; the cases turned bottom up, and the specimens scattered amid broken glass and the muddy sediment of several inches which had rested on them when the water abated.

Many other valuable things, models, engravings, pictures, etc, with samples of various products of the past year, utterly ruined. As we looked around the rooms and passed through them, and saw the ruin, we could not but contrast the difference now, from its beautiful appearance at the time of the Fair. This is a very severe loss for the Society, and deeply to be regretted. The waters came in so rapidly, that there was no time to rescue the property from ruin, as all attention was demanded to look after the lives of women and children. Although we learn that the Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Wheeler, did all in his power, working until the water was three feet in the rooms, the loss to the Society cannot be less than $5000.

This loss is the more deeply to be regretted, from the fact that the citizens have been called upon so heavily, for two or three years, for the Hall and the Grounds, that they are now, by reason of this calamitous flood, wholly unable to replace the loss.

It is to be hoped that our Legislature, now being in Session, will consider this loss to a Society, as one affecting a great Interest of the State, and offer that aid promptly which the importance demands.

* * *

"Youth's Budget."

In most families there are youthful minds that require a peculiar kind of aliment—something that is tender, nutritious and easily digested. As the weaning lambs that go skipping over the fields beside their dams in the Spring, seek out and nibble, in imitation, the pale-green and tender spears of grass, and gradually learn, as their teeth become more firmly set, to eat promiscuously whatever the older members of the flock feed upon; so do our children's minds, as they are weaning from the milky food of the primers and picture-books, require a sort of intellectual tender grass suitable to the transition period from infancy to adolescence. Thinking thus, and deeming it important that every periodical intended for the family should make some provision for this interesting class of readers—the *future* men and women of the country—we have determined to dedicate a portion of our paper to this object. We do not forget how eagerly, when at that age ourselves, we turned to certain lively and prattling columns of the weekly visitor from a distant city, and scarcely took time to eat until the food *they* contained was devoured! Remembering this, we do not fail to realize the importance of a judicious selection of material for the department under consideration; and, in reading extensively to that end, we shall not only be richly repaid in the satisfaction of fulfilling a pleasant duty, but will be living over again the dear, delightful days of youth, when Miss Porter's Wallace and Thaddeus were our beau ideals of manhood and heroism, and the enchanting tales of the Arabian Nights had not yet lost their racy flavor. We anticipate as much pleasure from the task, as we venture to promise our young readers in its fulfillment. The "Youth's Budget" will be found on the last page of the Farmer.

* * *

St. George Hotel—Sacramento.—This Hotel appears to be the head-quarters of our Legislators and men of business; it is thronged all the time. The St. George is in tip-top order; fine rooms; excellent table; kind and prompt attention; and every facility for business and comfort. Strangers visiting the "City of Floods, Fires, and Legislative Movements", and all who like excitement and amusement, as well as all who wish to see what the rains and snows can do, should go to Sacramento now. They can find good quarters at the St. George's.

[For the California Farmer.]

War! War!! War!!!

Sacred History seems to foretell the events that are now occurring upon the earth. We read that "Nation shall rise against Nation," and "Kingdom against Kingdom," and "there shall be Famine and Pestilence, and Earthquakes, in divers places."

The commotion at present existing in Europe; the Famine now commencing in down-trodden Ireland; and the sad calamity that "darkens our own country," seem to have been foretold in Sacred History, so vividly, that these startling truths should be regarded as almost a fulfillment of Prophecy.

When we review the condition of our own unhappy country, we cannot shut out the terrible truths, that it is a War among Bretheren of one great Family; and although great and alarming evils existed, even criminally so, yet what say the Sacred Writings?

"Brother shall deliver up Brother to Death."

"Children shall rise up against their Parents, and cause them to be put to Death."

"I came to set a man at varianne against his Father, the Daughter against her Mother, the Daughter-in-law against the Mother-in-law."

"*A man's Foes are those of his own Household.*"

It must be perceived that these words are true, in the posture of our country; and this spirit is most unhappily too true over all our land, and Society is rent asunder by this spirit. Let him that reads understand.

Washington in his last great words said, "In time of peace, *prepare* for war."

The present aspect of the world would indicate a fulfilment of the Prophesies: there is, at least, such a semblance of truth in them and their applicability to our times, that thinking men will lose nothing by a perusal of them; and a comparison with the occurrence that are moving Men and Nations.

The recent news from Europe makes appear that all the principal Nations are excited; all are arming for Battle; ships are building: armies moving; strong places are being fortified; Conferences going on: these are indications of some great convulsion moving the very life-force of Nations. "Let him that runs," *Read.* "There are signs on the Sun." "There are signs on the Moon." "There are signs on the Stars." "Nation shall lift up its sword against Nation." Thus it is written:

"Watchman! What of the Night!"

We hear of the combined power of great Nations to check the progress of Liberty, and the rapid growth of *free* Institutions and Popular forms of Government.

"*Gog* and *Magog*" are around for battle; and the Earth echoes with the tramp of mighty Armies going forth to the contest.

So we hear of the combination of France, England, Austria, Prussia and Russia, to compel the United States to make *concessions* to them; give up our Rights; yield our authority over our own Territory, and obey the dictates of a foreign Power, or fear the threats of their vengeance. Why this combination? Who are the Powers? And what are their motives? Can it be possible that Russia—a nation that has so recently proclaimed Liberty to their Serfs, and pledged her faith and good feeling and friendship to the United States—can join a conspiracy *against* us? No—never!

Look well to that "Great Chess-Board" of Nations; look well to the *movers*; look well to every move!

Russia may be put forth: she may even have the appearance of leaping forth in the Affray, in a strange movement, as "Knights" upon the squares of the chess-board; but as quickly will she spring back again over the heads of Kings, Queens, Emperors and all, in defense of the great principles of Liberty; it will be found so in the hour of need. *Russia will never Fight the United States.*

France, Sunny France!! Gay, Joyous, Happy France; France, the enemy of the United States? Impossible! Will France spill the blood of a Nation, for whom the *immortal* Lafayette perilled *his* blood? Will Frenchmen fight against a People, with whom their ancestors joined to achieve Liberty? Will they fight against the Children of a People whose Fathers fought together under the Lead of Washington and Lafayette, with the Glorious, Triumphant and United Banners of *France*—its "Red, White and Blue" mingling with that Flaming Banner, the Glorious Stars and Stripes, that united *won the Victory?* No! No!! No!!! *France will never raise her Banner against that of the Stars and Stripes.*

Look well to the game; look to the move, and look to the mover!

Napoleon moves now his hand; has touched several pieces. Each in turn draws off the attention of all eyes from his great object: he moves Russia; but this "Knight" leaves not his fingers; it is placed back again. He lifts the "Bishop," and Austria goes forward a little; but he says, "back again." Another "Bishop," and Prussia is lifted—but "again back," for that is not wanted now. Once more he essays, and looks to the "Castle;" but *the game is not ready.* I can command all the pieces I have touched, says the mover; they move at my command; they obey my will. The *Castles* too are mine; but first; I will take the *Queen boldly* (for there is *no King*), and the Castles are mine; the Game is mine. I have won the Victory of my soul's aspirations; and my Life's great aim is accomplished. The *Ashes* of Napoleon the First will now repose in Peace.

Who that watches the "signs of the times;" that is at all conversant with the History of France and England, but sees France is *the* Great Power now: we mean the Great *Scheming* power—France. Napoleon's spirit is not a spirit of Peace; it is like a great cauldron with the heated flame beneath; it is in continual motion. Napoleon is the ruling spirit of the world, and will never rest contented until the "object of his life," and his Mission have been fulfilled; and the Events are fast hurrying on that will accomplish those ends.

It will be remembered that France volunteered to join England against Russia, in the Crimea. What had Russia done to France? Nothing to demand war on the part of France; but Louis Napoleon desired to do battle, side by side with England, that he might study the power and skill of the English army, so as to be able to cope with them, when his "Star of Destiny demands it," Louis Napoleon *did* do battle side by side with the very flower of England's armies, and *Napoleon was there in person;* and then his mighty spirit prompted him so to plan as to take all the Glory from England, and place it on his own *Armies;* and then to complete his own Glory, by dictating "Terms of Peace" *in his own Capitol!* That was his Mission: not merely to fight Russia, but to *Triumph over England!*

Napoleon moves again, and with the Armies of the Earth; and this will be his Great and Final Move: if the "Star of Destiny" proves true; if the time has come: it will prove true. If it fails now, it will yet come. If England proves false to her own great principles of *Freedom*; if England declares war upon the United States—upon the North—for this will be the war; if England, thus false to her own great fame, throws down the gage of war; then, the Great Move of Napoleon will be made, his Mission be accomplished, and his Name be declared even greater than that of his "Uncle," whose name he bears, whose fame he cherishes, whose Battles he is fighting, and whose wrongs he is redressing. Napoleon only moves his men now upon the chess-board, to "deceive his opponent," for all such moves are fair in war.

Napoleon only moves to embroil England, until his time comes, to avenge the wrongs England committed upon the Great Napoleon; and the moment England declares war with the United States, *that time has come!*

For as sure as this event occurs, France will raise her banner of "Red, White and Blue," and again joining with the Stars and Stripes, there will be seen the *New* Watchword of France written in flaming characters upon its blazoned front: "St. Helena and Napoleon;" and with that watchword, the Armies of France will never lay down their weapons, until the St. George and the Dragon shall bite the dust, and the memory of England's wrong to Napoleon thus wiped out in blood.

This is the "Handwriting upon the Wall;" and it will be transcribed upon the skies in blood also: ere the world's horizon shall hear again the echoing song of "Peace on Earth; good will to Man." * * *

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The Flood at Stanislaus County.

Mobley's Ranch, Dec. 27, 1861.

Editor Farmer: We have had one of the greatest floods in this section of the State since 1851-52. The Tuolumne river is now out of its banks almost from bluff to bluff. C. Osborn's ferry-boat is sunk. Branch's rope is down. The La Grange flouring mill and Rhodes' have all been in trouble. Some of the roads and bridges have washed away with the flood. The mill came near going, and is not now out of danger by a long way. The farmers have lost a large amount of fencing. Some stock has been lost, and much more is in imminent danger, and standing only on small tracts of dry land, perhaps not more than six inches above water. At 4 p. m., this day the water had fallen one foot, and this afternoon not much rain, for the last half hour none. The storm commenced on Monday morning last, there is no possible chance for teams to travel. A great amount of damage has been done, and at this time it is utterly impossible for me to make an approximate estimate as to damage caused by the flood. Yours, in haste,

December 30.:—I now propose to state some of the damages done by the late flood in this portion of the State, in part mentioned in my last letter to you, of date December 27th. On Saturday night the storm commenced anew. Sunday and Sunday night almost constant rain; and yet it rains, and the most of the time it rains hard. On the 27th the bridge over the Tuolumne at Don Pedro Bar was swept away; next, down the river, the great dam owned by the Water Company at La Grange. This dam was half a mile above town, and some thirty feet high. Next, the dam owned by E. Dye, at the town of La Grange, and which was for the purpose of propelling large pumps, to throw water on the hill back of the town, for mining; total loss. And all the ranches, from La Grange and Garde's down, so far as I can learn, were badly injured, water running over grain fields, and carrying away a large amount of fencing. I had 80 to 100 rods of board fence, five boards high, carried down the stream. The most of the grapevines were entirely ruined, and a large amount of fruit trees; in fact, the garden and orchard were nearly ruined. Some 600 to 700 feet of flume was taken away from my garden; this conducted water from a large water-wheel I have to supply garden and orchard. The wheel withstood the torrent of waters. It stands on boats, and is twenty-nine feet high.

On the Merced river Wm. Nelson had his bridge taken away; this came down against C. Murray's bridge, and that also was taken, and a portion of Nelson's grist-mill, which stands a few feet below Murray's bridge. And in all probability a large amount of damage was done on the Merced below Snelling Town, as the country was low and full of sloughs. The damage done is beyond calculation at this time, in fences, buildings, stock, &c. Many of the farmers had their grain fields planted in wheat and barley. Yours, in haste,

I. D. Morley.

P. S. At Osborn's Ferry, 2 o'clock P. M., I have learned that the bridge at Don Pedro is only one-half gone, and that all the bridges and ferries on the Merced river are gone. And I am just informed that the La Grange mill-dam has gone; this was three miles from my house, and four miles below the town of La Grange. And yet it rains. Yours,

I. D. M.

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Remedy for Cholic in Horses.—Many horses are suddenly attacked with cholic and pains, caused frequently by being fed with sour barley, or from over-feeding with barley. We have been informed by Mr. Matteson, of Murphy's, that he has found an effective remedy in the following simple ingredient: Take a piece of saleratus of the size of an egg; dissolve in a bottle, in warm water, and give to the horse; lead him to and fro immediately. This remedy and the exercise will relieve the horse effectually in ten or fifteen minutes. Simple as this remedy is, it is a valuable one, and will save horsemen trouble, anxiety, and often the life of a valuable animal.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

Senators Hold Over.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republinans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.

Senators Elect.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—O. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. Dems.
Butte—J M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Printy, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, R. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reeve, W. W. Battles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.
Sonoma—W. A. Ellason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O, Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

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Meeting of the Legislature.

The Thirteenth Session of the California Legislature convened at Sacramento, on Monday, Jan. 6th. A list of the members will be found in our columns.

The Senate was called to order at 12 M., by the President of last session, Pablo de la Guerra. On calling the roll, only three were absent. The members were sworn in by Judge Norton, when the Senate adjourned without transacting any other business.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, by J. M. Anderson, clerk of last session. After calling the roll, and taking the oath of office, several members being absent, the House adjourned.

The Republicans met in the evening in caucus with several Union Democrats, and nominated Mr. Barstow, of San Francisco, for Speaker.

On Tuesday morning the Senate met, and organized by the election of the following officers: President *pro tem.*, J. McM. Shafter, of San Francisco (R.); Secretary, Thomas Hill, of Sacramento (R.); Assistant Secretary, A. A. De Long, of Folsom (R.); Journal Clerk, W. T. Huestis, of Humboldt county (R.); Sergeant-at-Arms, A. G. Turner, of Yuba (U. D.); Assistant do., E. Howe, of Santa Cruz (R.); Enrolling Clerk, H. C. Kibbe, of Sacramento (U. D.); Engrossing Clerk, G. Gillespie, of Sonoma (R.); Minute Clerk, Charles E. Abbott, of Sacramento (R.); Copying Clerks, G. C. Harriman, and E. Bonnestel, of El Dorado (Reps.)

The House also met and organized at 11 o'clock by the election of the following officers: Speaker, George Barstow, of San Francisco (R.); Chief Clerk, John Sedgwick (R.); Assistant Clerk, W. N. Slocum, of Santa Clara (R.); Minute Clerk, W. G. Wood of San Francisco, (U. D.); Journal Clerk, Henry S. Fellows, of Sacramento (R.); Enrolling Clerk, Selden Allen, of San Francisco (R.); Engrossing Clerk, G. A. Hill, of Tehama (R.); Sergeant-at-Arms, H. P. Clayton, of Sonoma (R.); Assistant do., Jeremiah Watts, of Nevada (R.); Copying Clerks, Geo. C. Kaugh, of Sierra (R.), and E. T. Jennings, of Yolo, (U. D).

Prosperity of California.—No State is now, says the Scientific American, more prosperous than California. The war which is so destructive to industrial pursuits in other States, has no injurious effects there. Citizens here represent that the idea which once prevailed of a political separation of the State from the Federal Government is obsolete. The failure of the three road bills is not regretted. One route, and that a practicable one, will no doubt be designated and the work commenced under the auspices of the Federal Government before the end of another year. Any alarm of war with foreign naval powers that may occur during the next session of Congress, will cause the immediate enactment of a Pacific railroad bill. It is even believed that President Lincoln and Secretary Cameron will recommend it to Congress as a military necessity. There are many noble mechanics and manufacturers in the young State of California, in whose prosperity we cannot but feel a deep interest.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

DATES from Quincy, Ill., to Jan. 4th, state the Washington rumors current in the newspapers that further troubles may be expected with England, arising out of the blockade of Charleston and Savannah with stone hulks, are entirely without foundation.......It is not probable that there will be a favorable report from the Committee on Gurley's Confiscation bill, members being generally opposed to it. The Committee will probably prepare a bill predicated upon suggestions contained in the President's Message. The Committee also favor the removal of the restriction limiting the President to the call for five hundred thousand volunteers, and propose authorizing him to bring into service whatever troops the commanding General or War Department may require......It is said orders have been given for movements by way of Occoquan; also, that Burnside will advance up the Rappahannock. The Government is preparing for a new naval expedition. Gunboats are concentrating large numbers of armed launches, and practicing in the work of assisting in landing troops. Ten thousand men could be spared from Hilton Head to operate against Charleston or Savannah......It is said that circumstances have transpired within the last few days, leading to the belief that it will not be difficult to designate with certainty the source whence the rebels have derived their information within the last two months......A dispatch from Louisville states, that up to the date of the latest advices from Buell's army no engagement had taken place. It was expected that there would be a decisive battle fought or a rapid retreat. The rebels were reported to have taken their position, and the Unionists were within one day's march of them......The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York Jan. 4th, from Aspinwall, with $710,842 in treasure......A fight occurred on the 2d of January between the Union gunboats Yankee and Anacosta, of the Potomac flotilla, and the rebel battery at Cockpit Point. The missiles from the rifled guns of the battery struck the Yankee, doing small damage. Several projectiles from the gunboats took effect in the midst of the battery......In Kentucky, the bridge over Green river would be completed Jan. 5. Federal reconnoissances are made almost daily south of the river, and the rebels are retiring before Col. Garfield, in Eastern Kentucky. Col. Garfield is advancing on Prestonburg. Gen. Schoepf has made several ineffectual attempts to draw Zollicoffer from his Somerset intrenchment. There is no prospect of an immediate engagement there. All the Kentucky banks located where rebel domination prevails have been consolidated under Henry J. Lyons, formerly of Louisville, as President, who has authority to run them for the Southern Confederacy.......The steamship George Washington left Old Point at 11 o'clock, Jan. 4, and proceeded up James river about nine miles above Newport News, when the rebel steamer Northampton was met, with the Union prisoners from Richmond. They stepped on board, under protection of the national flag, as their names were called. Such happy looking men are seldom seen. Cheer after cheer arose from each boat as they approached, and the bands of the Fourth Artillery played "Home, Sweet Home," which added to the enthusiasm. As the boat passed Newport News, the crews of the United States frigates Cumberland and Congress manned the rigging, and the troops at Camp Butler crowded the beach and the wharves, and sent over the water their shouts of welcome. The number released is 240, nearly all of whom were taken at the battle of Bull Run. The prisoners left Richmond at 7 o'clock, a. m......Hon. Alfred Ely arrived at home Jan. 4, and had an enthusiastic reception. After a few days rest he will take his seat in Congress......A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th ult. says the powder mill opposite the city exploded the night previous......In the Senate, Jan. 2d, Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of New York, praying for the emancipation of slaves under the war power. Latham, of California, presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, asking for a steamship mail line from that port to China......Rebel accounts state that the Federals attempted to advance from Port Royal Ferry, but were repulsed by the 14th regiment of South Carolina volunteers, under Col. James. The Confederate loss is not otherwise given...... Gen. Lee has informed Jeff. Davis that he is confident he can prevent the Federals from advancing on Charleston or Savannah......A deserter from the rebel army in Virginia says that the entire army is utterly demorized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely; the men spending their time with cards, and great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes. Many offered as high as $1500. The Government is urged to do something to remedy the evil. Such a demoralized condition of the army cannot go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army. ......The steamer Edinburgh, for Liverpool Jan. 4, took out 350,000 in specie. There was a little more harmony among the banks, with a disposition to encourage the circulation of U. S. demand notes. Instead of paying out their own bills, they use these these notes......Important news from the South is contained in the late papers at hand. A dispatch from Pensacola, dated Jan. 1, says: "Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday, but the fire was not renewed. Our batteries are silent." The Charleston Mercury has a dispatch stating that a large force of Federal troops had landed on the coast of Edisto, and had made the seizure of the railroad station No. 4, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad. Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island, in Mississippi Sound, near the entrance to Lake Ponchartrain. A destructive fire has occurred at Richmond, Va., burning the theatre and other valuable property.......The weather during two days in Montreal was very severe. Jan. 4 the thermometer was fifteen degrees below zero. The 9th regiment of New York Volunteers left that city Jan. 4, in the steamship Illinois, for Key West......The destination of the expedition of Gen. Burnside remains as much a mystery as was that of Gen. Sherman....... A Confederate steamer, going from Pensacola to the Navy Yard, was fired upon from the batteries at Fort Pickens. Gen. Bragg's batteries replied, and the firing was continued at the last account.......Depatches from New York say that the Spanish squadron took possession of San Juan de Ulloa on the 16th of December. Vera Cruz was evacuated without firing a gun. Havana letters say that Santa Anna and Miramon are both to go to Mexico. The General commanding, on landing, issued a proclamation to the people, to the effect that the troops came only to demand satisfaction for failure of treaties, and violence committed against their compatriots, and to obtain guarantees against similar outrages......Carl Schurz, Minister to Spain, has resigned, to take command in the army......Gen. McClellan is recovering, and is now considered out of danger......Rumors were current in Halifax of the loss of the steamship Parana on the St. Lawrence, with 1100 British troops on Board. The steamship Bohemian, with British troops on board, passed Cape Race Jan. 3d......The rumors that further trouble may be expected with England, arising out of the blockade of Charleston and Savannah with stone-laden hulks, are without foundation.

Dispatches received here since our last issue state that our Government have given up Mason and Slidell, the rebel Commissioners captured on the Trent, and they have sailed for England on a British vessel. The French government had given an opinion that the arrest was not defensible under the law of nations. Mr. Seward informed the British Minister that Capt. Wilkes acted on his own responsibility, and that the prisoners would be given up "in order that the principles which the American Government has always contended for may be maintained, and he hopes England will adhere to" those principles.......A dispatch of 31st ult. says: Within the past two weeks, the Union army in Missouri has captured 2500 rebels, including about seventy commissioned officers, 1200 horses and mules, 1100 stand of arms, two tuns powder, a great number of wagons, an immense amount of commissary stores and camp equipage, and the large foundry at Lexington used by the rebels for casting shot and shell. More rebel craft in Missouri, including four gunboats, have been destroyed or captured, and a pretty clean sweep has been made of the whole country between the Missouri and Osage rivers. Gen. Price has been cut off from all supplies and recruits from Northern Missouri. Price is in full retreat for Arkansas, with his whole army. Our loss in accomplishing these important results in Missouri has not exceeded 100 men, in killed and wounded.

* * *

THE weather of late has been remarkable, and we allude to it for that reason, more than for the purpose of making a paragraph. Succeeding New Year's, for a few days there was no rain, but the weather was cool, and Friday night last was colder than known here for a number of years, the mercury falling to 26° and not rising above the freezing point for a portion of of the next day, and ice a quarter of an inch thick was found in many places Saturday morning. This cold was the premonition, as usual, to a rain! From early Sunday morning till Monday, it *poured* almost incessantly, a very large amount of water falling, for the time. The gutters of the streets ran torrents, and the lower portions of the city were flooded. The wind here was from an unusal quarter during the storm, about northeast, and cold. The storm appears to have been about the same in the Interior, except that it was snow in the elevated portions. At Sacramento, the Union says, the wind was northwest; and snow fell there a portion of the time. The hills across and around the bay presented the unusual sight of a snow covering, on Monday, quite low down. Snow fell in many places in the Interior, where it is seen but seldom. The mountains on both sides of Sacramento, the Sierras and Coast Ranges, were covered with snow to the foot hills, the latter more generally than ever before observed. At Strawberry, on Saturday, the mercury fell to 15° below zero. At Red Bluff, the snow fell eight inches deep. The amount of rain at Sacramento during this storm, was 2.69 inches, about the same as here, yet owing to cold weather and mostly snow in the mountains, no material rise in the rivers, which had been falling previously, occurred. After a fair day Tuesday, the rain came down liberally again on Wednesday. Thursday (at this writing), it *pours*, and the worse for the flooded, it is *warm*. The anxious question is, "Will it ever dry up?"

* * *

ABOUT six feet of snow fell on the summit of the Sierras on Monday last.

THE Central Railroad is in running order between Folsom and Lincoln, all damages by the late flood having been repaired, not in a temporary but in a substantial and permanent manner.

THE salaries of Federal employes in this State (except chief officers) have been reduced, on account of the war; in the Custom House 40 per cent, in the Mint 20. The latter were previously much the highest. A reduction of the number of officers is also to be made.

BY the recent flood in Sacramento, 94 pianos were more or less injured. Of this total, 38 have been entirely ruined, 37 badly damaged, and 12 slightly damaged. Good judges state that the loss in injury to pianos alone cannot amount to less than thirty thousand dollars.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

THE PULU.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new DAY PULU is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

To Vineyard Planters.

IF our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MR. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

FARMERS!!

TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000

Large Grain-fed

HOGS Wanted

For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by

WILSON & STEVENS,
Pork Packers,
Corner Sansome and Broadway.
v16-14 3m

MAIN & WINCHESTER,
MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
(Corner of Richmond)
C. Main.
E. H. Winchester. SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v16-14

University of the Pacific.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE January 10, 1862.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution having been in operation TEN YEARS, the Collegiate SEVEN, the Medical THREE, and its Female Collegiate Institute EIGHT, it is not necessary to commend it to public notice. For information concerning Course of Study, &c. apply to
E. BANNISTER, President, Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute,
AT SANTA CLARA.

THIS INSTITUTE, though under the supervision of the University Trustees, is exclusively a Young Ladies' Seminary in all its arrangements. The next Session will begin Jan. 16, 1862. For information respecting Course of Study, Government, expenses, &c, apply as above, to E. BANNISTER.
14 1m

Collegiate Institute,
BENICIA.
FOR MALES ONLY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,
Will Open on the 13th of January.

Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course, per month........$31 00
Washing, " " 4 00

The rooms are ready furnished. No ENTRANCE FEE IS CHARGED.

Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal,
12-1m C. J. FLATT.

WOOL, HIDES. AND SKINS,
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
16-13 No. 50 Front street

BLUE VITRIOL
Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,
GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
12 105 and 107 Clay Street.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.
EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,
MARYSVILLE,
where he is prepared to execute
Hydraulic Hose Sewing,
at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power attached to the Machine.
☞ All Hose Warranted.
13 S. HOWARD.

Flax-seed.

THOSE PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO SECURE SAMples of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low for large quantities.
Flax should be planted largely the present year of 1862.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11 tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITE OUR OLD FRIENDS as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the BEST in the State to RESTIFFEN and REJUVENATE
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.
☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will receive our particular attention.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Boyce & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

Agricultural Implements!
OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
63 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento

P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS,
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE, for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

GOING TO SERVICE.

BY MISS PARDOE.

THE day was bright, the hour was noon,
'Twas laughing, lightsome, leafy June;
The breath of flowers was on the breeze,
The birds were singing mid the trees,
The sun was warm on every glade,
The cattle rested in the shade,
And on the wind there swelled along
The chorus of the mowers' song.

At such a season of delight,
When all is beautiful and bright;
When summer smiles on trees and streams,
How worse than dull the city seems!
And, oh, for one who long had dwelt
'Mid rural scenes, and who had felt
The simple joys the country yields,
How hard to quit her native fields!

Young Mary was the sweetest flower
That ever bloomed in rustic bower;
As blithesome, graceful, glad and gay,
As the wild bird upon the spray;
And like that bird when sickening
With heavy eye and drooping wing,
Within some network close and small,
So looked she to the city's thrall.

Her mother, silent, wept apart,
The grief was heavy at her heart;
Her father stood with downcast air,
And whistled, to conceal his care;
Her little brother hushed his glee,
And gazed around him stealthily;
While she, though sad enough the while,
Controlled her tears, and strove to smile.

The longest, last embrace was o'er,
Her roof-tree sheltered her no more;
Yet still she paused a little while
When she had passed the nearest stile,
And looked, how lingeringly! to see
The home of her glad infancy,
Nestling in quietude and peace
Amid its patriarchal trees.

Then turned she from that cherished spot—
How sad 'twould seem when she was not!
Her little brother at her side,
Divided between grief and pride;
The grief which grows with each caress,
The simple pride of usefulness;
While she—ah! see what she appears—
A lovely thing of smiles and tears!

How quickened Mary's step, how rushed
The life-blood to her cheek, which blushed
Like a hedge-rose beneath the sun,
As forth upon her path came one
Who had not seen, who had not heard,
Her parting smile, her parting word;
From whom—so whispered her young heart—
'Twould be the keenest pang to part.

Who cannot shadow out the scene?
The memories of what had been,
The clasping hands, the tearful vows,
All love's fond catalogue of woes?
Or who shall marvel, though once more
They stood beside her father's door,
She blushing in her happy pride,
He sworn to claim her as his bride?

They could not part! And now they came
To tell their tale to sire and dame;
The words were few in which 'twas told,
For love had made the suitor bold;
While Mary to her mother's breast
Flew like wild-bird to its nest,
And whispered, with a blushing brow,
"I need not seek a service now!"

◆

CHOCORUA'S CURSE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HOBOMOK."

THE rocky county of Stafford, New Hampshire, is remarkable for its wild and broken scenery. Ranges of hills towering one above another, as if eager to look upon the beautiful country, which afar off lies sleeping in the embrace of heaven; precipices, from which the young eagles take their flight to the sun; dells rugged and tangled as the dominions of Roderich Vich Alpine, and ravines dark and deep enough for the death scene of a bandit, form the magnificent characteristics of this picturesque region.

A high precipice, called Chocorua's Cliff, is rendered peculiarly interesting by a legend which tradition has scarcely saved from utter oblivion. Had it been in Scotland, perhaps the genius of Sir Walter would have hallowed it, and Americans would have crowded there to kindle fancy on the altar of memory. Being in the midst of our own romantic scenery, it is little known, and less visited; for the vicinity is as yet untraversed by railroads or canals, and no "Mountain House," perched on these tremendous battlements, allures the traveler hither to mock the majesty of nature with the insipidities of fashion. Our distinguished artist, Mr. Cole, found the sunshine and the winds sleeping upon it in solitude and secrecy; and his pencil has brought it before us in its stern repose.

In olden time, when Goffe and Whalley passed for wizards and mountain spirits among the superstitious, the vicinity of the spot we have been describing was occupied by a very small colony, which, either from discontent or enterprise, had retired into this remote part of New Hampshire. Most of them were ordinary men, led to this independent life from an impatience of restraint, which as frequently accompanies vulgar obstinacy as generous pride. But there was one master spirit among them, who was capable of a higher destiny than he ever fulfilled. The consciousness of this had stamped something of proud humility on the face of Cornelius Campbell; something of a haughty spirit strongly curbed by circumstances he could not control, at which he scorned to murmur. He assumed no superiority; but unconsciously he threw around him the spell of intellect, and his companions felt, they knew not why, that he "was among them, but not of them." His stature was gigantic, and he had the bold and quick tread of one who had wandered frequently and fearlessly among the terrible hiding-places of nature. His voice was harsh, but his whole countenance possessed singular capabilities for tenderness of expression; and sometimes, under the gentle influence of domestic excitement, his hard features would be rapidly lighted up, seeming like the sunshine flying over the shaded fields in an April day.

His companion was one peculiarly calculated to excite and retain the deep, strong energies of manly love. She had possessed extraordinary beauty; and, had, in the full maturity of an excellent judgment, relinquished several splendid alliances, and incurred her father's displeasure, for the sake of Cornelius Campbell. Had political circumstances proved favorable, his talents and ambition would unquestionably have worked out a path to emolument and fame; but he had been a zealous and active enemy of the Stuarts, and the restoration of Charles the Second was the death-warrant of his hopes. Immediate flight became necessary, and America was the chosen place of refuge. His adherence to Cromwell's party was not occasioned by religious sympathy, but by political views, too liberal and philosophical for the state of the people; therefore Cornelius Campbell was no favorite with our forefathers, and being of a proud nature, he withdrew with his family to the solitary place we have mentioned.

It seemed a hard fate for one who had from childhood been accustomed to indulgence and admiration, yet Mrs. Campbell enjoyed more than she had done in her days of splendor; so much deeper are the sources of happiness than those of gaiety. Even her face had suffered little from time and hardship. The bloom on her cheek, which in youth had been like the sweet pea-blossom, that most feminine of all flowers, had, it is true, somewhat faded; but her rich, intellectual expression, did but receive additional majesty from years; and the exercise of quiet domestic love, which, where it is suffered to exist, always deepens and brightens with time, had given a bland and placid expression, which might well have atoned for the absence of more striking beauty. To such a woman as Caroline Campbell, of what use would have been some modern doctrines of equality and independence?

With a mind sufficiently cultivated to appreciate and enjoy her husband's intellectual energies, she had a heart that could not have found another home. The bird will drop into its nest, though the treasures of earth and sky are open. To have proved marriage a tyranny, and the cares of domestic life a thraldom, would have affected Caroline Campbell as little, as to be told that the pure, sweet atmosphere she breathed, was pressing upon her so many pounds to every square inch! Over such a heart, and such a soul, external circumstances have little power; all worldly interest was concentrated in her husband and babes, and her spirit was satisfied with that inexhaustible fountain of joy which nature gives, and God has blessed.

A very small settlement, in such a remote place, was of course subject to inconvenience and occasional suffering. From the Indians they received neither injury or insult. No cause of quarrel had ever arisen; and, although their frequent visits were sometimes troublesome, they never had given indications of jealousy or malice. Chocorua was a prophet among them, and as such an object of peculiar respect. He had a mind which education and motive would have nerved with giant strength; but growing up in savage freedom, it wasted itself in dark, fierce, ungovernable passions. There was something fearful in the quiet haughtiness of his lip—it seemed so like slumbering power, too proud to be lightly roused, and too implacable to sleep again. In his small, black, fiery eye, expression lay coiled up like a beautiful snake. The white people knew that his hatred would be terrible; but they had never provoked it, and even the children became too much accustomed to him to fear him.

Chocorua had a son, about nine or ten years of age, to whom Caroline Campbell had occasionally made such gaudy presents as were likely to attract his savage fancy. This won the child's affections, so that he became a familiar visitant, almost an inmate of their dwelling; and being unrestrained by the courtesies of civilized life, he would inspect everything, and taste of everything that came in his way. Some poison, prepared for a mischievous fox, which had long troubled the little settlement, was discovered and drunk by the Indian boy; and he went home to his father to sicken and die. From that moment jealousy and hatred took possession of Chocorua's soul. He never told his suspicions—he brooded over them in secret, to nourish the deadly revenge he contemplated against Cornelius Campbell.

The story of Indian animosity is always the same. Cornelius Campbell left his hut for the field early one bright, balmy, morning in June. Still a lover, though ten years a husband, his last look was turned towards his wife, answering her parting smile—his last action a kiss for each of his children. When he returned to dinner, they were dead—all dead! and their disfigured bodies too cruelly showed that an Indian's hand had done the work!

In such a mind grief, like all other emotions, was tempestuous. Home had been to him the only verdant spot in the wide desert of life. In his wife and children, he had garnered up all his heart; and now they were torn from him, the remembrance of their love clung to him like the death-grapple of a drowning man, sinking him down, down, into darkness and death. This was followed by a calm a thousand times more terrible—the creeping agony of despair, that brings with it no power of resistance.

"It was as if the dead could feel
The icy worm around him steal."

Such, for many days, was the state of Cornelius Campbell. Those who knew and reverenced him, feared that the spark of reason was forever extinguished. But it rekindled again, and with it came a wild, demoniac spirit of revenge. The death-groan of Chocorua would make him smile in his dreams; and when he waked, death seemed too pitiful a vengeance for the anguish that was eating into his very soul.

Chocorua's brethren were absent on a hunting expedition at the time he committed the murder; and those who watched his movements observed that he frequently climbed the high precipice, which afterwards took his name, probably looking out for indications of their return.

Here Cornelius Campbell resolved to effect his deadly purpose. A party was formed under his guidance, to cut of all chance of retreat, and the dark-minded prophet was to be hunted like a wild beast to his lair.

The morning sun had scarce cleared away the fogs when Chocorua started at a loud voice from beneath the precipice, commanding him to throw himself into the deep abyss below. He knew the voice of his enemy, and replied with an Indian's calmness. "The Great Spirit gave life to Chocorua; and Chocorua will not throw it away at the command of a white man." "Then hear the Great Spirit speak in the white man's thunder!" exclaimed Cornelius Campbell, as he pointed his gun to the precipice. Chocorua, though fierce and fearless as a panther, had never overcome his dread of fire-arms. He placed his hands upon his ears to shut out the stunning report; the next moment the blood bubbled from his neck, and he reeled fearfully on the edge of the precipice. But he recovered himself, and raising himself on his hands, he spoke in a loud voice, that grew more terrific as its huskiness increased. "A curse upon ye, white men! May the Great Spirit curse ye when he speaks in the clouds, and his words are fire! Chocorua had a son—and ye killed him while the sky looked bright! Lightning blast your crops! Wind and fire destroy your dwellings! The Evil Spirit breathe death to your cattle! Your graves lie in the war path of the Indian! Panthers howl, and wolves fatten over your bones! Chocorua goes to the Great Spirit—his curse stays with the white men!"

The prophet sunk upon the ground, still uttering inaudible curses—and they left his bones to whiten in the sun. But his curse rested on the settlement. The tomahawk and scalping knife were busy among them, the winds tore up trees and hurled them at their dwellings, their crops were blasted, their cattle died, and sickness came upon their strongest men. At last the remnant of them departed from the fatal spot to mingle with more populous and prosperous colonies. Cornelius Campbell became a hermit, seldom seeking or seeing his fellow-men; and two years after he was found dead in his hut.

To this day the town of Burton, in New Hampshire, is remarkable for a pestilence which infects its cattle; and the superstitious think that Chocorua's still sits enthroned upon his precipice, breathing a curse upon them.

◆

TRUTH itself becomes falsehood if it is presented in any other than its right relations. There is no truth but the "whole truth."

"CAN you return my love most adorable Julia?"
"Certainly, sir, I don't want it."

A PLAIN MAN'S PHILOSOPHY.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I'VE a guinea I can spend,
I've a wife, and I've a friend,
And a troop of little children at my knee, John Brown;
I've a cottage of my own,
With the ivy overgrown,
And a garden with a view of the sea, John Brown;
So come and drain a glass
In my arbor, as you pass,
And I'll tell you what I love and what I hate, John Brown.

I love the song of birds,
And the children's early words,
And a loving woman's voice, low and sweet, John Brown;
And I hate a false pretence,
And the want of common sense,
And arrogance, and fawning, and deceit, John Brown;
I love the meadow flowers,
And the brier in the bowers,
And I love an open face without guile, John Brown;
And I hate a selfish knave,
And a proud, contented slave,
And a lout who'd rather borrow than he'd toil, John Brown;

I love a simple song
That awakes emotions strong,
And the word of hope that raises him who faints, John Brown;
And I hate the constant whine
Of the foolish who repine,
And turn their good to evil by complaints, John Brown;
But ever, when I hate,
If I seek my garden gate,
And survey the world around me and above, John Brown,
The hatred flies my mind,
And I sigh for human kind,
And excuse the faults of those I cannot love, John Brown.

So, if you like my ways,
And the comfort of my days,
I will tell you how I live so unvexed, John Brown:
I never scorn my health,
Nor sell my soul for wealth,
Nor destroy one day the pleasure of the next, John Brown;
I've parted with my pride,
And I take the sunny side,
For I've found it worse than folly to be sad, John Brown;
I keep a conscience clear,
I've a hundred pounds a year,
And I manage to exist and to be glad, John Brown.

Educational.

The Teacher's Mission.

THE mission of the teacher is a noble one. He is called to a glorious work, and if he is faithful he will receive a glorious reward. But it is a sad fact that many enter upon the work who utterly fail to produce any good results, and of course to receive any true reward; for the highest and most satisfactory reward comes from a consciousness of well directed and successful efforts. Let us briefly consider some of the essentials to success in the teacher's profession.

1. *A comprehension of the Nature of the Work, or the true Mission of the Teacher.*—It is the teacher's work to deal with the tender and plastic minds of youth; to guide and direct them; to mould and fashion them; to lead and lure them through the "devious paths of childhood," and rightly equip them for the duties of life, for true manhood, for active and useful service. It is for the teacher to determine, to a very great extent, what shall be the future condition and influence of his pupils. If he is earnest and faithful, wise and judicious, he will daily impart such training and instruction as will tend to expand the being of the youth under his charge, into useful and virtuous action. What he *is*, what he *says* and what he *does* will be manifested in the lives of his pupils. Indeed, he will live in them and through them, so that he will be largely accountable, under God, for their future action. What a responsibility, then, has the teacher! And a proper sense of this responsibility is assential to success—indeed, it is the foundation of success.

2. *Enthusiasm.*—No man can be successful in any calling unless he has much of the spirit of enthusiasm; and in order to have this he must feel that his work is an important one, a work worthy of all his talents, energies and efforts. John Milton said: "If two angels were to be sent from heaven, the one to be monarch of an empire, and the other to be a chimney-sweep, the difference in their minds would not be the value of a straw." The idea was that a consciousness of the true importance of the work assigned would entirely engross the mind and capacities of the agent called to its performance. This spirit should inspire the teacher. He should feel—and certainly he may feel—that his mission is not only an honorable one, but that it is highly important, and with this spirit and feeling he should, with all his heart and powers, devote himself to the prosecution of required duties. Then he will possess enthusiasm, or rather enthusiasm will possess him; and if his zeal is tempered with knowledge, and modified by common sense, his labors will be crowned by abundant success. Teacher, have you this enthusiasm? If you have not, you are not thoroughly equipped for your work, and you cannot reasonably hope for the best results. Do you ask how you shall secure it? In answer we would say, meditate much and often upon the nature and bearing of your work. Instead of looking upon your pupils as so many heedless youth over whom you are to hold a sort of control a few hours daily, regard them as so many deathless and priceless gems, which you are so to fashion and polish that they will become both useful and ornamental parts in the great frame-work of society.

3. *Professional Feeling, and if possible Professional Training.*—Too many engage in the work of teaching who have no feelings or sympathies in common with others engaged in the same work. They isolate themselves, and say nothing, do nothing, think nothing, for the general good of their calling. They are supremely selfish and secluded, and the profession receives no benefit from their efforts. We believe that the best good of the profession demands special professional training, and that such training, rightly given, will tend to promote true professional spirit and feeling. The clergyman, the physician, the lawyer, each and all pursue a special course of study to qualify themselves for their duties. The teacher quite as much needs special preparatory training, and yet, until within a few years, no attention has been given to the subject. We hope the time will come when a professional course of study will be deemed as essential for the teacher as for either of the other professions.

4. *The Teacher should aim to Extend his Influence beyond the School-room.*—While it is undoubtedly true that the great work of the teacher is with his pupils and within the school-room, it is no less true that his influence and usefulness will be very much modified by what he is as a man and citizen. Especially should the teacher in all his movements and doings show himself to be a gentleman in feeling, in word and in act, and as such his influence should be felt through the community no less than in the school-room.—*Ct. Com. School Jour.*

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
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Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
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Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

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MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
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8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers IN PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
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Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

FRUITS, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.
A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.
October 31, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.
A. H. TODD & CO.
San Francisco, Oct. 31, 1861. 4

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

Literary Shrubbery.

RECONCILIATION.

'T is true that you and I fell out,
Yesterday!
I 've no idea what about,
Johnnie Gray!
I only know the sun shines on,
Though yesterday be dead and gone,
And through the trellis by the door
The light comes dancing as before,
Johnnie Gray!

The evening followed glowing noon,
Yesterday!
And driving clouds obscured the moon,
Johnnie Gray!
But night is past, and morn is here;
The fields are green, the skies are clear;
The rose and lily gleam with dew;
And I' ve two loving lips for you,
Johnnie Gray!—[Mackay.

Lessing, the German philosopher, being absent-minded, knocked at his own door one evening, when the servant girl looking out of the window, and not recognizing him, said:

"The Professor is not at home."

"O, very well," said Lessing, composedly, walking away, "I shall call another time."

A peasant went to his priest to confess having stolen hay from a large stack belonging to a neighbor.

"How many loads did you take?" asked the father confessor.

"You may as well reckon the whole stack at once," said the peasant, "as I and my wife intend to fetch it all away before we stop."

A Cork paper contains the following advertisement:

"To Let—To a small family, the second loft of Mr. McDermott's barn, with the privilege of the scuttle."

For a small family who want an airy location, we should think this afforded very superior inducements.

A diffident lover, going to a town clerk, to request him to publish the bans of matrimony, found him at work alone in the middle of a fifteen acre field, and asked him to *step aside* a moment, as he had something for his private ear.

'Tis not the fairest form that holds
The mildest, purest soul within:
'Tis not the fairest flower that folds
The sweetest breath of fragrance in.

The late Colonel —— was once importuned by a diminutive tailor for payment of a bill, contemptuosly exclaimed:

"If you were not such a little reptile I would kick you down stairs!" remonstrated the dun; "and what if I am? Recollect, Colonel, that we can't all be great brutes!"

A well known sporting character in Providence tried his luck the other day, and found it *bad*. The bank refused to discount for him, and his deposits were exhausted. On turning his back upon the scene of operations, a sympathizing friend asked him if he was broke. "Yes," said Tom, with a sigh, "and so dead broke, that if steamboats were selling at a cent apiece, I could not buy a gangway plank!"

A gentleman traveling in Ireland, said to a very importunate beggar:

"You have lost all your teeth."

The beggar quickly answered:

"Sure, an' it's time I parted with 'em, when I've nothing for 'em to do!"

A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how to justly appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge both from the beauty of their covering.

An old lady who did not know whether her plantation was in Virginia or North Carolina, found, when the line was drawn, that she was a resident of the former. "Well," said she, "I am glad that I don't live in North Carolina—it was always such a sickly place."

Revenge is a common passion; it is the sin of the uninstructed. The savage deems it noble; but Christ's religion, which is the sublime civilizer, emphatically condemns it. Why? Because religion ever seeks to ennoble man, and he is debased by revenge.

One little garden patch of ours has been very unprofitable this season. The snails ate up the cucumbers, the chickens ate up the snails, the neighbors' cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats. Can our agricultural friends aid us?

Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever save.

A certain physician says that young ladies may try all the antidotes in the world for depressed spirits, but till they have recourse to a small dose of husband, they need not hope for any long continued convalescence.

Ike Marvel says, after hearing a dull sermon preached by a dandified parson, he asked a friend what he thought of the discourse. He replied: "If they go on preaching in this way, the grass will soon be knee-deep in the streets of heaven!"

Some one blamed Dr. Marsh for changing his mind. "Well," said he, "that is the difference between a man and a jackass—the jackass can't change his mind, and a man can: it is a human privilege."

Nothing inflates a small mind like superficial attainments. Great scholars are usually humble, while small ones are vain and pedantic. Newton was humiliated by the reflection that he knew so little!

The editor of an Eastern paper says that many of his patrons would make good wheel-horses, they hold back so well.

An honest dame in an interior town, standing beside the corpse of her deceased husband, bewailing in piteous tones his untimely departure, observed: "It is a pity he's dead, for his teeth are as good as ever they was."

The Scotch have a saying, "Who cheats me once, shame befall him; if he cheats me twice, shame befall me!

EAR-RINGS.

The shepherd marks with cruel shears
The auricles of all his stock;
So Folly bores the women's ears,
Putting her ear-marks on her flock.

The squaws have ears and noses graced
With rings of metal or of bone;
Our girls, with like but lessened taste,
Append them to the ears alone.

Naught can restrain the silly crowd,
They pierce the flesh, they tear the skin,
They bore the image of their God,
To hang a little tinsel in.

A witness was asked what he meant by a "gentleman."

"I mean a man who pays his debts the first time they are presented to him."

To catch mice—place sweetmeats in your mouth before going to bed, and keep your mouth wide open. When you feel the whiskers of the mouse, bite!

"Sir," said a tailor to his debtor, "if you will let me have the amount of my bill, you will oblige me; if not, *I must oblige you!*"

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, Grain and Feed Bags, Garden Hose, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N Swezy, President, and Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. Harris, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work Better, Cheaper, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

One-half of my interest in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
119 First street.

33m

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

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TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic bath is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	230
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860.

P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

---

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ALBANY, N. Y.

15-3m

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universall commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when as in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

THE CATARACT

Washing Machine

AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

BAILEY'S PATENT

COMBINED

WASHING AND WRINGING

MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

The British Reviews,

AND

Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
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For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Jan. 9.

The continued unfavorable weather and wretched condition of our roads in the interior, have materially acted to restrict our receipts of grain. Our various city warehouses have furnished sufficient amounts of Wheat and Flour to about complete the loading of all vessels now chartered to load with grain. We note the clearances of the following ships since our last report: The Golden Fleece, for Cork, took 39,581 sks Wheat, valued at $84,386 69. The Betty Perlback, for London, took 10,254 sks Wheat and 500 flasks Quicksilver, valued at $38,670 00. There has been a disposition on the part of shippers and others to ascertain the amount of Wheat at present remaining in the State. The estimate is as correct as it can be, considering the source of information it is derived from, and the inventory shows that we still have between 800,000 and 900,000 sks of Wheat alone, and about two months supply of Flour. The consumption of our State will not require more than one-half of the above, and unless we do continue to ship, we have no reason to believe that present prices will be sustained, and there is almost a certainty that we will carry of the crop of 1861 a large amount over, or be compelled to sell at less than present prices during the months of April and May; when the traveling in the country gets passable and those who have grain wish to market the same, it will be a misfortune that we shall all feel if shippers are compelled to withdraw from our market. Our stocks of Wheat and Flour in our city warehouses are light, and less than they were one year since, attributable as before named, and at the present moment no demand exists but our milling requirements. We have reason to suppose that the new mines (Cariboo) will draw a large number of our population there, and the bulk of their supplies will go from this State, and some even predict a second Fraser river excitement. If their calculation prove correct, we shall have a lively spring trade. This will not use all our surplus, although it will help consume a portion of our grain. Barley and Oats remain without change. The stocks of these are heavy, and demand light. Corn, Buckwheat and Rye are scarce, and in active demand. Hay has materially declined in price, large quantities in a damaged condition being forced on our market. Our receipts of grain for the past week have been as follows: Wheat, 12,577 sks; Barley, 7,815 sks; Oats, 908 sks; Corn, 60 sks; Onions, 300 sks; Potatoes, 934 sks; Salt, 1,500 sks; Hay, 98 tons—not including a liberal supply coastwise, from which direction we are assured there are large quantities yet to arrive.

Wheat, ℘ 100℔s—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment ..	$2 00@ 2 05	Eastern .. ℘bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling....	1 90@ 2 12	Domestic ℘100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	95@ 1 00	Hay .. .. ℘ton	12 00@20 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes.. ℘100℔	1 50@ 2 25
Oats, for shipment	1 07@ 1 15	do new	..@ ..
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Yams, S Island ..	00@ 00
Rye..	2 50@ 3 00	Turnips, white ..	75@ ..
Buckwheat.. ..	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow.. ..	75@ ..
Flour.......℘bbl—		Parsnips..	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets....	75@ 1 00
Extra "	5 50@ 6 00	Carrots..	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, con-		Cabbage..	50@ 75
sumption..	6 50@ 7 00	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans.. ℘100℔s	2 50@ 4 50	Squash.. ..℘ton	8 00@10 00
Onions..	3 50@ 4 00		

(Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.)

Butter, Cala..℘℔	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ℘℔	20@ 25
do Eastern ..	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ℘doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. ..℘doz	..@ 55		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ℘℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides .. ..℘℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow.℘℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Jan. 9.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have to report a material advance in prices in the Stock market since our last, not only as regards Beef, but also Mutton, Hogs and Veal. They have all advanced in price, in consequence of the great amount of rain making the traveling bad. There has scarcely enough stock arrived to supply the demand; and, should the weather continue as bad for the next few weeks as it has for the past, a still further advance may be expected—not, we think, that there is any scarcity of stock in the country, though considerable has been lost, but from reasons above stated. If there should be more destruction of stock than we know of, or enough to cause any scarcity in the market, we may look for a still further advance, with a prospect of its continuation. But should the latter not be the case, and we have some weeks of pleasant weather, with a rush of stock, in the hope of getting good prices, the probability is it willl soon come down to the old figures. We quote:

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ℘ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 7c@8c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot—4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 7c@9c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 9.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..℘℔	..	Okra, Dry.. .. ..℘℔	1 00
Artichokes.. ..℘doz	75@1 50	do Green..	..
Beans.. .. .. ..℘℔	6	Potatoes.. ..	..
Beets..	3	do New.. ..	3
Broccoli.. .. ..℘doz	1 00	do Sweet Carolina	8
Cabbage..	1 00	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cauliflower..	1 50	Pumpkins.. ..	3
Carrots.. .. ....℘℔	1½	Parsnips..℘doz bunches	75
Celery.. .. ..℘bunch	12	Parsley.... ..	50
Cress.. ..℘doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cucumbers.. .. ℘doz	..	Rhubarb.. .. .. ℘℔	..
Cranberries.. ... ℘gall	1 25	Radishes..℘doz bunches	50
Dried-Herbs.. .. ℘℔	50	do yellow.. ..	50
Egg-Plant.. ..	..	do black, ℘ bunch	12
Garlics, new.. ..	12	Red-Peppers.. .. ℘℔	25
Green-Peas.. ..	..	Summer Squash..	..
Green-Beans... ..	..	Squash, Marrowfat..	3
Green-Peppers.. ..	..	do Hubbard's..	4
Green-Corn, ears..℘doz	..	String-Beans.. ..	@..
Lima Beans..	12	Spinage.... .. ℘basket	50
Lettuce.. .. ℘doz	50	Salsify.. .. ..℘bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ℘℔	25	Turnips.. .. .. ℘doz	37
do cultivated..	50	Tomatoes, in jars..each	37@62
Onions.. .. ..℘℔	6	Tomatoes, fresh.. ..℘℔	..

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. .. ℘℔	12	Crab Apples.. .. ℘℔	..
do cooking..	4	Limes.... .. ..℘doz	37
Pears, Bartlett..	..	Oranges.. ..	75
Vicar of Winkfield....	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples.. .. each	1 00
Winter Nelis..	12	Bananas... ..	4@12
Easter Beurre..	..	do ℘bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. ..℘℔	..
Fall Butter..	..	Sweetwater..	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh..	..
cooking..	..	Los Angeles..	25
Strawberries.. ..℘℔	@37	Yellow Gage...	..
Raspberries..	@..	Damsons..	..
Gooseberries..	@..	Almonds..	25
Currants..	..	Peanuts...	25
Blackberries..	..	Filberts....	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts....	12
Cherries...	..	Green-gages....	..
Apricots....	..	Pie-melon..	3
Nectarines..	..	Watermelons.. ..each	@..
Figs, new..	..	Canteloupes..	@..
Peaches....	..		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com.. ℘pair	50@ 75	Snipe.... ..℘doz.	..@2 00
do Canvas-back.	75@1 00	Venison.. ..℘℔	10@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ℘doz.	1 50@2 00
Geese.. ..	..@1 00	Hares.. .. each	1 00@ ..
do tame........ each	..3 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Chickens.. ..	2 00@2 50	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Turkeys.. ..℘℔	..@ 25	Squirrel.. ..℘pair.	37@ ..
Hens... .. each	75@1 00		

Youth's Budget.

GIVE AS YOU WOULD TAKE.

My bairnies dear, when you go out
With other bairns to play,
Take heed of everything you do,
Of every word you say;
From tricky, wee, mischievous loons
Keep back, my bairns, keep back;
And aye to all such usage give
As you would like to take.

To twist the mouth and call ill names
Is surely very bad;
Then all such doings still avoid,
They'd make your mother sad.
To shield the weakly from the strong
Be neither slow nor slack,
And aye to all such usage give
As you would like to take.

A kindly word, a soothing look,
Have ready aye for all;
We are one Maker's handiwork—
He made us great and small.
We're all the children of His care,
Oh, then, for His dear sake,
Be sure such usage then to give
As you would like to take.

ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty-five letters:

My 9th, 20th, 1st, 25th, 18th, 2d, 11th, 21st, 17th, 23d, 3d and 22d, is a large town in a slave State.

My 8th, 12th and 18th, is a favorite with school-boys.

My 14th, 6th, 10th and 23d, is a metal.

My 15th, 5th, 18th, 12th, 4th, 19th, 10th and 23d, a hero of history.

My 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th and 19th, is useful on a farm.

My 3d, 12th, 4th and 8th, is a domestic animal.

My 9th, 23d, 16th, 14th, 5th and 20th, is the name of an ocean.

My 18th, 25th, 8th, 2d and 6th, is a Scripture name.

My 4th, 7th, 6th, 14th, 5th and 8th, a part of horse gear.

My 3d, 14th, 11th, 21st, 2d, 6th, 25th, 4th, 4th and 5th, a heroine of fable.

My 16th, 5th, 11th, 24th and 2d, what most youngsters like to do.

My 7th, 15th, 8th, 17th, 7th, 8th, 22d and 6th, is a wild animal.

My 18th, 2d, 8th, 17th, 6th, 18th, 22d, 15th, 3d and 19th, is a tribute to the Pope of Rome.

My 24th, 19th, 15th, 5th and 6th, is a tree.

My 21st, 9th, 15th, 23d, 17th and 6th, what we all like.

My whole is the crowning glory of our Revolutionary fathers.

A CUNNING WILL.

A wealthy old lady had a nephew and niece, and a more distant relative, a young lady. These were the only persons to whom her property would descend by law, when she should die. The first two always made a great show of affection when they visited her, which was but seldom, although she wished that one of them might live with and care for her in her old age. But neither would consent to this, and she therefore employed the young lady, her distant relative, as a servant.

The old lady was very pious, and spent much time with her Bible, and her young companion, who was also a sincere Christian, loved nothing better than to read to her from its consoling pages. She was faithful in her duties, not merely because she was paid for it, but she was sincerely attached to her mistress, and delighted to promote her comfort.

In course of time the old lady died, and after the funeral, according to custom, a lawyer came to open and read the will in the presence of the surviving relatives. It ordered all her possessions to be divided into three parts. The first portion was to consist of the house and lands surrounding it; the second, of the furniture, plate and jewelry, of which there was a large quantity; and the third was only the old Bible, which had afforded her so much comfort and happiness in life. It was further directed that the nephew should have the first choice of his portion, the niece the second, and the young lady should have what remained.

The nephew instantly chose the house and farm, which were valuable, saying in a sneering tone: "The old lady was not to be fooled by pretended devotion, she well knew who were her friends," meaning by this to cast reflection upon the faithful servant. The niece was equally unkind, for she said: "Since Janet loved the old Bible so well, of course she would prefer I should leave it for her, and I will therefore take the furniture and plate." Janet's only reply, on receiving the Bible, was: "I am content; this book is to me a treasure, and I find in it more than wealth can give."

When all was over, and Janet retired to her room, she turned at once to her Bible, to find some passage that might soothe her wounded feelings. What was her astonisment to find, laid between its leaves, bank-notes amounting to more than a hundred thousand dollars, which had been placed there on the day before the old lady's death, and which made up the bulk of her fortune! So you see how in this instance, greediness outwitted itself, and true devotion was abundantly rewarded. Do not forget, though, that Janet would have been happier with her book alone, and a contented disposition, than the others could possibly be while they cherished the evil feelings of avarice and jealousy.

A MONKEY'S FUN.

A monkey, tied to a stake, in the West Indies, was robbed by the Johnny Crows of his food; and he conceived the following plan of punishing the thieves. He feigned death, and lay perfectly motionless on the ground, near to his stake. The birds approached by degrees, and got near enough to steal his food, which he allowed them to do. This he repeated several times, till they became so bold as to come within reach of his claws. He calculated his distance, and laid hold of one of them. Death was not his plan of punishment. He was more refined in his cruelty. He plucked every feather out of the bird, and then let him go and show himself to his companions. He made a man of him, according to the ancient definition—"Man, a biped without feathers."

SENDING A "CLUB."

"Tommy, my son, what are you going to do with that club?"

"Send it to the editor of the Farmer."

"But why are you going to send it to him?"

"Because he says, if anybody will send him a club he will send them a copy of his paper."

The mother came near fainting, but retained consciousness enough to ask:

"But Tommy, dear, what do you suppose he wants with a club?"

"Well, I don't know," replied the hopeful urchin, "unless it is to knock down subscribers as don't pay for his paper."

A GHOST "SOLD."

The Rev. Dr. Wolff tells a story of a certain M. Preisweg, of Geneva, an excellent Christian, to whom a ghost appeared as he was going to bed, and said: "I am the ghost of a person who was hanged here six weeks ago."

"That is no business of mine," replied Preisweg, "so good night."

The man who traded a "saw-horse" for a "night-mare," was run over by the "wheel of Fortune," and was almost hurt.

(From the Farmer of Dec. 20, 1861.)

New Business Arrangement of the Farmer.

For eight years past we have given our entire time, day and night, summer and winter, rain or shine, to the duties of our profession, until we have found that the accumulation of business and duties were of such an amount that if longer continued human strength would not endure it. We have borne the entire care of the Editorial department, with the selection of all other matter; we have been our own bookkeeper, collector, traveling agent, and have answered all our own correspondence; beside these duties we have canvassed for the journal, and given time to examinations of farms, gardens, and vineyards, and all the many matters connected with our enterprise as far as it was possible, and often beyond our strength. Such, however, has been the accumulation of duties and cares, and now so constantly increasing, that we found it would be ruinous to our health and life if longer continued. We have found, also, that the increase of duties was such that we were often delayed and hindered in our plans, as it was by far too much labor for any one mind.

In order, therefore, to relieve ourself from some of these heavy duties, and regain our exhausted strength, and give ourself full command of time whereby we could go over the entire State and look more extensively after the all-important interests of this great science of Agriculture, we have called to our aid an assistant in our labors.

We have therefore, from this issue, associated with us in the California Farmer, J. K. Phillips, Esq., who has been in our employ as the Foreman of this Journal from its very commencement.

Mr. Phillips will from this date take charge of the publishing and principal business department of the Farmer, and thus relieve us of great care and laborious duties, so that we can be at more leisure to visit all our friends far and near. Our duties, however, will still demand of us that we shall in these visits solicit the aid and coöperation of all our friends and the friends of the cause, and having more time, and being enabled to be away more from the office we hope to do it more effectually.

In our absence from the Editorial room Mr. P. will attend to all matters of business; he will also receive subscriptions, advertisements, attend to business generally, and in our united interest we kindly commend him as one who has most faithfully served us in that important position for the period of eight years.

We hope we can also call upon our many friends to give to us now a renewal of their subscriptions for the year close at hand, and to give us also their kind influence among their friends.

We give to all our most sincere thanks for the many favors of this long period, and hope by this new plan to increase the interest and value of our journal, and to have its appearance, as we intend it shall be, greatly improved with every issue, and with more promptness than ever before, as with this new aid we shall be enabled so to do.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the Farmer Office.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

American Ewes Wanted.

One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred fine American Ewes wanted immediately. If graded with fine-wooled Sheep, so much the better. Inquire of Editor of Farmer.

Machine for Making Wine.

☞ Several Valuable MACHINES for WINE-MAKING, including a Machine for stripping the Grapes from the bunches, with presses, etc., capable of making Wine in the best and most rapid manner, can be had on application to this office.

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Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,

No. 1, Washington Market,

Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

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THE UNDERSIGNED, AGENT OF THE CALIFORNIA WOOL-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, is now prepared to receive and forward WOOL to the East on the most favorable terms.

This Agency is wholly an instrument of the WOOL-GROWERS THEMSELVES, and designed to protect them from all speculative combinations, by enabling them to realize the Full Eastern Value of their Wool.

Satisfactory advances will be made on Wool consigned to us, at the rate of 7 per cent per year.

Any information or reference will be promptly given.

JAMES E. PERKINS,
321 Front street, Room No. 2, up stairs,
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9

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PEARLS
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TUCKER!

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Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES, ...AT.... "WOODBURN FARM,"

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Also—A few Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

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Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY OF THE Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

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TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON Consignments of approved Produce TO THEIR FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL, ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's
— AND —
At Less Prices!

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IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

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PIONEER Riding Academy, LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

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ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

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Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

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Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Uncle Sam,
W. H. HUDSON .... COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON SATURDAY, ... Jan. 11, 1861,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

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ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

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H & L AXLE-GREASE.
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Receiving a copy of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is an invitation to advertise in its columns. All their favors will be promptly attended to.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1862. NUMBER 15.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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BY J. K. PHILLIPS,
Office—No. 728 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

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JOB-WORK—Of every description, done with promptness, at fair rates; orders will be faithfully attended to.

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VINEYARDS AND WINES.

Capabilities of our State—Should Produce a Natural Wine, not Imitate Foreign—Vineyards in Europe—The Schloss Johannisberg, its Manager and Owner—Aspect, and Liebig's Analyses—Wine from Unripe Grapes—Wine Seasons—Prospects for Vine-Planting—Simplicity of the Business—Testing Soils—The Varieties of Grapes—California Grapes, Etc.

MILLER'S GARDEN, Placer co., Jan. 6, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: When you was up here last summer, I promised to write a few words to you, in regard to Vineyard and Wine-culture. I shall try to give you what feeble ideas I have, and also what little experience and information I can. This will be but little; but if it should do any good to those who intend to plant Vineyards, I shall be satisfied to have offered my mite, and hope some more skilled and experienced man and abler pen will take up the subject, as, in my opinion, there cannot be too much said or written on this subject, for it is one of the highest importance to our young State. There is not the least doubt in my mind, that our State will produce as good a wine as ever was produced in any part of the world (mind, not in every place where any person fancies to lay out a vineyard, and makes wild calculations), and her name as such will rank amongst the first, at some future time, and not long hence. But Wine-producers of California must make up their minds to give to the world the pure fermented Grape-juice commonly called "Wine," and not be lulled into the belief, that there is more money to be made by adulterating their wines, either by imitating the wines of other countries, such as *Portwine*, *Hock*, Rheinwines, or Clarets, etc., to tickle the palates of consumers in this or the Atlantic States, when we have all the facilities which Nature can give, to produce a good and pure article; the soil as good, if not superior; the climate better and more favorable than most of the wine-producing countries of Europe; and we must get the world accustomed to our California wine *as Nature gives it*, and not imitate others, and spoil our reputation by presenting spurious or doctored wines to the public, and call that California wine. We have no show to compete with the manufacturers of Europe, or the Atlantic States, to make an artificial wine (which is nothing more nor less than an unwholesome, *vile*, and abominable beverage, in comparison with the pure wine, no matter how they are produced): but if we want to succeed in establishing our name, we have to lay our wines before the world as Nature gives them. I shall say more about that at some future time.

I will now mention some ways the most renowned Vineyards of Europe get their name and keep their name: there is that well-known "Schloss Johannisberg," on the river Rhine, which your excellent correspondent, Mr. A. Haraszthy, describes in your Number of Dec. 26th; he describes that beautiful place most ably, though he did not give us much of the manner they planted the vine, nor the way they made their wine. The name of the head manager of that Vineyard, a few years ago, was (perhaps is yet) Johann Baptist Heckler, a very able writer, a good manager, and a close observer; he has been Controller of all the vineyards and cellars for about fifty years; wrote several treatises on the culture of the Grape, and the making of Wine. The present proprietor is Prince Richard von Metternich, a high functionary in the Austrian service, Knight of considerable many Orders, high Ticoon, possessor of a good many other Estates, and a mint of money to back him; he inherited from the former possessor, that great illustrious "Staatsman" of Austria, the old Prince, the right arm of that Government, who was a great politician, and a precious slippery fox. The vineyard was presented to him by that Government, for some *coup de main*, and which paid an enormous price for it, if I remember right. The "Schlossweinberg" (vineyard of the Castle or Chateau) contains about 65 morgen (one morgen is about one acre of land) on a hill or mount; its aspect is from the east to the southwest, and by observation, they found that the easterly part produced a better wine than the south; and the southerly, better than the southwesterly. In 1846, Professor Liebig analyzed the soils of the three different aspects, for the purpose of finding out the cause of the aroma and bouquet of that wine, for which that Vineyard is most celebrated, but without much satisfaction. I think the analysis is in Justus Liebig's work on Agricultural Chemistry. The value of the wines there is rated according to the year in which it is grown, as most of their seasons are cold, wet and rough, and if they have a favorable season every fifth or seventh year, they consider themselves well off, that is, such weather as we have here every year, though they make wine every year. In poor seasons, when the grapes do not ripen there; they rot in cold, wet weather, before they ripen; and not to lose such crops entirely, they have, after years of experimenting, found that out of green, unripe grapes, they can make Wine. The process of which was illustrated in the Patent Office Report on Agriculture, of 1859, page 94, which was copied by most of the papers of this State; it was used and spoken of to some extent, years ago, by Chaptal, Minister under Napoleon I., also by Dr. Doebereiner, in 1822; and Dr. L. Gall published that method in 1850 and 1851. The substance of it is: the riper the grapes are, the less sugar and water you need, and *the better the wine*; the greener and poorer the grapes, the more sugar and water you have to add, to get that normal state, and the more the wine will be like ginger-pop, spruce-beer, "Dr. Cronk," and other such molasses fixings, as an excuse for a pure, rich wine. If places like Johannisberg, ever have to resort to such a mixture (though I do not mean to say they ever have), they sell that beverage off very secretly, and cheap, and never own it as a product of that vineyard. They may pick a few of the best berries and bunches in such seasons, and make a little pure wine, calling it a poor article, and rate it lower than others, in more favorable seasons; their object and profits are not to raise a *quantity* of wine, but an excellent *quality* is their strong force. J. B. Heckler states in one of his works on Grapes (I think edited in 1856): "The wine of 1811 (one of the best seasons known in Europe) was sweet and palatable soon after fermentation; everybody wanted that wine, and wines of former seasons were at a discount; 1812 was a "Mittelwine," and only found purchasers after the yield of 1813 and 1814 proved to be of a poor quality; 1815 was a good "Mittelwine," but only one-third of a crop in quantity, and only was bought because 1816 and 1817 were extremely poor; 1818 was a good "Mittelwine," but only one-half of a crop, and was mostly bought and used by Wine-merchants, to mix with 1811; 1819 was a full crop, of good quality; 1820 and 1821 were poor; 1822, in quality and quantity, excellent; in 1831 they left the grapes on the vine till they were partly turned into raisins, then they assorted and picked some of the choicest out of them: these produced a wine superior to that of 1811, and sold at their cellar, one "Stueck" at 14,000 florins, and another at 16,000 florins (one "Stueck" contains 400 gallons or thereabouts), consequently, 800 gallons of that wine brought the round sum of 30,000 florins, or $12,000, which would bring it at $15 a gallon." I shall give you some more statistics some other time.

When people intend to go into the wine business they cannot expect, as I have heard a great many express themselves, to get rich in three years. For instance: A plants a vineyard this season, with comparatively little expense, of about 30,000 vines. Three years hence, he expects to have a return of about ten pounds of grapes to the vine, which, at 5 cents a pound, makes $15,000. This is getting along too fast to last long; but there is not the least doubt that if persons go into that business (*the more the better for all*, for then we are more able to find out the best situations, soil, &c., for excellent wine), they all will do well, have a healthy occupation, make a sure home, and if they carry on right, they cannot help but accumulate wealth in course of time, as also it will be a great increase of wealth to the State (look at the revenue France has only from Wine). There is no art whatever in planting the grape or making wine[!]; not any more than there is in raising a patch of potatoes or making a barrel of cider; and all those persons who pretend to know so much about the wine-culture, and wine-making, and have and keep secrets of their own, are charlatans; and people ought to beware of such customers. As a matter of course, a person acquainted with the business gets along better than those who are not; but there are lots of people who do not know how to raise a patch of "taters." It would be easy for them to learn. It is just as easy to learn the one as the other, and the better and higher you cultivate either, the better results you may expect. And as we are only beginning in the production of wine (as a wine-producing State), it is only by experiments and exchange of opinions and results, we can find out what is wanted in California, in the way of soils, situations, aspects and varieties of grapevines, etc; but more about that some other time.

There is a way taught in the Agricultural Schools in Germany, to test the soil of a vineyard, which is very simple, viz: After you find a situation that will suit you otherwise, take a quantity of the soil you are going to plant, about a shovelful, put it in a bucket or any kind of clean vessel, pour boiling water over it till covered; then stir it up several times with a wooden paddle, cover it, and let stand for 24 hours; then pour off the clear water. Test it; and if there is any salty, moldy, bitter, or any other bad smell or flavor to it, that soil is not fit for a vineyard: but if it is good and pleasant, the soil will produce good wine: for the wine is sure to take the same flavor as the water. In way of planting a vineyard a great deal depends upon the situation, the soil, the aspect, etc. Any person who has ever traveled in Europe where they plant the vine, must have noticed that all the vineyards were planted on hills or hillsides, and never bottom land or valleys—at least I never saw any of the latter—but I have seen terraces fixed with stone walls, on hillsides nearly perpendicular, and which produce a first-rate wine, especially if they were rocky.

I shall close this with a few remarks as to the varieties which ought to be planted here. This we only can find out by experimenting, for, probably, the grape that would do the very best in Los Angeles in all respects, would not be worth planting here amongst the foothills, and, *vice versa*, which has been proven over and over again, by individuals as well as by societies, all over Europe. For my part I should rather risk those varieties mostly cultivated in the southern part of France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Madeira, Hungary and Syria, in preference to those of a colder climate. Next time I shall give you some extracts of Committee Reports on grapes and wine in different wine-growing districts in different countries. I am not interested in the least in trumpeting certain varieties of grapes for the sake of gain, and to impose upon the credulity of the public. I do not want to buy or sell. I have been importing, for the last three or four years, from France, Germany, and Italy, the choicest that could be had from the very best and most reliable Nurserymen there; as also from the Atlantic States most of the new native grapes, but have not yet tried them sufficiently to find out which I would like best. I shall have most of them bearing this season, and you shall hear from me and see the grapes, and then judge; in the meantime I only say that the Los Angeles, or commonly called California Grape, is a noble grape, considering it all around; acclimated, hardy, a good and sure bearer; good for wine and table; but as there may be many varieties prove far superior to it, there will be as many or more that will prove inferior in this soil or climate. It would be more esteemed if it was more scarce, or lately imported from some foreign country, and called "Chasselas de la Los Angeles," raised a great cry about and charged an enormous price for.

Yours, most respectfully,
LOUIS EMIL MILLER.

TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.

Views of Agriculture—Description of "Novato Ranch"—Field Sports.

EDITOR FARMER: While the scores of dailies and weeklies teem with sulphureous topics; while Mars has monopolized so large a share of their columns, as to incur the charge—want of variety—the "spice of life," it has occurred to me to throw in an interlude, and treat the readers of your journal to a brief outline of a ramble in the country—a week of recreation spent in Marin county. So sure as there is

> "———Truth in the running brooks
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything,"

how can I fail to serve a hash, that shall prove savory, or at least, furnish matter "to point a moral or adorn a tale."

On the 17th of December, I shook the dust, or, rather, the mud of the city, from my feet, and stepped on board the Petaluma steamer, and soon lost sight of this modern Babel, and was well under weigh towards my destination. The skies were serene, and the mellow rays of the sun kissed lovingly the waters of the bay. The green hills and overarching heavens reminded me of

> "Emerald Isles on ocean sleeping,
> Skies that seem to stretch forever."

An hour's steaming landed us at San Quentin—a depot for rogues and rascals, without which no State can rise above the condition of semi-barbarism.

It was the remark of a shrewd Frenchman, while traveling in a foreign country, on seeing a gallows, that it was a mark of civilization! So I say of a State-Prison; it is an index of progress, and indicates a growth in civilization and refinement.

At this point I mounted a Mexican saddle, and putting spurs to a mettlesome mustang, in due time hauled up at San Rafael, four miles distant. This is a thriving town—the county seat of Marin county.

"Novato Ranch," owned by Sweitser & Delong, the place of my destination, was still nine miles distant, and as it was now dark, I anticipated rather a cheerless ride over the hills.

The four miles of rapid mustang riding had well nigh unsettled all my former exalted views of "the poetry of motion," to say nothing of my loss of confidence in the dignity and sublimity of this kind of locomotion. In spite of my growing and skillful attainments, the spirited mustang devised ways and means to produce too great a degree of friction; and this, you know, is sure to spoil the harmony of all mechanism.

While we were berating our condition and inclined to indulge in the sentiment thus Hudibrastically hit off—

> "Who makes his bed of briar and thorn,
> Must be content to lie forlorn,"

a felicitous circumstance turned up. An old sea-captain had just chartered a livery team to take him over the same road. Now the Captain was fond of sea-room, and had far more confidence in his ability to navigate safely the hills and ravines astride a half-trained mustang than when buttoned into a carriage. So we had no difficulty in swapping crafts, and what brightened the transaction, each verily believed he had the best of the bargain.

The Captain had no idea of getting water-logged, and so whiskyed up before starting, and with sails set and streamers (long locks) flying, he left his moorings, and was soon gallantly bearing away through the streets of the town, at the rate of ten knots an hour.

We left soon after—drove rapidly over a smooth, hard, but circuitous road, the bright stars lending their kind assistance, and the cheerful frogs serenading us—the merry fellows uniting their full volume of voice, in whistling an oratorio, as an evening's entertainment.

We overhauled the fleet craft of the gallant Captain some two miles inside our destination. It was anchored near, and secured by hauser, to a tall sign-post, while the dim form of the commanding officer was traceable through the windows, evidently taking in additional freight and discussing the superior merits of mustangs for overland navigation! By nine o'clock I made my destination, and, after partaking of refreshments, gave myself up to the agreeable stimulus of enlivening conversation around a blazing wood fire in an open fire-place. An hour passed, and we yielded to the embrace of Morpheus, and slept—and rose to look upon the beauties and glories of as fine a morning as has dawned upon the world in 5000 years.

AGRICULTURE.

It was the remark of General Washington that Agriculture is the most healthful,[*] the most useful, and the most noble employment, of man. Verity, it is the chief corner-stone—the underlying source and agency of the wealth, grandeur, and material greatness of a State! Every citizen of California has either a direct or indirect interest in the occupancy, culture, and improvement of its soil. As fast as ranches are purchased, and fenced and improved by buildings and orchards and vineyards, and occupied by sound practical farmers, demanding good roads and churches and school-houses, so fast will California rise in her growing greatness, and instead of remaining a play-ground, a race track for contestants to enter and win and bear away prizes to other shores, shall become the permanent resting-place of an industrious, intelligent and enterprising rural population.

Well does the poet say, with most persuasive truth—

> "What constitutes a State?
> Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
> Thick wall, or moated gate;
> Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned,
> Not bays and broad-armed ports,
> Where laughing at the storm rich navies ride;
> But MEN, high-minded MEN!"

And who, we confidently ask, shall be regarded as MEN—high-minded and useful men, in a more preëminent sense than others, unless it be those who, by ax and fire, by plow and spade, with nerve and energy seize the rude and uncultivated wastes—the forest and marshes, and convert and array them in artistic beauty—who harness the waterfalls to useful toil, and dot the wide country o'er with farm houses and snow-white cottages, where Ceres and Pomona deign to dwell, and pour out their united Horn of Plenty.

"NOVATO RANCH."

With this view, we offer no apology for giving a concise outline drawing of "Novato Ranch." It contains no less than 13,000 acres, situated on the west side of San Pablo Bay, thus connecting it by water communication with San Francisco, 25 miles distant. With no expense for land carriage, it is favored with cheap communication with this market for its products. It is composed mainly of a rich alluvial soil of bottom lands, but extending up on to the low foot-hills which surround it on the north, south, and west sides.

It is all inclosed by a substantial redwood post and wire fence (wire very large)—the posts were all grown on the ranch, the ravines of which furnish an abundance of wood and timber.

The fence inclosing the ranch is 15 miles in length, and the various cross fences are unitedly 9 miles in length—in all 24 miles—built at an average cost of $500 the mile. About 5 miles of the surrounding fence is maintained by parties owning adjoining lands.

ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS.

About 125 acres are devoted to Fruit culture. There are 18,000 apple trees (grafted fruit) from 2 to four years old; 500 peach trees; from 200 to 300 plum trees; from 250 to 300 quince trees. Of pears, apricot, fig and almond trees, some 150; while of grape there are over 11,000 vines, mostly of the California varieties. The Ranch has a good number of never failing springs of pure water, some of which afford a sufficiency for mill seats.

STOCK.

Messrs. Sweetser & DeLong informed me that they now have on the Ranch 1,000 head of cattle—100 of which are cows; 300 horses, old and young, several of which are the get of their celebrated Black Hawk—"Novato Chief"; most of these are highly promising colts. They have some 1700 sheep, 1000 of which are ewes, and have this season all been crossed with imported *Spanish* (Vermont bred) Merino Bucks.

HAY AND GRAIN.

Of wheat, oats and barley, they harvested only about 6000 bushels. They cut and put up for market rising of 400 tuns of hay, worth at the present time $15 per tun.

MODUS OPERANDI.

The proprietors employ a Foreman, Mr. Stephens, who has been in their employ for the last three years, at a yearly salary of $500 and board. He is a native of Maine, and appears to be active, intelligent, and well-fitted for the position. Other help costs them from $25 to 40 per month and board. The shepherd, Mr. Samuel Bingham, a native of Vermont—a young man of industrious and attentive habits to business, and everyway qualified to fill his place with credit to himself and advantage to his employers—receives a salary at present of $400 per year, besides perquisites and board.

The proprietors say the chief drawback to good dividends is the high price of labor; but they expect that the steady immigration of laborers from the East will soon remove this obstacle.

LOCATION OF BUILDINGS.

The farm buildings consist of a medium sized dwelling-house—a granary—tool shop, blacksmith shop—store house—sheds—and a barn 70x50, with a basement for stabling. They are prettily situated on a gentle elevation, which overlooks the entire valley, and sheltered by some half dozen patriarchial oaks, imparting a cheerful aspect to the homestead. The Ranch is intersected by the public road, leading from San Rafael to Petaluma.

The generous and enterprising proprietors of this estate can congratulate themselves on its prospective increasing value. When San Francisco shall have a population of 200,000, which will be the case by 1872, all good farming lands within a radius of 30 miles of the metropolis, will possess almost a priceless value. Then the man who owns but a *small* farm of choice land can place his hands in his pockets, and contentedly say, in the words of Pope—

> "Happy the man whose guardian care,
> A few paternal acres bound,
> Content to breath his native air,
> In his own ground."

We must briefly allude to our field sports. Mr. D—— is an expert marksman—has a passion in that direction equal to an Englishman—keeps hounds, and setters and pointers of first quality, and with plenty of game on his own lands, and plenty of leisure to devote to its capture, he derives much rational enjoyment combined with health-giving exercise, and besides, his table is constantly supplied with a variety of wild meats. He is "sure shot," and I at length came to the conclusion that escape by wing or leg was next to impossible—that almost invariably as he discharged his piece, the quail, the duck, the hare, gave up the ghost—they died

> "———— A fair, straight death,
> From loss of blood and want of breath."

We returned to the city in time for Christmas, revised and improved spiritually, socially and physically. The grinding friction of business cares finds its cure in the lubricating breezes, radiant skies, and soft airs of the country.

S. B. ROCKWELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28th, 1861.

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[*] It appears from the Massachusetts Registry of Births and Deaths, for 1854, that the duration of the lives of Agriculturists was twelve years above the general average—nearly 29 years above that of common laborers, and eighteen per cent above the average age at death of mechanics!

The Duty of Cultivators in the Mountains.

THE present disastrous floods which have swept over all the valleys, and, in many places, utterly ruining the cultivator and rendering his grounds either unfit to plant the present year, by reason of the large deposits of slum upon the soil, or causing delay till too late to plant this season, should call the prompt and earnest attention of all our mountain Cultivators to the duty they owe the public, by preparing as largely as possible for planting, so as to not only supply the mountain demands, but to have a surplus for the valleys: for it is very evident from the condition of the valleys now, that they cannot possibly raise their *own early wants*, consequently our markets will run bare of such vegetables as are usually so abundant. To the mountains, then, we must look for the supply for the table, especially for all our early wants.

The word must go forth, then; the order is reversed: the Valleys have supplied the Mountains heretofore; now, the Mountains must supply the Valleys. Now, therefore, is the time to prepare the lands and put in the seed. Every opportunity that offers, the Plow must be at work: then the Mountains will yield, in addition to their other wealth, Agricultural Riches also.

The Peruvian Cotton-Tree.

This new subject for the attention of our farmers has lately been brought into notice through the efforts of Mr. R. C. Kendall, a practical Agriculturist, who has cultivated the tree in Maryland, and demonstrated its value, as well as its adaptation to Northern latitudes. As this perennial cotton-tree appears to be a desirable product for our farmers, and as they are soon likely to have an opportunity of giving it a trial, we copy from an address by Mr. Kendall an estimate of the cost of producing cotton from the tree as compared with the cotton plant of the Southern States. He says:

Now having shown that the production of cotton to an unlimited extent in a large proportion of the Free States is possible, let us consider, briefly, the relative difference between producing and preparing for market, an acre of cotton in the Slave States, and an acre grown and prepared by free labor at the North.

The interest on an average field hand in the Cotton States is	$80 00
Clothing and food annually	75 00
Loss of time by sickness and medical attendance	30 00
	$185 00

Allowing four acres for each hand to cultivate, and 500 lbs. per acre (both allowances being above the actual average), and allowing ten cents per pound, we have as a result of a year's labor per hand, $200; leaving the slender balance of $3 75 per acre, which is very often more than absorbed by commissions, transportation, and other incidental expenses, always greater in the Slave than the Free States. There are a great many Southern cotton planters who do much better than this; but there are also thousands who do a great deal worse.

Let us now turn to the Northern side of the picture. Allowing that the perennial cotton required the same amount of culture and care annually that the herbaceous variety does (which it does not), a good farm hand will cultivate six acres, occupying only six months of the twelve in preparing, planting, tending and picking.

This, at $12 per month, gives	$72 00
Board for six months, at $10	60 00
	$132 00
The minimum yield per acre of the perennial cotton, wherever it can be grown, would be 1000 lbs. per acre, an aggregate of 6000 lbs. for six acres, which, at ten cents per pound, gives	$600 00
Deduct from this board and wages of men	132 00
And we have	$468 00

which gives $78 per acre.

In this estimate I have considered the interest on land, cost of fertilizers, teams, and implements as being the same North and South, and given the yield of the perennial cotton at its lowest rate—but as I know the tree to be capable of producing 2,000 pounds per acre, and as it can just as well be grown in lawns, by the wayside, and divers nooks and corners, where it would not materially interfere with other crops or farm occupations, we might safely add fifty per cent to the credit side of cotton grown by free labor in the Middle States.

At the South, the everlasting complaint is the insufficiency of plantation help, while in the Free States labor is always abundant, and procurable at reasonable rates. Besides, from my own observation and all the information I have been able to obtain, the perennial cotton is never liable to damages by vicissitudes of weather, or destruction by the numerous pests so inimical to the herbaceous plant.

He continues:

The period is not very remote, when hedges, most as efficient fences, shall yield annual dividends of superior cotton; ornamental trees blending the useful with the beautiful, shall repay tenfold their cost and culture; when the rugged heights of the Hudson, the plains of New Jersey, the fertile valleys of the Keystone State, and the undulating prairies of the Great West, shall gleam in the sunlight, white as the winter drift, with the generous pods of Democratic Cotton.

Having thus communicated the conclusions arrived at after a year's diligent study of the growth, habits, produce and general economy of the perennial tree-cotton, and also detailed the result of my own patient experiments in a latitude where the climate is as rigorous as it is in New York, permit me to introduce testimony towards establishing the fact that cotton can be grown abundantly and profitably in three-fourths of the Free States.

In the first instance, that the cotton-tree of South America does grow both spontaneously, and under culture, producing a beautiful, fine, and long glossy staple, in high Southern latitudes, where snow covers the ground three months out of the twelve, seems to be evidence conclusive that it will flourish equally well in latitudes North of the Equator corresponding to those of the Southern Hemisphere in which it abounds, and defies the rigors of a climate that nothing less hardy than a North American apple tree could withstand.

I will here take occasion to introduce the opinion entertained by a veteran Cotton planter of Mississippi, in regard to the merit of my protegé, as written by himself, and published a year since in one of the leading commercial papers of the South.

PERUVIAN COTTON-TREE.

The true *Gossypium Arborium* of Linnæus.

Grateful in its shade, magnificent in its beauty, and invaluable for its rich and abundant crops.

"Perhaps one of the most striking instances where the utilitarianism of the age, ever ready to grasp the substantial benefits of every hint derived from the votaries of science, has been at fault, is shown in the fact that a cotton-bearing tree, producing annual crops in the greatest abundance, enduring without replanting, through a series of years, yielding a fair crop in the third, and attaining its maximum in the sixth or seventh year of its growth; is now flourishing within 2,000 miles of the cotton fields of the United States, in a soil and climate similar to those of the Middle States of this Union, where it has grown neglected for all practical purposes, only claiming the eye of the savage, or occasionally employing his rude industry, from a period anterior perhaps the far-off times when ancient Greece and Rome paid tribute to the cotton looms of India.

"We do not allude to the giant *Gossypium* of Borneo, the cultivation of which for commercial purposes would be utterly impracticable in all latitudes; nor to the stunted, perennial shrub common to the desert regions of the Chira Valley; but to a legitimate *Cotton-Tree*—hardy in its habits, annual its yield, excellent in its staple, and generous in its production; now blooming in the wilds of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili.

The attention of the cotton-growing and manufacturing world having been lately attracted towards Peru as a country well adapted to the production of Cotton, some slight notices of this tree have found their way into the public journals, and various claims have already been set up by different parties, claiming the merit of its discovery.

But we know that long anterior to any of these supposed discoveries, our Mr. Kendall having been called by his profession to those remote regions first noticed the tree, and having carefully studied its habits, and familiarized himself with its economy, thus assuring himself of its entire adaptability to our soil, and to a climate much colder than ours in our Cotton States, brought with him on his return, not only samples of the staple, which were pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to any, and superior to most United States cotton, but also a small parcel of seed, which he distributed to different parties. These persons, doubtful of the result, opposed to progress, or more probably oblivious of the fact that they had these seed in possession, never committed them to the ground. Two other parcels intended for distribution, were unfortunately lost, as will be seen by a late article in the Southern Field and Fireside. So that the only experiment really made, was by Mr. Kendall himself, with a few seeds, the result of which proves most conclusively, that the Peruvian perennial, or tree-cotton, can be successfully produced as far North as the parallel of 40° at least."

In conclusion, I would remark that the regions to which the perennial cotton-tree is indigenous, are not so remote or inaccessable, but that full and reliable information in regard to it may be easily obtained, and if our farmers and cotton capitalists will set to work with but half the energy which has characterized our Northern horticulturists, we shall ere long produce, in the Free States, an abundant supply of the best good cotton.

If, however, no other person should move a single step in the matter, I shall, myself, with what energy I possess and such means as can be honestly obtained, prosecute experiment and research, until the profitable production of cotton in Free territory, by free labor, can be no longer a debatable question.

A Word about Figs.

We find an article with this caption in the N. Y. Horticulturist, from a New Jersey writer, which is interesting; and, though the directions for culture are intended to apply to a colder region than the general climate of our State, they will be found applicable by a portion of our readers, and more or less useful to all. He says:

How few there are in this latitude who have ever eaten Figs, ripe and fresh from the tree! Or if, perchance, they have tasted a single specimen raised by dint of great care in a pot or tub, can scarcely credit the fact that Figs may be grown, even in this Northern latitude, not as exotics under glass, but as an out-door fruit; and gathered, not in single specimens, but in generous abundance and luscious sweetness. Yet the fact is nevertheless so, and under favorable circumstances two crops may be realized in a single season.

The flavor of this fruit is not generally esteemed by those to whom it is a new sensation. The taste must be cultivated, and then it becomes as fascinating as the Tomato or the Olive. Who does not remember the unmitigated disgust which the first taste of the Tomato or Olive excited? How hard it was to be persuaded that they were fit food for mortal man, or even to be tempted to make a second trial! Yet who can tell how the taste grew upon him? It is even so with the Fig. We have heard the tyro pronounce a fine luscious Fig *insipid*, or *too sweet*. We once thought so ourselves, but with years came wisdom—*experientia docet*—and we now sigh over the breakfasts which, whilom under the canopy of sunny Tuscany, we used to make off a well piled-up plate of fresh and luscious Figs, eschewing all meats or other solids. Reader, this is not poetry, but fact; and in the plenitude of our benevolence excited by such recollections, we desire for you a similar experience.

As to the culture of the Fig, there is nothing difficult. The chief requisite is to protect the tree against the severity of the winter; and this is done in precisely the same manner as the tenderer varieties of the Raspberry, viz., by covering with earth. We have seen a protection of straw resorted to, but have never known it successful in this latitude. The best method of protection is to dig about the tree in the fall, deferring the act as long as the ground remains unfrozen, and then underming and throwing the tree, so that all the branches and canes lie upon the ground; and then to shovel upon them soil enough to thoroughly bury them beyond the reach of frost, taking care to so leave the ground that all excess of water will readily drain off.

There is a decided advantage achieved in this way of root-pruning, which prevents the plant developing too much into a tree shape, and thereby rendering it, as years increase, more difficult of being protected. The uncovering should be delayed as long in the spring as possible—at any rate, until the long cold storms of early May are passed, say until about the 12th of May. Then, if nothing untoward happens, you may look for a summer and autumn crop. The season this year has been decidedly favorable to the fall crop, and at this moment of writing [probably October] we are luxuriating in abundance, with a promise of still more. Those that come too late to ripen should not be despised as worthless; for they may by skillful hands, be converted into a delicate and delicious preserve. We have an ancient spinster aunt who—bless her dear old heart!—put the idea into our head, and once, while on a visit to us, gathered the last of the Figs, and made us a jar of preserves which went far ahead of any East India preserves.

But enough about Figs for the present. Should our Editors care a *fig* about us, we may hereafter have another word to say about *culture*.

Governor's Message—Agriculture.

Though Gov. Downey, last year, forgot, or did not then think the subject of sufficient importance, to make any allusions to, or recommendations concerning, Agriculture, he seems to have become aware of his remissness in that respect, and in his retiring Message to the Legislature, endeavored to make amends. We give in full that portion of his Message devoted to

AGRICULTURE.

The report of the State Agricultural Society will be presented to you in due time. This Society has done much towards stimulating a healthy and beneficial rivalry in all branches of this ennobling pursuit through all its varied interests in this State. I commend it to your care and bounty. Small appropriations to this and local societies of the same character throughout the State will be productive of much good. It would be well for the Legislature to offer premiums, or bounties, for the cultivation of flax, to which our soil in many sections of the State is admirably adapted; also, for the production of coffee, tea and sugar, which can be grown in other sections of California. Where the orange and sugar cane flourish so well, I can see no reason why coffee and tea cannot also be produced.

In obedience to your concurrent resolution of last session, I appointed three Commissioners to examine and report upon the cultivation of the grape-vine, and upon the capabilities of this State for the growth of this interesting product, to wit: Messrs. J. J. Warner of Los Angeles, A. Haraszthy of Sonoma, and J. A. Ramirez of Marysville—gentlemen of ability, who have devoted much time and reflection to this subject. Mr. Haraszthy has just returned from Europe, and brings back with him much valuable information, the result of his personal observations, both as to the mode of its culture, the varieties best suited to our soil, and, still as important, the mode and manner of making and preserving the wine. Mr. Ramirez, I believe, visits South America, and will give the result of his intelligent and practical observations in that country. No appropriation has yet been made to defray the expenses of this commission. I recommend that its effort in behalf of this great interest, yearly becoming more valuable, may be rewarded in a manner becoming the subject and the dignity of the State. You will receive the report of this Commission in due time.

The necessities of all countries and communities suggest for them appropriate laws, and it should be the duty of the Legislature to frame statues to meet the necessities incident to the natural and physical condition of the State, and to the wants and resources of the inhabitants, rather than to follow in their enactments the precedents or customs existing in the communities whence they emigrated to this country. Our system of local laws, suggested by the necessities arising in the different mining localities of the State, acquiesced in by the Legislature, and recognized by our Courts as binding and obligatory upon them in determining the rights of property, which have already entered into and compose a part of our peculiar judicature, is a proper illustration of the idea that different countries require different local laws, which are suggested by their natural and physical necessities.

The agricultural interest is second to no other in the State in importance, both as a means of wealth and of industry and good order in society. Already the exports of our cereals, after supplying our domestic wants, begin to awaken attention at home and abroad, to this great resource of California wealth. This, like all other branches of industry, requires wholesome legislation, adapted to its natural necessities, to insure its encouragement and protection. The farmer in California labors under one great difficulty: that is, in the procuring of proper and cheap materials for fencing in his lands. In many localities of the State, it will require an expense threefold more to fence his lands and protect his crops against trespass from live stock, than the lands and crops will sell for. Thousands are prevented from cultivating grains and fruits by this cause alone. I can discover no hardship in compelling the stock-raiser to herd his stock and prevent their trespass, greater than that requiring the farmer to inclose his cultivated fields to secure the profits of his capital and labor.

To compel the farmer to sustain a legal fence in this country, as now defined, is to prevent his cultivating his land or enjoying the use of his own property. The grazier should be required by law to herd his stock, and keep them from trespassing upon cultivated grounds. If this were the rule, it would ultimately result in his own benefit, as he would select a choicer variety of stock, would make provision for their care during the rainy season, and, as a consequence, would ask and receive more remunerative prices at their sale in the markets. According to the present practice of our loose husbandry, whereby stock are suffered to roam at large over our extensive plains, number and not quality has become the rule. They die by thousands every winter, and those that survive the ordeal of famine have little value beyond that of their hide and tallow. Besides the bad economy of the present system, there is a cruelty practiced by the owner that deserves to be punished by statute.

In accordance with the requirements of an Act providing for the permanent improvement of the stock grounds of the State Agricultural Society, the Board of Managers having charge of this duty submitted to me their plans, which were approved. The work has been substantially and creditably done, under the immediate supervision of the President, Jerome C. Davis. It reflects much credit on that gentleman, and it will be satisfactory to you to learn that the appropriation to this object, provided for in the Act referred to, has been expended prudently and with rigid economy. The complaints made in their statement, herewith transmitted are not entitled to any peculiar consideration. They complain that they were compelled to pay interest to a considerable amount in having their warrants discounted. When they asked for this appropriation, they were aware, or were presumed to be aware, of the condition of the treasury; besides, the language making all appropriations—and this case affords no exception—always is, "of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated;" and a portion of this appropriation was not made to take effect until the month of November, in the year 1862. Notwithstanding these facts, they have taken upon themselves the *onus* of hypothecating the credit of the State—a practice which should be discountenanced—because the money could not be immediately realized from the donation, the necessities of the State being greater at the time than the wants of the Society.

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Horace, a disciple of Epicurus, said: "Neither the clamors of a raging mob, nor the frowns of a threatening tyrant, neither the furious storms nor roaring thunders can move a righteous man, who stands firm to his resolution. The wreck of the world might crush his body to atoms, but could not shake his soul with fear."

The Hides of the River Plata.

From "Japan, the Amoor and the Pacific. By Henry A. Tilley."

They were that day killing mares, more than five hundred of which pretty creatures were penned up in a corral. These corrals communicate one with another, a portcullis door being between each two. The last is in the shape of a pear, strongly boarded in, and surrounded by a platform. In the narrow end is a truck, which moves from it on iron rails, up and down a long shed. A strong bar of wood crosses the opening where the truck fits into the narrow end of the corral, and on this bar is a block through which the lasso runs, having one end fastened to the saddles of two Gauchos, while the noose remains in the hands of the Matador on the platform. When all is ready the Gauchos ride into the farther corral, and drive the animals into the pear-shaped one, and the portcullis is dropped. The Matador whirls his lasso, sometimes over the heads of three or four mares at once, gives a signal to the mounted Gauchos, who spur their horses, and the mares are dragged on to the moving platform, with their heads against the bar. The Matador then strikes them on the head with a heavy iron hammer, the truck moves up the shed, and another mounted Gaucho, with a rope, drags them off the truck on either side of the tram-road, when other men are ready to skin and cut them up.

Oxen.—The same mode is adopted with oxen, only they are killed by the stab of a knife in the neck, which divides the spinal marrow. The first stab is generally sufficient; the animal ceases to feel instantaneously. The only suffering for the poor beasts is being kept long in the corrals without food or water, sometimes for two or three days. Barbarous as it seems to a European to see horses thus slaughtered for their skins, it is a painful necessity. The Gaucho will never ride on a mare, and if a stranger were to venture to do so, he would be hooted and jeered by every urchin he met. The Gaucho is far from being like the Arab, who, it is known, rides only mares, and treats them a little more kindly than human beings. But the Gaucho will not only not ride mares, but treats the horses he does ride in a most barbarous manner; his spurs have points an inch in length, and on a journey these are applied to the blood-stained sides of the beast till he drops exhausted. What does that matter to the rider? He easily finds another; in fact, in the country they have hardly any value at all.

The rotting carcase or the skeleton of the horse by the wayside is a usual sight, even in the vicinity of the city of Buenos Ayres. Among the five hundred mares mentioned three were saved from the fate of the others by an English gentleman, who had lately brought with him from England three fine horses, and was about to try to improve the breed. For these mares he only paid sixteen shillings each. The five hundred mares were killed and disposed of in about six hours.

Slaughtering.—In many establishments as many as eight hundred horses or oxen are slaughtered every day, and that nearly throughout the year. In winter only, when the animals are not fat, is there a little relaxation. In the long shed above-mentioned the work of dismembering the animals is going on, and the expertness with which it is performed may be judged of by the fact, that five minutes hardly elapse from the time the ox leaves the corral before it is already cut up and salted. The men employed in this work are Basques, and often children with faces like an angel are among them deep in blood, and reveling in their disgusting work. When the hide, the principal object of value, is removed, the flesh is cut up in lumps off the carcase, and removed to other hands, which slice it, and throw it in brine, from which it passes to still other hands, which pack it in stacks, with layers of salt between. The flesh is turned every day for a few days, until it is dried by the air, and in that state forms the *carne seco*, which is exported in vast quantities to Havana, the Brazils, Chili, Peru and the African coasts.

Salting.—The hides are salted in the same manner, the superfluous brine running from the meat to the reservoir which contains them. Most of the salt used is brought from Cadiz. The bones undergo a different treatment. Those containing marrow are subjected to the action of steam, and the fat thus procured is likewise largely exported to the same places as the meat, besides being much used as butter by the natives, who are excessively fond of it. The rest of the bones, entrails and all that contains fat, are steamed in another vat for tallow. The tongues are salted and consumed at home. The sinews, horsehair, &c., are also utilized, but still there is an enormous waste, for everything is performed in a very rough manner, on account of the high price of labor. Formerly only the hides were taken, and the rest left to perish on the spot. The mares are killed for their hides and hair alone. The flesh is useless, and is either burnt or thrown away.

The proprietor pointed out to me a plot of ground which he had formerly caused to be excavated to raise the ground of his premises, and the holes had been entirely filled up with mares' flesh. Most of the men employed keep huge and disgusting swine, which they fatten on the flesh and blood thus obtained without stint. Thousands of sea-gulls whiten the air and the ground, revelling on the disgusting remains. The small quantity of fat procured from the flesh and bones of the mares, contains but little stearine or hard fat.

Refuse.—The refuse is strained from it by hanging it in long bags, through which a clear but dark-colored oil drips out. This is chiefly used for burning in lamps. The furnaces are entirely fed with flesh, bones and refuse, and the stench which is produced from the reeking blood, the ammoniacal fumes from the scorching bones and other substances, are quite enough to sicken the strongest stomach. The residue or bone-ash has lately become a valuable export to Europe, where it is used as a manure. Soap and candles are also made in the factories, for home consumption.

Statistics.—In the three *Partidos* of the province of Buenos Ayres alone, there were, according to the returns of 1858, 3,875,742 horses, 8,672,075 oxen, and 1,385, 280 sheep. In the year 1838, the number of horned cattle did not exceed four millions; but since the pampas south of the Salado have been cleared of Indians, and the country in general become more settled, the above enormous increase has taken place. The same with the sheep, the wool of which was formerly so coarse that it was only fit for carpets; whereas, since the improvement of the breed by a cross with fine-wooled sheep, it is largely exported for finer manufactures. The exportation for 1858 consisted of 969,604 dry and 318,304 salted ox-hides, 68,874 dry and 120,757 salted horse-hides, wool to the amount of 37,423 fardos, tallow, 240,382 cwt., beside horns, oil, bones and hair. The number of ships in which these were exported was 404.

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. Every Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The California Farmer has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the only Agricultural Journal in California.

7th. The California Farmer contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The California Farmer contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

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For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

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We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

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We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

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A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 68 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Jan. 10. 1862.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California Coasts.
NOTA MISCELLANEA IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

THE LANGUAGES OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

WITH the exceptions of the Lord's Prayer in the Cochiemies language, given from Clavijero in the Second Series of the Indianology, and that of San Miguel, in the First Series of the same, we are unacquainted with any other. The following words are gleaned from Clavijero:

The Cochiemies.—*Tammia* or *dammia*, the fruit of the sweet pitahayas cactus; *tajua*, the acid pitahayas. *A* is the term for the fruit of the nopal cactus. *Anaba*, fruit like a fig; *medesa*, fruit of a tree; *ciyanda*, fruit of a species of acacia or mesquit; *jojoba*, a prized fruit of the Cochiemies, the nut of which gives an excellent oil for salad; *tedda*, seeds of a bush which are toasted for food; *tedegua*, fruit like an almond. *Guaribo*, a timber tree of California; *guatia*, a timber tree; *ghokio*, timber tree. *Cadese*, a species of sweet reed or cane. *Guigil*, *millipe*, *muber*, a species of mermaid. *Coyote*, a spcies of fox or wolf; *chimbi*, a species of wild-cat; *chimbica*, a species of lion or puma; *taje*, Rocky Mountain or big horn sheep; *amagoguio*, the antelope; *ijju*, the skunk. *Kadakamang*, the locality or rancheria of San Ignacio mission. *Tepeg*, one; *goguo*, two; *combio*, three; *macacubugua*, four; five, or the fingers of the hand, *neganna*, *tejueg ignimel*; for the hands, or ten, *naganna*, *ignimbal demejuag*. *Ibo*, the sun. *Mejibo*, season of the ripe pitahayas; *amada appi*, the season after memjibo, for seeds; the next season is called *amada appigula*; the fourth season is *majibel*; *majiben*, the fifth season; the sixth or worst season is *majiben-maji*. *Adda*, a kind of bowl or basin. *Nipiraja* or *tupuran*, the great spirit; his wife is called *anacojondi*. *Acaragui*, a district where these gods live in the Pericues country. *Tupuran*, a warrior spirit. *Purutahui*, or *cucunumic*, name of a spirit. These names from *nipiraja* are Pericues; the terms preceding *nipiraja* are Cochiemies words, or language prevailing at San Ignacio and further north.

The Guaicuras.—*Guamongo*, a spirit which causes infirmities; *gujiaqui* a spirit that sowed the pitahayas; *dicuinocho*, sorcerers.

The Cochiemies.—*Tama ambei ucambi tevivichi*, the good spirit who came from heaven to benefit mankind; *guama*, sorcerer or doctor.

Liguig or *Malibat*, a coast country southward from Loretto. *Muleje*, a name of a mission rancheria of Santa Rosalia north of Loretto. *Londo*, *Liguig*, districts south of Loretto. *Tugnuelia*, locality of Dolores mission. *Comondu*, or mission of San Jose de Comondu. *Adac*, rancheria of Santa Gertrudis mission. *Afegua* and *Huamalgua*, islands on Pacific coast near 31°. *Hualimea*, a rancheria of San Ignacio mission. *Fehual*, a famous sorcerer of San Ignacio mission. *Cadegomo*, site of Purisima mission. *Vigga Biaundo*, locality of San Xavier mission. *Purum*, locality near Cape San Lucas. *Colagnujuet*, *Iuzai* and *Cagnajuet*, localities in the vicinity of San Francisco Borgia.

The words, with those of the Lord's Prayer in the dialects of the missions of San Xavier, San Jose Comondu, San Francisco Borgia, Santa Gertrudis, Santa Maria and San Ignacio, before alluded to, are all which appear to have been saved from oblivion of the Indians of the Jesuit missions. These forms of the Lord's Prayer will be found in the section of the Notes under the head of the Indians of the Southern Coast Countries in the Second Series of the Indianology.

NATURAL HISTORY OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.

At a meeting of the California Academy of Natural Sciences, held Sept. 30, at their rooms in San Francisco, Samuel Hubbard read a paper of considerable interest. It was a description, or perhaps it should be called a catalogue, of specimens in Natural History, collected by John Xantus, a celebrated Hungarian naturalist, in Lower California and the islands adjacent, during twenty-eight months, ending July 31, 1861. We give it entire:

Mammals—3000 specimens, representing 325 species, 27 of which proved to be new to science; and 6 species doubtful. Some are decidedly new.

Reptiles—2000 specimens, representing about 25 species of lizard-likes, 17 species of serpents, and 4 species of turtles; in all about 50 species, nearly 40 of which turned out new discoveries.

Fishes—Over 20,000 specimens collected, and of this number only about 100 dry skins, the rest in alcohol. These fishes represent about 800 species, over 650 of which are new. Among them about 25 new genera.

Insects—In this branch were obtained about 50 species of *Lepidoptera*, about 150 species of *Diptera*, and about the same number of *Hymenoptera*, with a few *Orthoptera*. This branch is principally represented with *Coleoptera*, of which probably about 30,000 specimens were collected, represented by only 300 species, but nine-tenths of them new to entomology, and already described in the proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences.

Marine Invertebrata of Crustacea—The collection contains over 800 species; fully 711 are new, embracing 9 new genera. All the above are described by Wm. Stimpson in the "Annals of the New York Lyceum of Natural History."

The *Radiata*, or Starfishes, will probably contain about 40 species, with many novelties.

The *Mollusca* are represented by over 5000 specimens not yet considered.

Shells—P. P. Carpenter gave, after a hurried survey of the collection, 1700 species last year, but since then the collection has more than doubled. About half of the whole is pronounced by Mr. Carpenter and Isaac Lee to be new.

Plants—A new series of plants has been collected, including sections of wood, seed, flowers, &c., and represent about 340 new species out of 390. Of the *Algæ*, the collection contains about 75 additional species, every one of which is new to science.

Geology and Mineralogy—Are represented by specimens of gypsum, selenites, gold, silver and copper ores, with many specimens of primitive rocks of every composition. Mineral and other waters have been collected for chemical analysis, and paleontological specimens in great abundance. The result, however, is not ascertained as yet.

Oology and Nidology—Received particular attention, as the collection contains over 3000 nests, with nearly 9000 eggs in the best condition, nine-tenths of which are pronounced by Mr. Brewer of Boston as additional to North American Oology.

Ethnology—Received also some attention, as far as the circumstances of position and the state of the country would allow. Crania of aborigines, sundry implements and war apparatus, are in the collection, with some copies of hieroglyphics, which will be of practical value to determine the race that once inhabited this interesting peninsula.

Corals—8 species, 6 which are new.

Sponges—14 species, 10 of which are new.

The naturalist named above, Mr. Xantus de Vesey, is well in literary and scientific circles for his collections and notes in the physical sciences, in the Rocky Mountain country and Alta California, accounts of which may be seen at large in the scientific journals of the Eastern States and Europe. The diligent and multifarious labors of this eminent naturalist confer an imperishable and truly honored name in the future annals of the two Californias. And his being an adopted citizen, shows the entire and abominable futility of that national jealousy which a few years ago would ostracise all but native Americans. All the work performed in Lower California by Mr. Xantus was during the period he held the office of Special Agent of the U. S. Coast Survey office, to make observations on the rise and fall of the tides of Lower California, the station of which was at at Cape San Lucas.

SAN BUENAVENTURA MISSION INDIANS, SANTA ROSA ISLAND.

Talking with an American resident of these parts, acting as the mayor domo for the Messrs. Moore of Saticoy Rancho, he informs us that in a recent stay on Santa Rosa island, in the summer of 1861, rodeoing cattle, he often met with the entire skeletons of Indains in the caves of that Island The signs of their rancherias or camps were very frequent, and the remains of metates, mortars, earthen pots and other utensils very common. The metates were of a dark stone, and made something after the pattern of the Mexican. Extensive caves were often met with which seemed to serve as burial places of the Indians, as entire skeletons and numerous skulls were plentifully scattered about in their recesses.

THE SATICOY VALLEY INDIANS.

This valley is often improperly called Santa Clara, and extends in a wide plain running from the ocean up to the San Fernando valley, and pertains to the old mission of San Buenaventura. It contains some of the best land in the State, with the Saticoy river, draining its entire length of some thirty miles. At its mouth, the plains extend out on the ocean shore for a distance of twenty miles, affording pasturage to many thousand head of stock. The valley at its upper end communicates with the Tejon and Los Angeles roads, and for the last forty years has been a gate for the entrance of the Utahs, Paiutes, Yutes, Mohaves and other desert and mountain Indians who possess horses. Their visits were always made to run off the mules and horses of the Padres, and latterly the rancheros up to 1850. In this way probably the Shoshone affilees entered these parts of California.

The Indians of these parts seemed to have been very numerous, as are related in the voyages of Cabrillo, Viscaino, and the accounts of the missionary fathers. These branches empty into the Saticoy or main river, to wit: the Mopu, the Sespe and the Piru. At the Piru are still to be found a rancheria of some forty Indians. Near the embouchure of the Sespe are to be found remains of ancient Acequias, or irrigating canals, made exactly after the plans of those of the Gila, covering a space of some four hundred acres, and which is the only thing of the kind probably to be met with in California. Speaking with the mayor domo aforementioned, he could give us no account of this matter, but in his opinion they were not the work of the mission Indians, and, as he has lived in these parts several years and knows the country well, his opinion is worthy of attention. It will be remembered that in a former part of the Indianology mention is made by Cabrillo (1542) of finding among the Indians of this vicinity maize or corn, and also cows (vachas), by which he likely means buffaloes. Mr. Robbins (the mayor domo) sees no good reason to doubt these facts, as he was informed that the horns and bones of buffaloes have been found in the valley. This fact was confirmed to me by Mr. Williams, an American resident of San Buenaventura.

ASPHALTUM DEPOSITS.

Asphaltum is found scattered in immense beds all over the county of Santa Barbara. It exists in all stages of its formations—hard as rock, brittle as rosin, liquid as oil, thick as tar, plastic as dough, and in the waters of the canal thin as water. It is all situated in the vicinity of the ocean, and is inexhaustible in quantity. It will soon form an important article of export from this part of the State.

SULPHUR.

This mineral is also plentifully found in the San Buenaventura valley mountains, but as yet the working of a deposit thereaway, at a cost of $10,000, has not been found to be remunerative enough, unless refined on the spot, which will require a large outlay. Note of 13th November, 1861.

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GOING TO THE WAR.
Inscribed to a member of the New York Highland Regiment.

BY MADGE CARROLL.

Going to the war!
Oh! blue eyes! light of the hearth and the board,
How the home faces have watched ye;
How your least glance has been stored.
Ah! the days shortened as never before,
At the fireside, blue eyes, going to the war.

Going to the war!
Oh! brother, the desolate, desolate home!
The pang of the parting is over,
But the bitterest season has come;
There are whispers haunting the house all o'er
Of ill to ye, blue eyes, going to the war.

Going to the war!
Fond lover, the twilight knows only the tears
Of the dearest you're leaving behind you;
Kind angels are numbering the fears
Troubling the dreams of the girl you adore,
Blue eyes, true eyes, going to the war.

Going to the war!
Leal-hearted, hope of our country, its pride,
Woe to the cowardly traitors
When such forms in battle shall ride;
Victory marches our banner before,
When such eyes, brave eyes, go to the war.

Going to the war!
Dear stranger, eyes that you know not will hold
The brightness of yours and their courage;
Good spirits wait over the fold
Where they slumber or watch, day or night, evermore,
Blue eyes, true eyes, gone to the war.

◆

A Pleasure for a Child.

Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood?

The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came from his little cottage; he was a wood-cutter by trade, and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He had come into the garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—he gave it to him. Neither the giver or the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a distance from home, after so many events of so many years, the feeling of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but it now blooms afresh.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

... AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

CARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v16-6

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!

Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

MARDEN & FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

50,000 Cuttings,

....OF....

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.

Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery street
Or O. B. SHAW,
Sonoma.
11

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,
No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
2

Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS.

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
San Francisco.
11

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
CROSS & CO.
613 Battery street.
10

Chinese Sugar-cane.

500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
Inquire at the Farmer Office.
11

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,

THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY............................JAN. 14, 1862

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

To Book Publishers.

WE invite Book Publishers, here and in the Atlantic States, to our columns, as a medium for advertising their Works. By our circulation they can make known their business throughout the entire State, and thus widely extend their business.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

WE invite the special attention of STOCK MEN to the Letter of Gov. BIGLER in columns this week.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

WITH a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

WE desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

* * *

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Read this—High-landers, Pay Vp.

OUR subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

WE call the particular attention of our readers to the articles of our correspondents, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Rockwell, as containing much that will be found not only interesting, but truly valuable—and hope the series will be continued. Other valuable and interesting articles will be found in this number.

* * *

INDIAN RANCHERIES—THEIR FORESIGHT.—Whoever has traveled on our rivers, and in any place where there has been anything like a flood or rise of water, might have observed that the grounds of the old rancheries are always found to be *above water*. Thus far they have always been *above* the highest water, and those farmers who have built upon the old rancheries are high and dry on these premises, while all around is one vast sea. Let these facts make a due impression, and serve as a lesson.

DRAINAGE OF LANDS.—Now is the time for Farmers to study the subject of Drainage of Lands. This is an important subject for them. We refer them, for remarks on the same connected with an article, in another column, on the "Benefits of the Flood."

MILLS ALL GONE.—Remember the Farm and Plantation Mill for grinding wheat, now all the flouring mills are gone.

Homesteads and Cultivation on the River Banks.

As a faithful chronicler of events, and ever watching for opportunities to advance the interest of the cause we serve, and to admonish, where we believe *good* will result from it: we are again reviewing the calamity that has fallen upon the Agricultural interest all over the country, wherever there is a river, or stream, or water-course; but more on our River Banks.

Some four or five years ago, and several times since, we have urged upon those who dwell upon the River banks, the importance of making a due preparation for the rise of waters during the winter season.

We have repeatedly urged upon those who had Stock in places exposed to a sudden rise of waters, the importance of having buildings or platforms properly elevated above the possibility of loss by flood, into which, or upon which, Stock could be taken, or to which they would go, and thus be safe. Such safeguards could have been effected at very little cost, all along the Sacramento river, and many other rivers and places, and a large amount of Stock could have been saved, as timber is easily to be procured; and, besides, such a plan would have saved a large amount of Hay, Grain, Tools, which have now been lost.

We know that some will say that even the Buildings have been swept away. However true this may be, these Buildings could all have been saved, had proper precautions been taken, by having all buildings built on strong piles, and elevated above the reach of the flood: this can easily be done—all that is required is a little foresight.

To us, there seems no excuse, in cases where the parties have been exposed many times in former years.

Now, by the recent extended flood over so vast an extent of territory, and the prospect of its occurrence often in future years, it becomes the duty of all who are now located on the River banks, to ask themselves very seriously the question, whether that is the place for a Homestead, for a good permanent residence for a Home—for an Orchard—for a Vineyard—for the growth of of anything that will be injuriously affected by these floods.

This is a serious question now; and it should be put now, and answered now: for years of prosperity or adversity will come to all as they shall now decide this question, each for himself.

That our River banks are rich and fertile and worthy of cultivation, is true; and valuable gardens for Summer-Vegetable Crops can be made to grow thereon, there is no doubt; and this can be done every year. These lands can also be converted into extensive Grass fields and Pasture grounds when high land feed fails, and large portions of them be used as Cranberry meadows, with great profit; but to expect to make them a good location for a permanent, a good, healthy and pleasant Home—it is impossible: for, whatever others may say, California *has not yet seen its highest water!*

We believe, from a large amount of evidence gathered from early Settlers, and the Indians, that the time has been when the congregated force of all the rivers have poured their torrents upon Sacramento (or where she now is), until that immense body of water came almost covering her up. We feel satisfied, we shall all see "Higher Water," than we old '49ers have yet seen.

Believing this, we hope the dwellers upon the flooded districts will look well to the future, and thus be saved from further calamity.

Our Legislators.

Adjourned for ten days! So reads the Record. We have no time now to look into the details of causes *why* the *Legislators*, the Guardians and *Protectors* of the People should leave their "*Post of Duty*," when the State is in Peril! We know not of any possible excuse for it. We may be greatly in error in judgment, but we should as soon think of the leaders of our armies leaving *their Post* on the "eve of battle," or in the event of the "Food giving out," as for *Legislatures* leaving the Capital when a great calamity like the present one has come upon the People.

In the name of Humanity, in the name of Justice and Right, we ask for what are men selected as the *Peoples' Representatives* if not to guard their rights and give them relief and protection when most needed; and in Heaven's name when has there ever been a period of time when the *People* needed aid like the present.

And now, when *one-third* of our whole populations are about being made Houseless and Penniless, when the wives and children are gathered up by the noble and generous-hearted, and saved from a watery grave—now, when of all other times the Guardians of the People should be assembled in Council and save them—where, oh! where are these Counsellors, where these Representatives? Where these Guardians of the People?

We heard for a brief time the debate on the subject of adjournment, of removal from the "City of Waters"—but those who advocated the measure seemed only actuated by *their own convenience*. This was the principal motive put forth. They could not legislate and do business with *facility*, with *convenience*, with *comfort!*

In God's name tell us if the convenience and comfort of one hundred and twenty men are to outweigh the balance in the Homes, and the lives of one hundred and fifty thousand people now in peril!

Tell us in God's name if the convenience of paid men, at $10 per day, is to outweigh in the scale the property of the State, *a hundred millions of dollars* that is likely to be swept away by the floods, which bid fair to continue.

Men talk of comfort and convenience! *Adjourn for ten days!* leave the post of duty! leave the whole State in peril! leave the people to perish, and not one word uttered yet in their behalf, not so much as a resolution of condolence and sympathy to the hardy miners, whose mills and cabins are swept away. Not one word to the Millwright and Miller, who furnish the lumber with which our dwellings are built, and grind the food for the hungry. No word for them, though all their works are carried off by the roaring waters.

No word either for the cultivators of the soil, whose thousands of happy homes are gone, whose families are houseless, whose children are penniless—but, thank God, *not friendless*, nor homeless while San Francisco stands—a Platt's Hall, a Music Hall, or a house stands here. They will be fed, and clothed, and cared for, though *Legislators* fail in their duty to a suffering people.

The Flood on the Sacramento, and Its Tributaries.

The remarkable floods on the Sacramento, the American, and the Feather and Yuba rivers, have spread terror and alarm, as well as loss and ruin, upon thousands. Never in the history of California has any evil befallen our people that will compare with it—for the ruin is so wide-spread, so disastrous, so sweeping, as to affect not one city or one locality, but all, and for the whole extent of the Sacramento Valley. From the Bluffs to Benicia the marks of desolation have been made that will take years to wipe out, even upon the surface; while many "Homes," once happy, and hearts then brave, and hands inured to industrial labor, will be no more; this calamity has set a *despairing* seal upon many a soul that never had yielded to misfortune.

Twice, and thrice, and again, *we* have suffered by these calamities of flood, and thrice by *Fire;* but, though each case was hard and disastrous, the Fire is the easiest to bear, for it leaves us the warm earth to tread upon, and the heart energies are aroused into life again; but the wintery floods send their sweeping desolations, chilling body and mind by their coldness, making the very air cold and dreary, and the very earth is left like the "Slough of Despond"—so desolate that the heart tries in vain to warm into life.

"The *rains* descended and the *floods* came!" how fearfully true have these words been to us this winter—and the fatal result, too: "And the *winds* blew and beat upon that house; *and it fell*, for it was built upon the *sand;*" and thus has it been with hundreds and thousands of "Happy Homes" that have been built upon the alluvial wash of our river banks and the made-lands of our valleys—making the prophecies bitterly true.

We have given some ten days to a visit to Sacramento and Marysville to witness the Realities of the flood, and to see the true condition, not only of each city, but of those who dwell in the "Garden Spots" around them, on the banks of their rivers, and the plains adjoining. Our mission has been a sad one, the saddest of our life, for never have we seen such ruin and so much desolation and suffering, although in another form we have witnessed it; for we saw the hungry, starved and dying poor of England, Ireland and Scotland in the dread famine of '46–47, while on a business visit there—but, although it *was* suffering, it was of a different nature; it was there surrounded with those who were not in affliction; here among our cultivators it is *universal;* all are suffering; and in our cities all are "under the waters—a universal suffering; a universal affliction.

The present universal calamity upon this State demands alike universal sympathy, kindness and forbearance, and it should appear in the noblest form, so as not to make the recipient feel the pang of dependence like a charity—when the relief should be tendered delicately, like Christian mercy, that does not let "the right hand know what the left hand doeth."

Sacramento may be said to be the most heavily afflicted of all the cities thus far. The loss of property cannot fall short of Two and a half millions in merchandise and buildings, and a half a million in agricultural and horticultural products; and were a carefel estimate made of all losses, it would go beyond that sum.

Many a "beautiful Home" has been swept away, and will leave a desolate spot where so recently that Home was fragrant with blossoms—but the blow fell, not only upon that which meets the eye, the blossoms of Hope and Joy and the heart are left desolate.

To those who have not seen Sacramento "under the water," it need only be said that the last flood was much higher than that of December 9th, and the water in the city two feet higher than ever before known; the entire city, save a portion of I street, all under water. Portions of it in the lower part covering buildings 14 and 15 feet deep, and sweeping them away a mass of ruins—all the principal business streets submerged 2 to 4 feet, destroying merchandise to a very large amount—so far different to all anticipations and to all fears was the rise, that merchandise piled up on the counters of the stores was lost and ruined, the water rising upon it. Water was in the St. George Hotel two and a half feet, putting out all the fires, so that the boarders were obliged to get their food elsewhere. So it was with many other Hotels, and most of the private families.

The continuance of the water over a great portion of the city for a month (from Dec. 9th), has caused great and real distress, and the now new flood of Jan. 9th and 10th seems to have put the *climax* of troubles upon the brave and sorrowing hearts, for many parts of the city had become passable, and many business places begun to look cheerful from the removal of the "flood-marks."

Sacramento! Brave Sacramento, yet unfortunate Sacramento! Continue yet to be Brave and and Enduring, and thy days of better things shall yet come.

While all these calamities have been transpiring there have been generous sympathies and noble deeds performed, which have gone like sunlight into many a darkened heart. Of these we have many pleasant records, which with incidents numerous, we shall note in due time. On Saturday last in the afternoon the water reached its highest point; it had come in at the back part until it flowed out over the Levee at the front of the city, and when it fell, on Sunday morning it was running into the city over the front levee near the Water Works, and also at the R street levee front.

It is to be regretted that some skillful artist had not photographed the city front at each of the principal streets; those pictures would in the future be valuable mementos of its sad history.

It would also be interesting to know the number af boats that were upon the waters of that city during its greatest peril; we think they would have counted *one thousand.*

In passing up I street to the Capitol, we counted 504 horses tied out on that street, and many buildings were also full, besides Sixth was full up above the State House; on the levee bank; we think, at least, there were 500 horses in that vicinity, and a large number also on the Front street levee, in all, 2000 horses.

The city, in spite of the calamity, appeared clear and bright; for like Venice, with her thousand gondoliers and streaming banners, so appeared this devoted city, and many joyous, merry, parties would try to conceal their sadness, for a while, so as to appear to those who were afflicted, with a pleasant look.

On Monday morning, the Great Gift of San Franciscans was landed upon the levee—food for the hungry, clothing for the cold and naked ones. Never have we seen a deed of noble, generous and prompt charity bring so ready a return, as load after load came from the Antelope and the Nevada; it seemed like the "Widow's Cruise," that it never would give out, and we heard the spontaneous outgushings from grateful hearts almost one universal shout, "God bless San Franciscans! Noble, generous souls! May they prosper!"

Would that every donor could have seen what we saw in the countenances of men, women and children. Oh, how God-like is true Charity! San Francisco has done a deed without a parallel in history, by its true munificence.

At the Pavilion, there were about 600 women and children, and as many more fed and cared for. The Howard Benevolent Society are doing a work that will be recorded in Heaven as among the great deeds of Earth. All the members are engaged in earnest, but we cannot refrain to make mention of the labors of those prominent members, N. A. H. Ball, whose soul seemed to beam on his face, as he sprung from place to place with giant strides on his Errands of Love and Mercy. What will that man do, when his present work shall have been done: he seemed made for such especial Missions of Mercy. J. A. Carroll, also, was going from place to place, forgetful of his own business, but caring for others. Dr. J. F. Morse, like a good Samaritan, was among the sick, his soul bent on Deeds of Mercy. But why speak of only a few, when, from what we saw, all good and true men were doing so much?

From this city, we visited Marysville; from Sacramento up to that city, and thence to Red Bluff, to Oroville, even to every upper portion, the same wide-spread ruin is apparent. Marysville has not, however, suffered so much as has Sacramento, and the citizens bravely bear it, and stand ready to go and do noble deeds to those who have suffered around them. The block where the Merchants' Hotel stood, of some six or eight buildings, is partially in ruins, and around Marysville, on the Yuba, great loss has accrued to the Cultivators of the soil; on them the heaviest blow falls.

G. G. Briggs' Orchards suffered greatly, the damage being to the extent, propably, of $30,000; but Mr. B. can bear this, and still, with his generous spirit, he is ready not only to feel for others' woes, but lend a helping hand. Mr. Covillaud's loss will be, probably, $5000; J. Westcott, $10,000; Col. Brophy & Brothers' loss is very heavy—nearly everything; Mr. Landis, Mr. Hedges, and all on the Yuba, suffered in Stock, buildings, and fences, very largely; Mr. Hostetter loses 160 cows of the best kind; but these are isolated cases: thousand and tens of thousands over our State are now in deep distress, and it is demanded of the people that at the earliest day possible, there shall be public meetings called in every city, to take into consideration the condition of our whole State; for the entire State is in distress, and all deserve a common sympathy.

We regret we cannot offer all the facts the present week; but our work is just begun; we extend, however, our sympathy to all.

Benefits of the Flood.

WE have repeatedly spoken of the *benefits* that would result to our State, from the universal flood of waters which has covered the earth to such an extent in all our Valleys, and the heavy rains that have so thoroughly drenched the soil on all our Hills and Mountains.

The first great good, is the thorough moisture infused into the soil to its greatest depths, reaching the springs and causing an action of the soil such as it has not had for years. It has also destroyed, as we have said, almost every species of Vermin, from the Gopher to the egg of the Grasshopper, and thus cut off those destroyers of the "Hopes of the Husbandman;" in addition to this, it is a well-established fact, that all such heavy rains act as fertilizers of the soil in various ways, often not understood and unappreciated. Farmers can, however, always note that after such a season of rains, a prosperous year is certain to the generality of crops.

Now, if Farmers would but use these benefits to the greatest advantage, let them *immediately* see that their low lands are *drained* as much as possible. Good deep drains through Orchards, Vineyards, Gardens, and Farms, will add greatly to the benefits now secured by these floods.

If Farmers will only examine the best works on "Drainage of Lands," they will see their great benefits: and now is the time to avail themselves of them.

We hope the present opportunity will not be lost; by a prompt action, in a little time, there are large portions of our land that would be saved for even this year's use, that otherwise would be lost for the year.

The Alpaca.

THE valuable Communication we published in our last week's issue, from Gov. Bigler, who has recently returned from Chile, has elicited considerable interest for these animals, and which we are pleased to know; for they will prove a very valuable acquisition to our State.

We went with Gov. Bigler to see the pair of Alpacas which he has so successfully introduced into California; they were in a stable on Second street, Sacramento, and by the skillful treatment of these animals, from the time they were received and during the voyage hither, they have become quite domesticated.

We spent some time in examining them; they are in form a handsome animal, standing nearly four feet high; their bodies about the same length, with slim and well-formed legs; and their necks of beautiful and graceful proportions, moving them like that of a Fawn; the head, when erect, is about 5½ feet high; the form of the head is fine; the eye very intelligent and full of that speaking-instinct that craves domestication: they seem to desire attention and kindness.

The Buck is almost black, with some white spots, one white leg, and neck, in part. The Dam is a brownish color, and partly white; the pair seem to be fond of each other, and always side by side.

It is to be regretted that by reason of a fall from the ship when they were landed, the Dam lost her kids, otherwise another success would have attended their introduction here.

Persons wishing any information respecting them, have only to address this Office, and their wishes will be attended to.

* * *

THE semi-annual apportionment of the State School Fund has beeen made to the School Districts where schools have been maintained in accordance with law, for three months in the year ending October 31st, 1861. The returns foot up 67,642 children between the ages of 4 and 18 years. The amount divided is $33,821, equal to 50 cents for each pupil. This gives San Francisco, with 13,316 children, $6,658; Alameda, 1825 children, $912 50; Contra Costa, 1318 children, $659; San Mateo, 709 children, $354 50; San Joaquin, 2729 children $1364 50; Mapa, 1104 children, $552; Solano, 1882 children, $941; Santa Cruz, 1312 children, $656; Sacramento 4374 children, $2187.

AT Washoe last week the snow was about two feet deep, with excellent sleighing. The Enterprise says: Any quantity of cutters and sleighs are out, and the jingle of bells in the past two days has grown to be a familiar sound.

Annual Meeting—State Agricultural Society.

BY a Call put forth by the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the Annual Meeting of that Society is to be holden at at Sacramento, on the 29th of this month.

It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members from all parts of the State, a very important business will come up for action. The members from every county should visit Sacramento now, to see its condition and the recent loss of the Society's Library and Records, and many other questions promptly demand their attention, interest, and kind sympathy: for these reasons, members should make extra efforts to be present at this Annual Meeting.

As the Annual Election of Officers is one of vital moment to the interest and welfare of the Society, it is important that good, efficient, and popular men, be elected, so as to give to the Society its greatest and best influence.

We do hope the friends of this Society will guard it from merging all its capital and influence into a partisan Society, or from diverting the interest of the Industrial part of the Exhibition, and merging it into the Stock-ground and Race-course.

Loss of Stock by the Flood.

IT is impossible to ascertain the entire Loss by the Floods: yet we have no doubt that the Loss will reach the enormous number of *Forty Thousand head*, of all kinds, in this State alone. Oregon has also lost heavily; and from these facts, it must be self-evident, that Stock must increase in value; and the stormy season is not over yet, nor has the winter past.

We have no doubt that a great number will yet perish from cold and starvation. We are, indeed, surprised at the course of many Stock-men; they have large bands of Cattle now wandering about their Ranches browsing as best as they can—cold, hungry and sickly, and nothing to eat save leaves and waste, while, perhaps, the same owner may have *burned* ten, twenty, or forty tuns of good Wheat or Barley-straw, that would now save his Cattle.

Cattle, too, will die for want of shelter. In these cold and chilling rains, these poor dumb animals, as they wander about bent nearly double with wet and cold, look piteously to *humans* for relief; but they find only neglect in too many cases.

Should these rains continue through this month, *Ten Thousand* more of these poor animals will be added to lost Stock. Such a scene and such a result, we hope may never occur again.

Take Good Care of the Flooded Trees and Vines.

WE would have all Trees and Vines taken good care of always; but at the present time, and under the calamity which has befallen our whole State, we would call special attention to those Trees and Vines, to orchards and vineyards, that are or have been under water, as demanding more particular attention than usual.

The prolonged soaking of the roots by the floods will cause them to start early; and, if the water remain long on the roots, great injury will be the result.

In order to stay injury as far as possible, it is of importance that all Trees and Vines should be pruned very short, and the quicker this is done the better. The same rule will apply to all Roses, Vines and Creepers and herbaceous plants and garden shrubs. Such a shortening will not only materially strengthen them when they commence growing, but it will give them a beautiful form.

Many of the fine gardens in Sacramento which have been so ruinously flooded, and where the creeping Roses and Vines have been torn down and injured, these should be *pruned very close*, even to the cutting away of *one-half* or *two-thirds* of the Vines. By such a course it will invigorate the roots, which would otherwise have so much top to support, and have been so badly injured by water, that too large a top would be very apt to cause its death.

All climbing Roses and Vines, and all garden Roses and Shrubs should be pruned every season to insure a healthy plant.

Seed-store in Marysville.

ALTHOUGH the present flood must of necessity retard all planting upon our valley land, yet the high land and the hill-sides and mountain gardens are or soon will be in excellent order for extensive cultivation. Messrs. J. H. Wright & Co. have now in Marysville a large and valuable stock of *Field, Grass* and *Garden Seeds* of the very best and purest kind. Knowing the source from whence they came, and having personally seen and examined the seeds, we feel that it is a pleasure to recommend them to all who desire seeds of the best quality.

In addition to Seeds, Messrs. Wright & Co. have received direct from Holland a large and very fine collection of Bulbous and Tuberous Roots, comprising all the most desirable kinds. We also examined these Bulbs, which are in the best order for planting. The *Japan Lilies* are new and rare, and every one who has a "Home Garden" should secure a collection of these valuable bloomers. What can be more gratifying than the fragrance of the gorgeous Hyacinth in its most perfect blooming? The Tuberose, whose unequaled perfume may be perceived at a great distance, is also one of the most beautiful bloomers.

We hope the citizens of Marysville will show their full appreciation of these gems of Flora by liberal purchases in early season. By referring to the advertisements of Messrs. Wright & Co. in our columns, purchasers will see the excellent opportunity they have, this stock being the only large and perfect assortment in the upper country.

* * *

RAIN AGAIN.—After two or three days of partially fair weather, allowing the waters to recede to some extent, another rain storm set in on Wednesday, and continues steadily up to the time we go to press, Thursday evening. It seems to have got so used to raining that it can't stop. The disease has become chronic! This is a cold rain, however, likely snow in the mountains, and will not, we trust, cause much rise of water.

THE Editor of the American Flag, at Placerville, was presented on New Year's day, with a lot of fine ripe peaches, grown upon the ranch of Mr. Smith Mitchell, near Sonora.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1862.

A flood of a most unprecedented and devastating character has swept over the State within a week past. The floods near the close of 1861 were of such extent, that we did not think it possible for them to be equaled this season; but the year 1862 opens with storms and inundations that completely surpass those earlier in the season, and exceed any of which there is record since the settlement of the country. The overflow of the 9th of December was the result of circumstances which can hardly occur again in combination, except at long intervals. But this season, within a month from that time, the same causes have produced results far exceeding the first overflow. We referred in our last issue to the cold rain storm which prevailed here during the early part of the week, which was snow in the mountains, and to a succeeding warm rain. During this rain, of three or four days, a larger quantity of water fell than ever known here in the same space of time. On Thursday it poured in torrents, and even San Francisco was flooded, and much damage done by washing, submerging cellars, underming buildings, etc. But this was nothing compared to the ruin wrought upon the country in every direction. The large quantity of snow which had accumulated in the mountains was rapidly melted by the warm rains, and together with the immense amount of water falling, precipitated upon the doomed valleys. The American river, at Folsom, is said to have risen sixty feet above low water mark on Friday night! Every creek and rivulet became a rushing torrent, sweeping the hopes of men and everything destructible before it, in some cases even involving human life. Every portion of the State, so far as heard from, has suffered more or less, though the Sacramento valley probably the most severely. The rush of water reached the city of Sacramento on Friday, and the river rose rapidly. The citizens had prepared for it, supposing it could not exceed the hight of the previous flood, but in this they were mistaken, and on Saturday morning the water had attained a hight twenty inches above that of 9th December, completely submerging the whole city, except a portion of the levee, and admitting the passage of boats in every part. The water even ran over the levee *from* the city into the Sacramento river, which was then lower than the water in the city coming from the American. This unprecedented hight of water caused immense damage and suffering, and the boats coming to this city were crowded with fugitives seeking a place of safety. In the middle of Fourth street, opposite the St. George, the water, at 1 o'clock Saturday, was over four feet high, and the general average in the city was about five feet. The water put out all the fires and drifted away the wood, and many people were absolutely without food. The whole country, as far as the eye could reach, was one vast surging sea, covered with drifting debris and struggling animals, with here and there a more elevated island covered with stock, and along the river banks the tops of houses and trees only to be seen. No pen or tongue could adequately picture the scene. When it is recollected that, from the nature of the country, this desolation extended over an area of 300 miles long by 40 or 50 broad, some faint conception may be arrived at of the ruin which has swept our valley country.

The highest water in the Sacramento was about twenty-four feet above low-water mark, as shown by the city gauge—about twenty inches above that of 9th December.

The Howard Association re-opened the Pavilion as a place of refuge, and on Saturday had over six hundred people under its charge, mostly women and children. As the waters subside, and some are enabled to leave, their places are supplied by sufferers coming in from the country. The number of distressed poor seeking relief of the Association is still large, and there is an urgent need of funds.

The steamers Defiance and Gov. Dana went up the American river on Monday, the 13th, as far as Patterson's Hotel, with loads of freight and passengers, and to connect with the Railroad.

The water in Sacramento is slowly receding, leaving the whole city in a slough of mud, and most of the sidewalks and street-crossings, where they have not floated off, are in a dilapidated condition. Several dead bodies have been found, and hundreds of defunct animals are scattered about. Among the damage was the falling of a portion of Carpenter's building, and about one thousand feet of the brick wall around Agricultural Park was thrown down.

At Folsom, the immense rise in the American river, as noticed above, destroyed a great amount of property. The old mill, built seven years ago, by Stockton & Cooner, and the new and extensive mill built last summer, were both carried away, together with a large quantity of wheat, taking off in their course the fine wire suspension bridge of Kinsey & Thompson, which was sixty-five feet above low water. The Railroad bridge, fifteen feet higher, of a single span, still stands.

A correspondent of the Bulletin writing from Sacramento in a melancholy vein, suggests that it was the true policy of that city to have proposed to the Legislature to remove temporarily to more comfortable quarters, instead of fighting against it; and thinks that by doing so the Capital city would have made fast friends of the entire body of law-makers, whereas by remaining, under all the disadvantageous circumstances of flood and mud, nothing but a "big disgust" on their part can result.

On Friday last, says the Stockton Republican, Mr. Powell, whose entire ranch is nearly six feet under water, lost 150 head of cattle by drowning.

The floods have been fatal to the gophers and squirrels. Large numbers were drowned, and the survivors have been compelled to take to the trees and bushes, and they may be dispatched by hundreds.

In many places in the Southern mines the waters have swept everything before them. At Knight's Ferry the whole town is gone, with the exception of the Hotel and the storehouse of Hestress & Magendi. The towns of Jacksonville and Don Pedro's Bar are both gone. Athearn's spendid bridge over the Mokelumne, the highest structure of the kind in that part of the country, was carried off. Loring's bridge also was destroyed. Probably most of our mountain towns have suffered greatly, and of many the sites alone remain, as they were mostly built near the rivers and on the bars; and, as the rise of the streams was sudden and overwhelming, the loss of human life may prove to have been great.

The San Joaquin valley escaped the previous inundations, but it has suffered severely in this one. The city of Stockton was overflowed on Saturday, the water being higher than ever before known. Fremont Square was eighteen inches under water. Some buildings were not flooded, and no very great damage was done. The water did not reach the Insane Asylum. The farmers in the valley suffered greatly. It is doubtful whether there is a bridge left in the State, the consequence of which is that stage traveling is stopped and communication with the interior towns interrupted.

A terrible snow-slide occurred in Sierra county, at Excelsior Hill, near Monte Cristo, at 6 p. m. of the 8th inst., which carried off Johnson's store, Beaumont's house, a cabin and part of a residence. G. A. Johnson and B. Marshall were killed, and several persons more or less injured.

In the northern part of Sierra county a great amount of damage has been done to flumes, bridges, ditches, etc. The bridge across Rabbit creek, at La Porte, was carried away. Oroville, Butte county, was again cut off from the surrounding country by high water. The Feather river, at that point, was higher than during the flood a month ago.

Large portions of Napa and Sanoma counties were submerged, the creeks becoming large rivers, and the farmers suffering severely.

The rain damaged the roads leading out of San Francisco, as well as those in the counties across and around the bay, bridges being carried away, and the country inundated so that stages could not make trips in any direction for several days. The town of Alviso was under water, so that passengers by the San Jose steamer could not land. Many of the towns in Alameda county were flooded, Alvarado being reported six feet under water. In Contra Costa county, Alamo valley, the town of Pacheco, and other portions, were swept by the flood, and buildings, fences and other property swept away. Santa Clara and San Mateo counties suffered in the same way, lives being lost in some cases. And even from as far down as Los Angeles, the report is about the same—property swept off, and immense damage done. Our whole space would not suffice to record all the reports received. Some further accounts of the flood on the Sacramento, as witnessed by the Editor, will be found in another column.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

From the East we have no news of importance, owing to the disarrangement of the Telegraph by the storm. A brief dispatch was published yesterday morning, dated Jan. 9th. A forward movement of the army is strongly urged at Washington. The railroads through Missouri have been repaired, and mails hither will be more regular than for some time back. Troops are concentrating in Kentucky 75,000 strong, for a march on Nashville, thence to proceed to New Orleans......Previous dispatches state that the resignation of Gen. Sigel created great excitement among the troops at St. Louis, and many of the German officers had resigned.......Gen. Shields had arrived at Washington.......Col. Dunning commanding a Federal regiment, met 2000 rebels in Blue Gap, Va., 70 miles east of Romney, and routed them. The enemy lost 15 killed; the Federals lost none......More fires had occurred in Charleston, Norfolk and Richmond.

The Charleston papers say the fire in that city on Dec. 11th, destroyed 576 buildings, and the loss is estimated at five to seven millions of dollars. The fire is supposed to have been set by negroes.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ **The undersigned are the Sole Agents of** DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market, San Francisco.

Collegiate Institute, BENICIA.

FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,

Will Open on the 12th of January.

Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course,

per month	$31 00
Washing, " "	4 00

The rooms are ready furnished. No Entrance Fee is charged.

Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal,

12-1m C. J. FLATT.

University of the Pacific.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE January 10, 1862.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution having been in operation Ten Years, the Collegiate Seven, the Medical Three, and its Female Collegiate Institute Eight, it is not necessary to commend it to public notice. For information concerning Course of Study, &c, apply to
E. BANNISTER, President, Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute,
AT SANTA CLARA.

THIS INSTITUTE, though under the supervision of the University Trustees, is exclusively a Young Ladies' Seminary in all its arrangements. The next Session will begin Jan 16, 1862. For information respecting Course of Study, Government, expenses, &c, apply as above, to E. BANNISTER.
14 1m

New Imported SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,
MARYSVILLE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.
Our stock comprises a full assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
including a great variety of
PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

☞ We invite the attention of Dealers and Planters to our stock, which is unsurpassed in quality by any in the State, and is for sale at reduced prices.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., Plaza.

Bulbous and Tuberous FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:
Hyacinths, Lilies, Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,
Ranunculus, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
FLOWER SEEDS, and
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.
The time for planting most of the above roots is now.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT
TOBACCO SEED.
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

One Grover & Baker's BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.

Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No 110) California street.
15 San Francisco.

FARMERS!! TAKE NOTICE!!!

10,000
Large Grain-fed
HOGS Wanted
For Packing purposes, and for which the Highest Cash Price will be paid, by
WILSON & STEVENS,
Pork Packers,
Corner Sansome and Broadway.
v16-14 3m

BLUE VITRIOL Or Bluestone,

The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
CALIFORNIA MANUFACTURE; ALSO, ENGLISH AND PHILADELPHIA,
GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
REDINGTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
12 105 and 107 Clay Street.

WOOL, HIDES. AND SKINS, Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
BY
LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
50 FRONT STREET.

WE ARE ALSO PREPARED to make liberal *Cash Advances on WOOL* shipped to our friends in New York. Every lot of Wool intrusted to us, under advances, will be shipped under a separate mark. For further information, apply to us as soon as possible.

LONING & FEUERSTEIN,
16-13 No. 50 Front street

North Point Dock Warehouse.

STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quanity for sale.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present

For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.

☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

MANUFACTURERS
and Importers of
HARNESS,
Saddles, Bridles,
WHIPS, COLLARS,
SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
(Corner of Richmond)
O Main.
E. H. Winchester. } SAN FRANCISCO.

N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles. v16-14

Agricultural Implements!

OF ALL KINDS,
—AT THE—
Lowest City Prices
Wholesale and Retail.
D. ARTHUR & SON,
Importers and Dealers,
5-3m Corner of Washington and Davis streets.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Flax-seed.

THOSE PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO SECURE SAMples of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low in large quantities.
Flax should be planted largely the present year, of 1862.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento

P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
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LAMOT & COLLINS.

Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

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BUY ALL YOUR
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TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

THE WOLVES.

Ye who listen to stories, told
When hearths are cheery and nights are cold,

Of the lone wood-side, and the hungry pack
That howls on the fainting traveler's track—

Flame-red eye-balls that waylay,
By the wintry moon, the belated sleigh—

The lost child sought in the dismal wood,
The little shoes and the stains of blood

On the trampled snow—O ye that hear,
With thrills of pity or chills of fear,

Wishing some angel had been sent
To shield the hapless and innocent—

Know ye the fiend that is crueller far
Than the gaunt gray herds of the forest are?

Swiftly vanish the wild fleet tracks
Before the rifle and woodman's ax:

But hark to the coming of unseen feet,
Pattering by night through the city street!

Each wolf that dies in the woodland brown
Lives a specter and haunts the town.

By square and market they slink and prowl,
In lane and alley they leap and howl.

All night they snuff and snarl before
The poor patched window and broken door.

They paw the clapboards and claw the latch,
At every crevice they whine and scratch.

Their tongues are subtle and long and thin,
And they lap the living blood within.

Icy keen are the teeth that tear,
Red as ruin the eyes that glare.

Children crouched in corners cold
Shiver in tattered garments old,

And start from sleep with bitter pangs
At the touch of the phantoms' viewless fangs.

Weary the mother and worn with strife,
Still she watches and fights for life.

But her hand is feeble and weapon small:
One little needle against them all!

In evil hour the daughter fled
From her poor shelter and wretched bed.

Through the city's pitiless solitude
To the door of sin the wolves pursued.

Fierce the father and grim with want,
His heart is gnawed by the specters gaunt.

Frenzied, stealing forth by night,
With whetted knife, to the desperate fight,

He thought to strike the specters dead,
But he smites his brother man instead.

O you that listen to stories, told
When hearths are cheery and nights are cold,

Weep no more at the tales you hear;
The danger is close and the wolves are near.

Shudder not at the murderer's name;
Marvel not at the maiden's shame.

Pass not by with averted eye
The door where the stricken children cry.

But when the beat of the unseen feet
Sounds by night through the stormy street,

Follow thou where the specters glide;
Stand like Hope by the mother's side;

And be thyself the angel sent
To shield the hapless and innocent.

He gives but little who gives his tears,
He gives his best who aids and cheers.

He does well, in the forest wild,
Who slays the monster and saves the child;

But he does better, and merits more,
Who drives the wolf from the poor man's door.

[Atlantic Monthly.

A Yankee Man-Trap.

Ethan Balch was not swearing exactly; yet he was undeniably wishing uncharitable wishes, respecting the future of certain Englishmen, and using exclamatory expletives to do it with. It was August the 15th, 1813, and Mr. Balch was walking slowly homeward from the sea-shore of New London county, Connecticut; and as he went, he whittled. The precise expressions in which he indulged were these:

"Consarn them darned Britishers to darnation! Blame their everlastin' picters! I hope to gracious the plaguy old boat'll go slam daown with 'em, sarse and all!"

Then, after a pause, he added:

"Jest as ef I mightn't a knowed they'd a done it! Ef I'd only kept her hum till night, and crep raound, I could a gone strate into New London jest as *easy*. Near abaout two hundred dollars gone slap-dab for nothin'! O, good thunder!" cried the mourning young Yankee in the bitterness of his soul, as this crowning misery rose fresh in his mind.

It is no wonder that he was seriously displeased, for the British, then maintaining a strict blockade upon Commodore Decatur, who, with the frigates United States and Macedonian, and the brig-of-war Hornet, had run up the River Thames, had that day made prize of a certain small craft, in which, together with her cargo, was invested a full moiety of his private worldly estate.

Nevertheless, with continuous whittling, and many quaint execrations, home went Ethan, and told his sad tale to his parents, who sympathized with him and were grieved.

"Who was there in the boat, Ethan?" asked Mr. Balch, senior.

"That's the wust on't, father," said the junior gentleman. "I've got to go'n tell Marthy Robbins—and what on 'arth she'll say, I dont know. They was Peleg and Zack Robbins; and them darned everlastin' rotten pizen cusses has got 'em, and the boat besides, and sarse enough to keep the fleet a week."

"Wal, my son," said the old gentlemen, "I rather guess you'd better go right over'n tell her, and hev it done with. She'll take on some at fust, that's sartain; but the boys'll come back some time anuther, and she'n Misses Robbins kin come'n stay with us ef they're a mind to. I guess we could tend up to that 'ere little farm, a while."

For Mrs. Robbins, the widowed mother of "Marthy," and of Peleg and Zachariah, owned and occupied, with her children, a small farm near by, and carried on the same; and the capture of her two stout sons had, of course, left the farm quite bare of men. Ethan walked moodily over to Mrs. Robbins' house. He was warmly welcomed by the two women, but received their greeting with so much embarrassment, that they perceived that something was wrong.

"What on 'arth's the matter with ye, Ethan?" asked the old lady, cocking back her head so that she could peer at him through her spectacles, which usually abode some ways down on her nose; "your shorter'n pie-crust, seems to me."

"Perhaps, said Miss Robbins, with a small smirk, "he didn't want to come. 'Taint necessary to come here unless you enjoy it, Mister Balch."

"Well, well!" expostulated the disconsolate Yankee, "don't go plaguin' a man, when he's in trouble already. I *didn't* want to come, and it's the fust time; and you know it, Marthy. But 'twasn't cos I wasn't glad to see *you*. I s'pose I might jest as well out with it. Them ere darned British has ketched the boat, and Peleg and Zach along with it."

An outburst of lamentation from the women interrupted the further progress of the tale, which Ethan's awkward attempts at consolation did not avail to quench. They gradually recovered themselves, however, and proceeded to inquire how it happened.

"It was," Ethan said, "by means of a well-known row-galley belonging to Admiral Hardy's flag-ship, the Ramilles, seventy-four, which had already captured many small coasting crafts, and which had secured its booty, in the present instance, by 'snakin' out,' as he described it, with joint use of sails and oars, the fair breeze with which the Martha (as Ethan's boat was named) had set sail, having unexpectedly died away nearly to a calm."

Miss Martha Robbins having cried a good deal, did now, as womankind are often apt to do, experience a sudden and not very reasonable reaction into anger; and chose to insinuate, first, that her lover had very cunningly avoided any personal risk to himself, by sending her brothers off with the boat alone; secondly, that anybody who had not sufficient brains to keep him from such losses as that, was hardly likely to make a thrifty or a prosperous helpmate.

These aspersions Ethan vigorously repelled, asserting that "the boys" had chosen to go together, both desiring to visit New London; and that, as three were not necessary for managing the boat or for selling the cargo, he had given them their own way; and as to the latter part of the accusation, he inquired:

"I want to know ef you think a man ort to hev brains enough to know exactly when it's agoin' to fall calm on the Sound, ten hours a head?"

But, Miss Robbins being, as we have insinuated, a womanly woman, vouchsafed no answer to these considerations, which he urged by way of argument—argument being a thing totally unknown and unintelligible to the majority of the female sex—and of the male, too, for that matter. And she accordingly said over again what she had said before, rather more loudly and earnestly; and having thus refuted Ethan in the discussion, she informed him that unless he could get her brothers out of the captivity into which he had been the means of their falling, he need not look upon her face again.

Ethan remonstrated, and even Mrs. Robbins ventured a few mild expostulations, but all in vain; the Yankee damsel's blood was up, and the discomfitted lover, not considering that it was highly complimentary to him that his lady love should take it for granted that he was simply able to rescue the prisoners from the whole British fleet, pursued his homeward way in much dejection of mind.

"I wish to gracious they'd been fifty men in her!" he exclaimed. "'Twould a been frustrate fun to jump up and gin em' a volley!"

Then his keen Yankee intellect, pursuing the train of thought thus started, a scheme suggested itself to him which seemed to promise him both a fair revenge and the means of liberating the two brethren of his obdurate mistress. Hastening homeward, he consulted with his father, and, after some difficulty, succeeded in gaining his cooperation. Early next morning the two men, harnessing up the old farm-horse, drove speedily over to New London, and procuring introductions from one or two gentlemen of standing in that place, who bore witness to the trustworthiness and abilities of the bearers, they proceeded up the river to Norwich, near which place the three American vessels were moored.

With the customary formalities, they were admitted on board the Macedonian, then Commodore Decatur's flag-ship: and, having introduced themselves and presented their testimonials, they proceeded to request his assistance in carrying out the scheme which they unfolded to him. After careful investigation and inquiry the mode, time, and manner of proceeding were agreed upon, and Decatur agreed that a sufficient number of marines should be at the appointed place upon the afternoon of the succeeding day; and, having partaken of the refreshments which the hospitable sailor set before them, the well-satisfied Yankee farmers set out on their return.

We pass over to the next day, at a little past noon. At that time there crept out of Mystic river, taking the inside passage between Ram Island and the main land, a sail-boat, heavily laden, and managed by two men. With a fine breeze from the West of North, they steered along, close hauled and hugging the shore, until they had passed Long Point, perhaps a third of the distance between the mouth of the Mystic and New London light. They could now see distinctly the lofty hulls and towering masts and rigging of Sir Thomas Hardy's fleet, riding at single anchor inside of Fisher's Island; the two seventy-fours booming up in the warm air, and attended, as it were, by the smaller Orpheus and Eolus frigates, and by two or three gun-brigs and tenders. After passing Long Point, the sail-boat stood rather further out at sea.

"Don't bear away too fur, father," said Ethan—for he and Mr. Balch, senior, constituted the boat's crew—"they'll smell a rat."

"No they won't, my son," said the old gentleman, luffing a little, however. "They don't give us no credit fur knowin' how to handle a boat—I reckon they'll hev to allow we kin manage a frigate, though! There they be, Ethan," said the old man, his eyes brightening with excitement. "Set still—set still. They've got good glasses—they'll see us. Make b'leve you don't see nothin' on em."

And sure enough, as he spoke, there shot out from behind the Ramilies the low, long, black row-galley, which had been the means of so many petty depredations along the coast. Hoisting a lug-sail and bracing sharp up, she steered, with the double impetus of sail and oar, straight across in a direction to cut off the deeply-laden and slow moving boat.

"Aint it almost time to go about, father?" asked Ethan, after ten minutes of rather uneasy silence.

"Don't git worried, my son," said the old gentleman, drily. "Your father's sailed a great many boats. We was to run ashore with them two high trees in range, wasn't we?"

"Yes—there's a peeled pole on the beach, jest at the spot."

"Wal, I reckon we kin see them fellows aboard the galley now," said the elder Balch, with a grin. "You kin be jest frightened as you please."

And he pretended to espy the unfriendly pursuers for the first time; and with an elaborate display of terrified haste and awkwardness, the boat was put about, and steered straight for the beach, now nearly half a mile distant. The English galley, hereupon slightly varying her course, came in pursuit. Ethan and his father, as the foe approached, by way of maintaining the deception, crouched out of sight, occasionally popping up, as if to watch the enemy, and then quickly hiding again.

"*Peek-a boo!*" said Ethan, looking up a moment. "We shall be hard aground in three minutes, father. They're coming up, hand over hand. There's the pole on the beach."

"Come well aft, Ethan," said his father, "lets run her well on."

"Hello, there, you Yankee lubbers!" hailed the English lieutenant, now within three rods, "if you beach the boat we'll shoot you!"

But as he spoke the boat grounded, and the two men quickly disappeared over the steep sand-hills bordering the shore. The English galley grounded fast on the sand in full pursuit. As she stopped, fifty American marines rose from behind the crest of the sand hills, poured in a fatal volley, and rushing forward, captured the remaining crew. One third of their number were dead or desperately wounded, the lieutenant and two or three others being all that were unhurt of thirty men.

"You've paid rather mor'n 'ts wuth," said Ethan, pointing to the load of cobble stones. "I reckon we're even with ye now for hookin' that boat-load of garding-sarse of mine, day before yesterday, and ketchin' them two fellers."

In the exchange of prisoners, shortly after negotiated, the liberation of the Messrs. Robbins was secured, and this fulfillment, by Ethan's means, of the hard commands of his lady-love, restored, and even enhanced, the amicableness of the relations heretofore existing between them.—[New Haven Palladium.

THE CRAMMING SYSTEM.

Your defence, my Lord Pam, of the system of Cram,
Is, of all we have met with, the best;
Yet *to cram*, after all, if things rightly we call,
Is, to bolt what we cannot digest.

Now, although any meat, we thus rapidly eat
May be better than simple starvation,
You'll allow that our food does us ten times more good
When subjected to due mastication.

A resemblance we find betwixt body and mind,
In this, as in some other matters;
And a wise man just looks to what's read in our books,
As he does to what's put on our platters.

Let us fancy the case, that a man for a place
Was wanted by you or Lord Russell—
Not an everyday clerk, but a servant whose work
Stood in need both of marrow and muscle;

Would it be a good plan, in selecting your man,
To have dishes of beef, veal and mutton,
And to offer the prize, not to strength or to size,
But to him who was most of a glutton?

I suppose your tariff, besides mutton and beef,
Would both poultry and pork introduce:
Ham and turkey you'd count at a given amount,
And have so many marks for a goose!

But a whole *table d'hote* shoveled over the throat,
Though the quantity reached a high figure,
Might yet be put in to a very bad skin,
And impart neither valor nor vigor.

So a man or a boy may a twelvemonth employ
In reading, and writing, and learning
A lot of fine things about Egypt's old kings,
That would show neither wit nor discerning.

Where the Memory's strong other parts may be wrong;
And if chiefly that talent you nourish,
Can you hope that the Soul will assert her control,
Or that Reason and Judgment will flourish?

A child overfed with the wholesomest bread,
Will have met not a boon, but a curse;
And still less will it thrive, or at manhood arrive,
If it's once overlaid by its nurse.

So a man's mother-wit will not profit a bit,
If his teaching is huddled and hurried;
It will prostrate be laid, like the famed Roman Maid,
Beneath her own ornaments buried.

Besides, you must own, 'tis not reading alone
That will fit us for life and its labors:
We must have at command eye and ear, foot and hand,
For serving the Queen or our neighbors.

Then, statesmen, look to it, and don't overdo it,
Nor promote mere mechanical merit:
Try to find out the test which will get for us best
Sense, diligence, talent and spirit.

[Blackwood's Magazine.

Girls.

"MAY glides onward into June." This is the beautiful figure by which Longfellow describes the transition from girlhood to womanhood. But any one who has stood—

> Where the brook and river meet—
> Womanhood and childhood fleet,

can tell him that the position is far pleasanter in poetry than in reality. She can say with emphasis, "When I was a child, I spake as a child, and acted as a child; but now, before I have become a woman, I must put away my childish things, and become as much of a young lady in manner as I am in size." A second time she must learn to walk, and has as little confidence in her first efforts as a child has in its first steps, and is doomed to as many failures. Heretofore she has felt and acted upon the feeling that she was a little girl and could depend upon others; now she is told that she is large enough to act for herself.

Her size is a favorite subject of comment among her acquaintances. "How you grow!" "You'll soon be taller than your mother!" "How you do run up! you need topping!" are the expressions with which she is constantly greeted, until she feels that she must look very like a crane or giraffe. When she was a little girl, any awkwardness was excused; but now, being supposed to have passed that critical period when she does not know what to do with her hands, she must put on ease and grace with her long dresses, or have their absence apologized for by the explanation that she is at an awkward age—is an overgrown girl. She must endure the humiliation of hearing her older sisters and young lady acquaintances complacently remark that they wear smaller gloves and gaiters than she, forgetful of the time when they suffered a like mortification.

A few months since she could sit in a room all the evening without speaking, and it was not noticed; but now she must be able to discuss, with people three times her age, the prominent topics of the day. And she cannot join the conversation without running the risk of a private lecture on the subject of deference to the presence and opinion of elders. So, while endeavoring to avoid the Scylla of silence, she falls into the Charydbis of talking too much.

Everything considered, this is one of the most trying periods in a girl's life. In reference to her toilet, she is constantly halting between two opinions; she is tortured with the fear of getting on something too old or something too young. I would commend her deplorable situation to manufacturers and ladies of taste, with the suggestion that they provide a remedy. She cannot dispose of that most troublesome piece of property, her hair, by having it cut at her ears, because that would be too childish! it is at such a length that she cannot put it up, or even if she can, she has'nt the courage to do it, for fear of being suspected of apeing the lady.

She is considered a child or a young lady, according to the convenience of either. Nobody thinks of her when making up a party for a sleigh ride; she is too old to go to children's parties and too young to attend those of grown-up people. When she makes her appearance at one of these latter, she is sure to be monopolized by some old bachelor or widower, who was invited for what he has been in the days long ago. Now it is very trying to immature patience to be sacrificed to some man old enough to be her grandfather, because all the young ladies in the room persist in being oblivious to his presence, though he has been trying to bow to them the whole evening. Nor is this the worst of it: he has been studying woman-nature so long that he can look into her heart, can flutter her and make her appear ridiculous, and then laugh over it at his leisure.

So far as her lessons are concerned, she is treated by her teacher as though her mind was fully matured. Prodigies are expected of her in the way of composition, although the most unpleasant thing about it is, that she can no longer write on "Spring," or "Flowers," "Birds," or any of the brute creation. I have no doubt that the honorable Committee—long may they live—are reading this composition, with all their critical powers as much on the *qui vive* as though the writer was a mature young lady instead of one of the "girls."

—LIZZIE.

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
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My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

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IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

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And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

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Will meet the wants of families.

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The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

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OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between A. H. TODD and JAS. R. RICHARDS, under the firm of TODD & RICHARDS, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation of the business of the late firm.

A. H. TODD,
JAS. R. RICHARDS.

October 31, 1861.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS of PRODUCE AND GRAIN BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, at the old stand, No. 42 Clay street, near East, under the firm-name of A. H. TODD & CO.

A. H. TODD & CO.

San Francisco, Oct. 31, 1861. 4

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Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

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in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

Literary Shrubbery.

AN ARMY OF ANTS.

It is their habit to march through the forests in a long and regular line, about two inches broad and often ten miles in length. All along this line are larger ants, who act as officers, stand outside the ranks, and keep this singular army in order. If they come to a place where there are no trees to shelter them from the sun, whose heat they cannot bear, they immediately build underground tunnels, through which the whole army passes in columns to the forest beyond. These tunnels are four or five feet under ground, and are used only in the heat of the day or during a storm.

When they get hungry the long file spreads itself through the forest in a front line, and devours all it comes to with a fury which is quite irresistible. The elephant and gorilla fly before this attack. The black men run for their lives. Every animal that lives in their line of march is chased. They seem to understand and act upon the tactics of Napoleon, and concentrate with great speed their heaviest forces upon the point of attack. In an incredibly short space of time, the mouse, or dog, or leopard, or deer, is overwhelmed, killed, eaten, and the bare skeleton only remains.

They seem to travel night and day. Many a time have I been awakened out of a sleep, and obliged to rush from the hut and into the water to save my life, and after all suffered intolerable agony from the bites of the advance guard, who had got into my clothes. When they enter a house they clear it of all living things. Roaches are devoured in an instant. Rats and mice spring around the room in vain. An overwhelming force of ants kills a strong rat in less than a minute, in spite of the most frantic struggles, and in less than another minute its bones are stripped. Every living thing is devoured. They will not touch vegetable matter. Thus they are in reality very useful, as well as dangerous, to the negroes, who have their huts cleaned of all the abounding vermin, such as immense roaches and centipedes, at least several times a year.

When on their march, the insect world flies before them, and I have often had the approach of a bashikouay army heralded to me by this means. Wherever they go they make a clean sweep, even ascending to the tops of the highest trees in pursuit of their prey. Their manner of attack is an impetuous *leap*. Instantly the strong pincers are fastened, and they only let go when the piece gives way. At such times this little animal seems animated by a kind of fury, which causes it to disregard entirely its own safety, and to seek only the conquest of its prey. The bite is very painful.

The negroes relate that criminals were in former times exposed in the path of the bashikouay ants, as the most cruel manner of putting them to death.

Two very remarkable practices of theirs remain to be related. When on their line of march they must cross a stream, they throw themselves across and form a tunnel, a living tunnel, connecting two trees, or high bushes, on opposite sides of the stream. This is done with great speed, and is effected by a great number of ants, each of which clings with its fore claws to its next neighbor's body or hind claws. Thus they form a high, safe tubular bridge, through which the whole vast regiment marches in regular order. If disturbed, or if the arch is broken by the violence of some animal, they instantly attack the offender with the greatest animosity.

The bashikouay have the sense of smell finely developed, as indeed have all the ants I know of; and they are guided very much by it. They are larger than any ant we have in America, being at least half an inch long, and are armed with very powerful fore legs and sharp jaws, with which they bite. They are red or dark brown in color. Their numbers are so great that one does not like to enter into calculations; but I have seen one continual line passing at good speed a particular place for twelve hours. The reader may imagine for himself how many millions on millions there were in this immense army.—[Du Chaillu's African travels.

"JUSTICE."

An English paper states that a schoolmaster at Mountjoy prison gives a lively and characteristic account of his efforts to give a healthful tone and moral strength to a prisoner's mind when he arrives full of anger, and brings continually his trifling complaints of some petty injustice or other:

"And do you want justice?" asks the pedagogue.

"Of course I do," replies the prisoner.

"Well, my boy, you are looking for a thing you can't get."

He replies that he must get it.

The rejoinder is that he might as well be crying for the moon; that there is no justice, strictly so called, to be had in this world; that to get full justice he must wait for the next world, and then possibly it is not full justice, but mercy, he will then be wishing for.

The man looks thoughtful and somewhat calmed, and the schoolmaster goes on: "Do you think I get full justice? I never expected it in this world. The most fortunate receive but a small measure of it; the wise are contented to do without what they can't get; the foolish are discontented and cry for it like children for the moon, until they learn better sense." Still further: "Now, did you ever do anything deserving of punishment, and escape?"

"Often."

"Well, have you ever been punished without deserving it?"

"Very seldom."

"All right. Now put that and that together, and be satisfied."

The man smiles, and the schoolmaster dismisses him with the advice to "put this little bit of injustice in his pocket, and think no more of it."

The race between Howard's bay mare Catalina and Humphrey's black horse St. Louis came off at Snelling's the other day. Little or no betting on the track. One fellow with a cat-hammed mustang, with a blazed face and tail full of burs, tried to spur his animal into a bucking fit in order to show off some Comanche horsemanship. He "done" the yelling admirably, but his horrible brute was too weak to "rar up," so he subsided. He was one of the kind our sporting reporter has been charging about the turf in Tulare county, offering to bet "a *thousand* dollars in good American cattle, flip up and flip up, that my hoss can beat anything that ever was foal-ded in this county, from the fust jump to a *thousand* yards—whoop, whoop, whoopee-hoo! git!" A very exciting race occurred between a buck rabbit and two or three flop-eared hounds of the "sick-'em-Tige" variety, in which the rabbit took the lead and kept it.—[Mariposa Gazette.

A Treasure of a Wife.—A young English traveler contracted in Valencia a love affair with a pretty gypsy girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What!" said the gypsy, laughing, "not rich enough, in the land of guineas! With so renowned a thief as my daughter, you will be a rich man in a year!"

What color does flogging give to an unruly boy? It makes him yell oh!

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT HYDRAULIC HOSE MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N Swezy, President, and Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. Harris, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work Better, Cheaper, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

One-half of my interest in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
3-3m 119 First street.

1000 Acres of Land, 120 COWS, AND A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE! AND BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co., ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES GOOD AND DURABLE. WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new Inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

9 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

BAILEY'S PATENT COMBINED WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT Washing Machine AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
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FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.]
Jan. 16.

Since our last report the transactions in Grain have been meager, notwithstanding our receipts have been heavy for this season, attributable to the necessity of finding a safe place to store. In several localities the flood has damaged, and threatens to damage more grain. In view of this, large quantities of Wheat, Barley and Oats have come here and gone in store. The quantity of Barley and Oats damaged or destroyed has been very great. These two grains, in consequence of the low price they have borne, many have held and stored in insecure places. It is the opinion of many that Barley and Oats will rapidly improve in price. Hay has also materially advanced. This, in connection with the loss by the floods, argues favorably for an advance in feed grains. As regards Wheat, our confidence is somewhat shaken—shippers having wholly withdrawn from the market, leaving us with a large stock for the season on hand; and only a milling demand exists. As we, in our last report, gave our views, and having since been more fully convinced of the large quantity of wheat in our State, we still argue there is but a slim prospect of an advance. Present prices are remunerative to the producer; and years past have shown conclusively the risk that is incurred by holding or demanding more than consumers can pay. Our market is bare of Rye, Buckwheat and Corn, and the demand good. A speculative feeling has been manifest in Beans, parties thinking an advance almost certain, predicated on the short crop and increased demand. Our receipts of grain for the past week have been as follows: Wheat, 12,452 sks; Flour, 3430 qr sks; Barley, 4346 sks; Oats, 1214 sks; Salt, 360 sks; Potatoes, 1177 sks; Hay, 78 tuns; Beans, 50 sks; Bran, 650 sks.

Wheat ℘ 100℔—		Cornmeal—	
For shipment	$2 00@ 2 05	Eastern ℘bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	1 90@ 2 12	Domestic ℘100℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for shipment	95@ 1 00	Hay ℘ton	12 00@20 00
do brewing	95@ 1 00	Potatoes ℘100℔	1 50@ 2 25
Oats, for shipment	1 07@ 1 15	do new	..@ ...
do consumption	1 12@ 1 25	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
Corn	1 25@ 1 50	Yams, S Island	00@ 00
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	do yellow	75@ ..
Flour ℘bbl—		Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Superfine, shipmt	5 00@ 5 50	Beets	75@ 1 00
Extra "	5 50@ 6 00	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Baker's extra, consumption	6 50@ 7 00	Cabbage	50@ 75
		Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans ℘100℔s	2 50@ 4 50	Squash ℘ton	8 00@10 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00		

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala ℘℔	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ℘℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ℘doz	..@ ..
Eggs ℘doz	..@ 80		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com'n c're ℘℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides ℘℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ℘℔	5@ 6	Goat skins each	..@ 37

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Jan. 16.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

The prices of last week have been sustained in the Cattle Market; but there has been no further advance.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @8c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ℘ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 7c@8c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot—4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 7c@9c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

* * *

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Jan. 9.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ℘℔	..	Okra, Dry ℘℔	1 00
Artichokes ℘doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans ℘℔	6	Potatoes	..
Beets	3	do New	3
Broccoli ℘doz	2 00	do Sweet Carolina	8
Cabbage	2 50	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cauliflower	1 50	Pumpkins	3
Carrots ℘℔	1½	Parsnips ℘doz bunches	75
Celery ℘bunch	12	Parsley	50
Cress ℘doz bunches	50	Pickles, in jars each	50@62
Cucumbers ℘doz	..	Rhubarb ℘℔	..
Cranberries ℘gall	1 25	Radishes ℘doz bunches	50
Dried Herbs ℘℔	50	do yellow	50
Egg Plant	..	do black, ℘ bunch	12
Garlics, new	12	Red-Peppers ℘℔	50
Green-Peas	..	Summer Squash	..
Green-Beans	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green-Peppers	..	do Hubbard's	4
Green Corn, ears ℘doz	..	String-Beans	@..
Lima Beans	12	Spinage ℘basket	50
Lettuce ℘doz	50	Salsify ℘bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ℘℔	25	Turnips ℘doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	37@62
Onions ℘℔	6	Tomatoes, fresh ℘℔	..

FRUIT.

Apples ℘℔	12	Crab Apples ℘℔	..
do cooking	4	Limes ℘doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	75
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples each	1 00
Winter Nelis	..	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ℘bunch	2 50@3 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ℘℔	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	..	Los Angeles	..
Strawberries ℘℔	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	@..
Figs, new	..	Canteloupes	@..
Peaches	..		

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com ℘pair	50@ 75	Snipe ℘doz	..@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison ℘℔	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails ℘doz	1 50@2 00
Geese	..@1 00	Hares each	1 00@ ..
do tame each	..3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys ℘℔	..@ 25	Squirrel ℘pair	37@ ..
[illegible] each	75@1 00		

FISH.

Salmon ℘℔	20	Crabs, large ℘doz	75
[illegible]	6	do small	25@50
Perch	12	Soft Crabs	50
Rockfish	12@15	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
[illegible]	12	do fresh	..
Smoked salmon, new	15	Shrimps ℘℔	12
do herring ℘doz	..	Flounders	18@25
Tomcod ℘℔	12	Sea Bass	25@30
Catfish	10	Halibut (rare)	..
Oysters ℘100	1 50		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a ℘℔	50@ 75	Cheese ℘℔	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cal'a ℘doz	87@ 00	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	55@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS

Beef—tenderloin ℘℔	15	Leg Mutton ℘℔	10
Sirloin & rib pieces	15	Lamb	15
Pork—rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	15	Bacon, California ℘℔	20
Veal Cutlet	15	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	8	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	12	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	12	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

The loss of animals by the present flood will be immense. We learn from persons from various portions of the interior that the wailings of the sorrowing animals which still maintain a precarious footing upon the knolls amid the great waste of waters that now overflow the valleys, are heart-rending. Their prospective fate of starvation or death by drowning, within a short time, seems to be as perceptible to these dumb brutes as it is to the reasoning beings who are unable to afford any relief to these useful dependents of man.

On Saturday, Governor Stanford sent to the Senate a message announcing the appointment of W. H. Weeks as his Secretary of State, and Wm. E. Brown as Private Secretary to the Governor.

Youth's Budget.

In consequence of the interest excited by the Enigma in our last number, we propose to say a few words as to the usefulness of such puzzles, and the readiest mode of explication. A slight examination of the character of those we have given will convince any one that they are provocative of thought and investigation in many useful branches of knowledge. They serve to revive in the schoolboy's memory many of his former acquisitions, which may have been almost or quite forgotten. His desire to unravel the mystery leads him, in fact, to overhaul his entire stock of information; while the difficulties attending its solution call into exercise all the faculties of his mind, tending to increase their vigor and activity, and the power of concentration, combination and analysis. In addition to this, these Enigmas are harmless and fertile sources of amusement in the family circle.

The first requisite in unfolding the puzzle is to place in a line, upon slate or paper, the numbers, from one to the end. Then run over the various items, until you come to one that seems more easily guessed than the rest, and place the letters of the name—town, animal or thing you think it is—under their appropriate figures. Then proceed with another, making use of the letters already ascertained. For instance (to take last week's Enigma), there are two metals with four letters, *iron* and *gold*; spell them both out, one beneath the other (under the proper figures). Thus:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
o l g d
r o i n

Then choose for your next example an item that has one or more of these same numbers. By this process you will be continually guided as you go on by the letters already ascertained, until a large portion of the figures have their appropriate letters under them, when you will be able, perhaps, to make short work of it, and guess the whole. In order that our young readers—and older ones too, if they like—may have further opportunity to exercise their ingenuity, we refrain from giving the solution this week.

ENIGMA NO. 2.

I am composed of twenty-five letters:

My 19th, 14th, 3d and 16th, is a simple fellow.

My 7th, 17th, 6th, 14th and 5th, the name of an ancient instrument of music.

My 17th, 3d, 4th and 11th, is a wild animal.

My 16th, 9th, 21st, 3d, 4th and 8th, is a part of a boat.

My 12th, 17th, 3d, 14th and 22d, a mammal.

My 6th, 23d, 13th and 25th, a locality not in the Atlas.

My 1st, 3d and 8th, an instrument of punishment.

My 21st, 10th, 13th, 23d and 20th, useless on a farm.

My 9th, 18th, 25th and 13th, much used by carpenters.

My 21st, 10th, 3d, 14th, 8th and 17th, the bane of many, but the desire of all.

My 14th, 3d, 4th, 1st and 9th, a species of tree.

My 15th, 18th, 3d and 5th, a domestic animal.

My 20th, 9th, 8d and 12th, an English grove.

My 4th, 24th, 7th and 16th, what a laborer loves.

My 17th, 22d, 3d and 23d, useful to everybody.

My 15th, 5th, 24th, 7th and 2d, part of an animal.

My 1st, 4th, 6th, 12th, 22d and 14th, an article used by ladies.

My 23d, 18th, 5th and 8th, is he who cannot guess this riddle.

My whole, a monarch of modern times.

A GREAT PERFORMANCE.

We received, last week, from a valued friend, the following extract from a newspaper published at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1789, which we have before us. If our correspondent has any more of the same sort left, we shall be glad to hear from him:

> By permission of the Town Council. William Powers, just arrived from London, will perform a Variety of very extraordinary feats of Activity this evening, at the Court-House, for the last time in this Town. The Performance to begin precisely at Seven o'clock.
>
> Tickets may be had at Mr. Townsend's Lodging-House, and at the Place of Performance. Price for Ladies and Gentlemen, 1s 6d. Children, 9d. each. One Third Part of all Monies received, to be delivered to the Town Council, for the Benefit of the Poor and Distressed.
>
> 1st. He will stand on a Stage, stick two Pins in a Board, in Front of his Feet, throw his Head backwards between his Legs, and take up the two Pins, one with each Eye-Lid.
>
> 2d. He will lay down a small Snuff-Box in Front of his Feet, and will throw his Head backwards between his Legs, and put his Nose, two Great Toes, and Thumbs, all in the Snuff-Box together.
>
> 3d. He will stand on his Head on a Chair, with his Heels up, on the small Knob, and dance a Hornpipe.
>
> 4th. He will lay a Copper on his Foot, throw his Legs backward and forward over his Head several times, and never drop the Copper.
>
> 5th. He will lay his left Foot on his right Shoulder, and let a strong Man take him by the left Hand, and another Man take him by the right Leg, and lift him up from the Stage, when he will turn his Body round backward and forward, without his Hand or Leg turning in the Men's Hands.
>
> 6th. Dance a Hornpipe with his Feet on his Head.
>
> He, besides these, performs a Variety of Feats, too tedious to mention.
>
> If the Performance is not done agreeably to the above, the Money will be returned.—*Porter's Spirit*

MISS MARTINEAU ON EARLY RISING.

"I speak from experience here," says Miss Martineau. "For thirty years my business has lain in my study. The practice of early rising was, I am sure, the grand preservative of health during many years of hard work—the hours gained being given, not to book or pen, but to activity. I rose at six o'clock, summer and winter, and (after cold bathing) went out to walk in all weather. In the coldest season, on the rainiest morning, I never returned without being glad that I went. I need not detail the pleasures of the summer mornings. In winter there was either a fragment of gibbous moon, hanging over the mountain, or some star quivering in the river, or icicles beginning to shine in the dawn, or, at worst some break in the cloud, some moss on the wall, some gleam on the water, which I carried home in the shape of refreshment. I breakfasted at half-past seven, and had settled household business and was at my work by half-past eight, fortified for seven hours work without injury or fatigue."

An Irishman went to live in Scotland for a short time, but didn't like the country. "I was sick all the time I was there," said he, "and if I had lived there till this time, I'd been dead a year ago."

Cruel Sport.

On the downward trip of the steamer Young America, at one of the stopping places to "wood up," some five or six fine large hares that had escaped from the surrounding floods, and found refuge on a small Indian mound (then nearly covered), had sheltered themselves among the wood-piles on the mound. The approach of the steamer and its noise started the hares from their covert, and exposed them to the gaze of the passengers, who quickly raised a shout and made after them. It seemed to us an act of great cruelty to these harmless creatures, after having escaped the ruthless flood, by which all others of their species for miles round had perished, that they could not be permitted to live. But remonstrance was vain. Thoughtless and heartless men must have "sport," and although some ten men had to wade in water two or three feet deep to reach the mound, they could not forego the pleasure of the chase, and for half an hour it was vigorously carried on, upon a space of some acre and a half of land round two large wood-piles. Two of the hares made good their escape to a distant green spot, just out of water. Although they swam and jumped for dear life, three were soon captured, much to our regret, for it seemed cruel. Though sport to the men, it was death to the poor hares!

* * *

Heal the Sick!—In these times of floods, there is reason to fear that much sickness will arise therefrom; and that, by reason of exposure and of standing in water, rheumatism, and various other diseases, must result: it is, therefore, important, that those thus afflicted, should know where they can find relief, sure and certain, in the shortest space of time. To all thus afflicted, we can cordially recommend the Electropatic Cure of Dr. Josselyn, on Washington street, as one to which they should go; for the success which has attended his practice, has been of the most gratifying kind. We are permitted also to say, that the most liberal terms will be made, and all due consideration given to those who may have been heavy sufferers in the calamity which has fallen upon so many thousands. It is important that, in cases of sickness arising from exposure in these floods, early attention be given to the patient, so as to prevent long suffering. The cure of Dr. Josselyn is speedy and sure, and as such, we take pleasure in recommending sufferers to him.

On Saturday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building known as "Sarsfield Hall," on the corner of Montgomery and Pacific streets, consuming that and the adjoining tenements. A furious storm of wind and rain was prevailing at the time, and the firemen had difficulty in getting water. The boarding house was filled with occupants, men, women and children, many of whom perished or were more or less injured by jumping from the balcony and windows. The charred bodies of four men, two women and two children were taken from amid the ruins. Others are still missing. The loss of property did not exceed $6000, but such destruction of life is fearful to contemplate.

Poverty Ridge, a portion of which lies in the southeast corner of the city, was on Saturday, the refuge of many people. Numerous families sought its protection from the overflow. All around was an ocean. Down to the upper and lower Stockton roads was one sheet of water, the race courses were covered, and the sea stretched toward the foot-hills almost to Patterson's, while the flood rushed down upon Camp Union and took it by storm, forcing the soldiers to seek more elevated quarters. The rich farming district of Brighton has suffered extremely—the inhabitants, in many instances, losing everything, and finding some difficulty in saving their lives.

The schooner Roscoe reports that the paper mill at Santa Cruz had been destroyed by the flood, and the boiler carried off to sea. The bay is literally covered with floating timber. The creek at Soquel has now a depth of twelve feet of water.

Editor Farmer: I notice in your paper the kind offer to publish the amount of Grape vines and the kind that farmers have for sale. I have 10,000 of the best quality of one year old Native Vines for sale, and 20,000 Native Cuttings, all of which I offer as cheap as any in the valley. Yours, S. B. Bright, Sonoma.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,

No. 1, Washington Market,

Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power attached to the Machine.

☞ All Hose Warranted.

13 S. HOWARD.

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.

EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,

THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,

....AT....

"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few

Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,

v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

AGENCY:

511 Sacramento street.

v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE

PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES

ON

Consignments of approved Produce

TO THEIR

FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,

ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S

CHALLENGE

Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all Jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

PIONEER

Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,

One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR

JEWELRY

......OF......

TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

Golden GatE,

W. H. HUDSON .... COMMANDER

Will leave Folsom street wharf

ON TUESDAY, ... Jan. 21, 1862,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
10 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company,

ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.

Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Mosoby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

Sacramento and Stockton,

Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville, Colusa, and Red Bluffs,

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.

Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

COLEMAN'S LINE,

SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE

..OF..

CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded. Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee

....OF THE....

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

....WITH A....

First Premium

....FOR THEIR....

UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE.

ALSO, THAT THE

S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Have Awarded them their

First-class Prize

FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR

H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to

"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"

who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,

ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,

Inventors and sole Manufacturers,

10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

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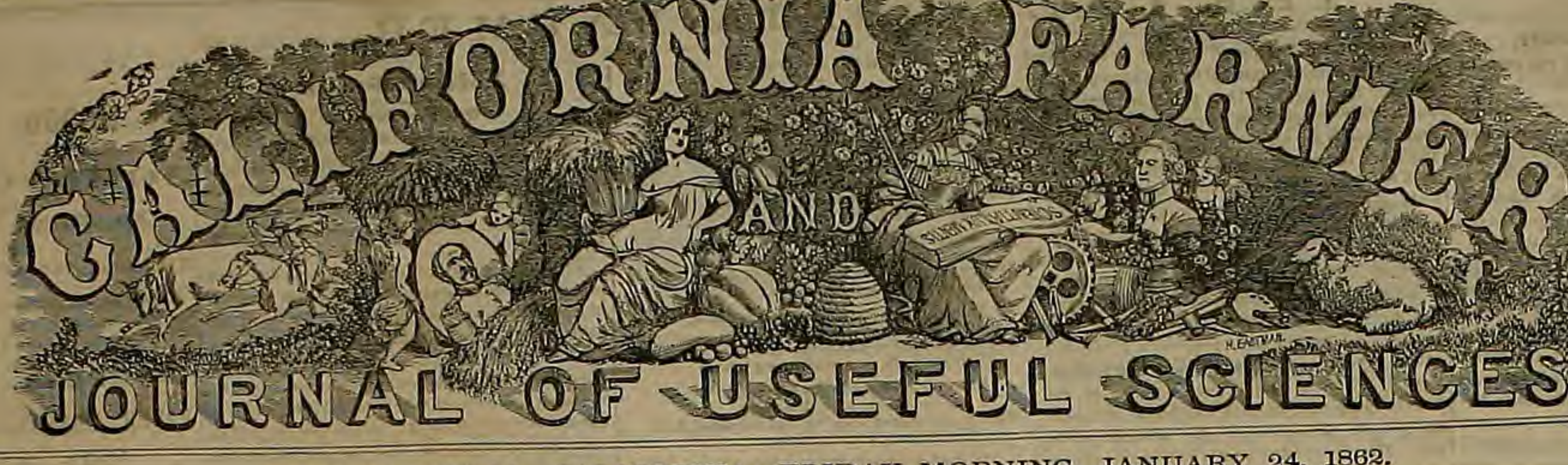

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1862. NUMBER 16.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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Planting and Cultivation of Bulbous Roots.

GROWING IN WATER.

THOSE who have had no experience in the cultivation of this fine class of plants, can easily become familiar with their culture by observing the following rules:

Hyacinths, Jonquils, and Narcissus sorts can be grown in glasses in the house easily. The best way is to fill the glass nearly full of water; then place over the water in the mouth of the glass cotton-wool that will just touch the water and convey the moisture to the bulb that will lay imbedded in the wool on the mouth of the glass. When first planted the glasses should be placed in a closet or a dark room, until the bulb starts in growth. When fully commenced, so as to throw out strong roots, the cotton-wool can be removed from the bottom of the bulb, so as to permit the roots to go to the water. The wool being around the sides of the bulb to absorb useless moisture and prevent the bulb from decay. Remove from the bulb decayed matter and have the wool at the sides of the bulb conveniently dry. The water in the glasses should be changed when it has lost its purity, or become slimy.

Remove all offsets (small bulbs) and leaves that are upon the sides of the bulb, and let all the power of the bulb be given to the main bulb. Where two or three spikes of flowers appear, see that the weakly ones be removed (cut out), so as to give strength and beauty to the principal ones. Even temperature is advantageous to successful growth, and pure air as important as to the human lungs, in order to perfect the beauty and fragrance of the blossoms. They must, if possible, neither be deprived of the light of the sun, nor exposed to its too fierce powers. When very large spikes of flowers are sent up, they should be supported in some way, else they will tip out of the glass and be destroyed. When the blooming is over, they should be allowed to dry down gradually; the force and juice of the leaves will then return to the bulb, to strengthen it for another year. When the leaves are all yellow and wilted, these bulbs should be laid in *dry sand*, and the next season *planted in the earth*, as they will never do well planted a second time in succession in water; the earth will recover them.

BULBS IN EARTH, IN POTS.

Hyacinths, Narcissus, Tulips, and all other bulbs can be grown with success in pots and boxes of earth, by following these rules:

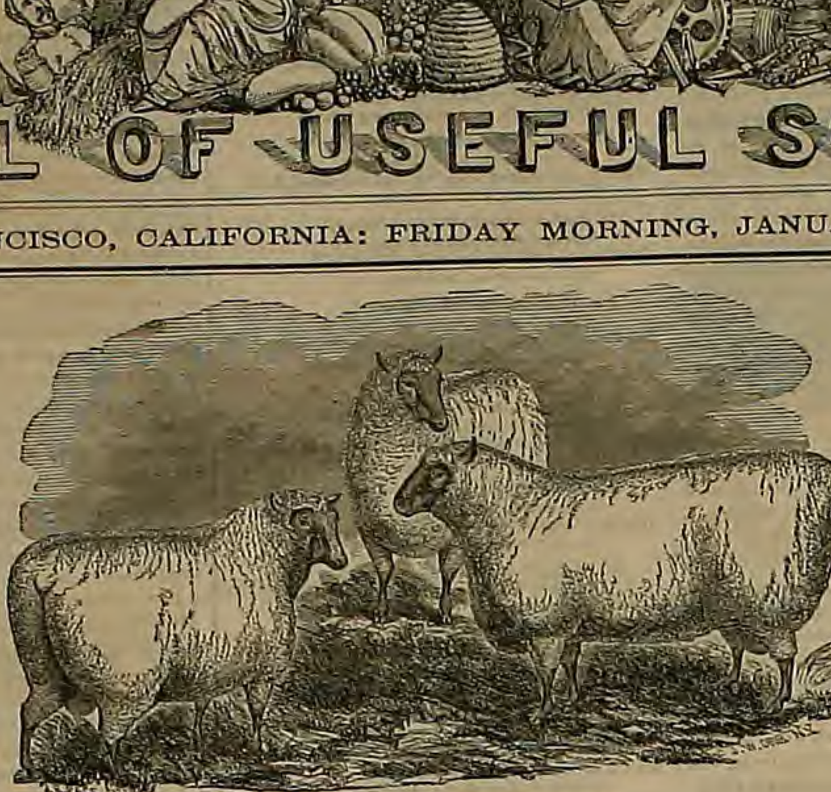
The great majority of Bulbous roots require good, rich earth, finely pulverized, but light and sandy. The best preparation is very old and decomposed manure, rich black loam, and sea sand, *one-third each*, and well mixed. In every pot or box there should be good drainage; for any water remaining round the roots, sours the earth and decays the roots. Good drainage is therefore essential to the success of the plants. The pots thus ready, the bulb should be planted so as to just have the crown of the bulb covered with earth. Care should be had not to have the earth wet or moistened until the bulb shows signs of life. The earth, however, should not be too dry when planted. Water should be given moderately when the plant starts. When the blooming season is over, the pots should be set away on their sides, so that the bulb can dry down, and after a while be then shook out of the pot or box, the little *side bulbs* taken off and saved for planting separately, and all put away in dry sand for another year.

PLANTED IN THE GARDEN.

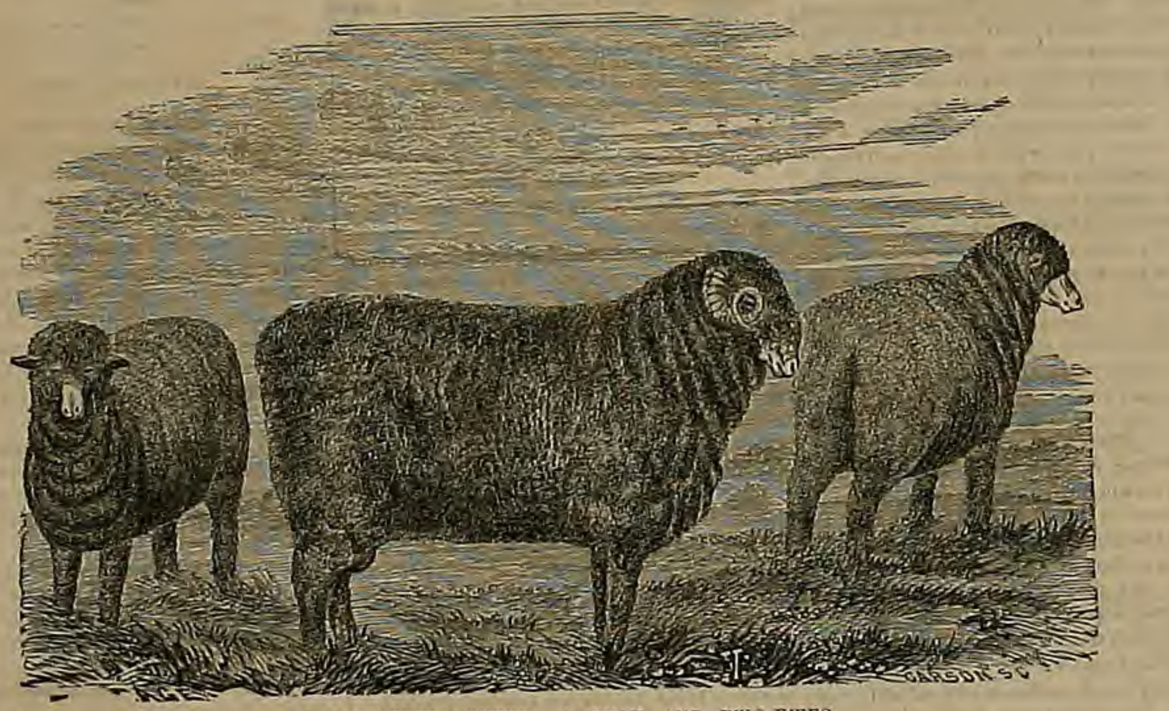
All bulbs planted in the open garden should have the earth of the same character as those in the pot; it should be *made earth*, made for the bulbs, as before described. When ready, then the the bulbs of each class can be planted in squares or figures, and according to colors, or in any design to suit the taste of the cultivator.

Tulips, Hyacinths, Lilies—these should form beds by themselves. A little study of the character of each, will do much to instruct the grower, and give him an insight into their place, position, and beauty. The Hyacinth grows from six to ten inches high; the Tulip eight or ten inches; the anemone and Ranunculus grow twelve to fifteen inches; the Lily from twelve inches to three feet high. A little care and attention to these beautiful flowers will inspire a love for them. All bulbs should be taken up in the *Autumn*, or when done flowering, and the offsets taken off, and the roots aid away in *dry* sand, as before stated.

The Japan Lilies are rare and beautiful, and should be grown in pots. The Tuberose is one of the most fragrant of bulbs, and, grown in large pots, will give its fragrance over a whole house. It grows, like the Lily, twelve inches to three feet high, and requires a neat and delicate stake. This whole tribe of Bulbous and tuberous plants are worthy more attention than they have been receiving, *and those who are now able to enjoy these rich gems of Flora* without hindering the *great claims* of humanity and benevolence that are paramount to all claims, next to wants and duties of Home, should enjoy these beautiful things of earth. Our columns show where they can be had.



SPECIMENS OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.



FRENCH-MERINO SHEEP; A BUCK AND TWO EWES.

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Secure Your Fences.

STOCKTON, Jan. 16th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: I see advertised in your valuable paper, a Patent Right for driving posts. As I have lost a large part of my fence, by the flood, I feel interested in some plan that will put posts in the ground a little tighter than can be done by the ordinary way. Will you please give a description of the machine, what its capacities are for performing the work, its cost, etc. A SUBSCRIBER.

The Patent Post-Driver, which is advertised by us, is one of the best inventions of the age—especially for this State, and low and wet land particularly. Had all the fences that have been carried away been set with this Post-Driver, we believe nine-tenths of them would have been standing firmly this day.

The Post-Driver alluded to by our correspondent is called "Hyde's Patent Post-Driver," and can be used on all lands, level or hilly. Posts can be driven rapidly, and so firmly, that no storm, wind, or flood would be likely to blow down or wash out; neither could cattle break them down. Abundant testimony of the excellence and economy of this implement can be shown; as more posts can be set in one day with this machine than with six or eight men in the ordinary way. All who feel a desire can see the model at our office, where terms can be made for the Right for counties, which are liberal.

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BEAUTIFUL STAR.—How glorious appeared the bright stars on Wednesday evening about eight o'clock. After so long an an absence they appeared more beautiful than ever. So it is with all our manifold blessings. Those that are ever with us we know not their full value until we lose or are deprived of them awhile.

Sheep and Wool.

WE present in the above cut noble French Merinos and fine specimens of Southdowns. The French Merino produces the finest fleeces of wool, while the Southdown produces a coarser kind. The fine quality is rich and cannot be used here at present, and the only way to secure its intrinsic value will be to ship it to New York or to England; while the Southdown fleece, as well as all coarse wools are now in great demand, and will be, so long as the war shall last. By the last accounts of sales of wools from New York the wools that have been selling here at 13 to 18 cents a pound, have realized there the handsome sum of 30 to 36 cents, thus netting shippers over one hundred per cent profit. (We only remind our wool growers of what we have always urged them to do, which, had it been done, would have secured them more than double the amount they realized.) The cross of the French and Spanish Merino upon the Southdown will make a splendid cross, and this will be the wool that in coming years will be in demand here, and abroad likewise, and we hope our sheep-growers will give heed to this suggestion.

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Home Manufactures in Marysville.

THIS city, although she has suffered considerably by the recent floods, and by a series of mercantile disasters, and also having a very large trade with the mountains entirely cut off, yet in spite of all these retarding influences Marysville may with reason be proud of her Home Manufactures.

Our recent visit was during the flood, and of course we could not have the opportunity of seeing many branches of this interest in operation, as many were partially or wholly suspended.

Prominently among the large establishments is that in the Foundry business, the large brick Foundry of Messrs. Booth & Co. At this establishment a large and successful business is carried on. Castings of every kind, even to some of the large and fine castings for steam engines, and extensive castings for quartz milling purposes, with all needed machinery and implements for agriculture. This Foundry is one of the most complete in the State.

Another very large establishment is that of the California Stage Company's workshops, where they manufacture and repair their coaches. Their buildings are extensive and complete, the President, Mr. Haworth, having great experience as an importer of coaches, knows well what is wanted for his Company, and he has found it for their interest to have an establishment of this kind, in order to forward the operations of the Company with success, the best of material and best workmen will of course turn out the best coaches.

Hunt & Co. are manufacturers of Plows, and have won an excellent name as Plow makers. They have a large and fine workshop.

Mr. Ellison has acquired a good name as a Plow maker, and his Gang-Plows are well known and valued in Yuba county.

Stoner & Co. have a Broom factory, and their excellent Brooms are known and well appreciated.

Swain & Co.'s Sash and Blind factory is quite a fine establishment, where Doors, Windows, Sashes, Mouldings, &c., are made so rapidly and well as almost seems miraculous, for a team goes up to one door with the lumber, and it does not require the team to wait long before from the other door the Window Sashes, &c., pass out completed!

Aubrey & Co. have also an excellent establishment of a like kind, where Doors, Sashes, Blinds, &c., are made to order in the best manner and quickest of time. These places are worth being looked into.

A new and valuable invention is in successful operation in Marysville now—the Sewing Machine for making Hydraulic Hose of the stoutest kind, and with *four seams*, so as to withstand the heaviest pressure. This invention is one of the most valuable kind for our miners. Mr. L. Howard was the inventor, and, having taken out letters patent, he is now offering Rights for counties, as will be seen by his advertisement in our columns, and samples of the Hose can be seen at our office.

Chase & Co. are manufacturing Cider and Cider Vinegar of a highly creditable quality, and thus supplying the home consumption.

Mr. E. Binet is making some of the finest Saddle-trees made in the State, he has several *new* and unique patterns which have attracted considerable public notice.

Flour Mills are of course "Home Manufactures," and they both kept their wheels going until the waters stopped them. They had steam engines instead of water-wheels, and of course the waters, jealous of the innovation, stopped the wheels. The Buckeye Mills, N. D. Starr, worked with a fine 30 horse-power engine, turns out 75 barrels superfine Flour every twelve hours. This mill is nearly out of Wheat, owing to the condition of the country around. They have 2000 sacks of Flour on hand, and most excellent too. The mills of Messrs. Williams & Finnie turn out about 100 barrels per day of superfine Flour, which bears a high repute. The floods came high up over the engines and machinery of both mills, and upon a portion of the grain and stock in the mills, doing considerable damage.

There are a goodly number of mechanics and manufacturers that we have not referred to, as the floods cut short our examinations. But Marysville is steadily prospering, and will soon show substantial advances in Home Manufactures, and citizens should always give to their own workmen the preference.

Hand Sewing a Prolific Cause of Consumption.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINE A PREVENTIVE.

OF the many occupations calculated to act unfavorably upon the health and constitution, some of those allotted chiefly to woman, in the order of our domestic economy, are the most fatally injurious. Foremost among these, hand-sewing is the most deleterious to the continued healthy action of the vital forces in the human system.

The sad effects produced upon the delicate frame of women by a constant application to this most wearing and mindless occupation, are almost universally apparent in the premature wasting of the form, in the early blanching of the cheek, and dimming of the eye, which are but symptoms of the stealthy approach, through a long train of harrassing ailments, of that ever to be dreaded foe—Pulmonary consumption.

The terrible fate of the needle woman has been made immortal in a word-picture of matchless power, and infinite horror, "Hood's Song of the Shirt," to which the whole heart of humanity has responded with a conscious shudder.

Hand-sewing was the first bitter lesson of toil learned by the mother of mankind, after the curse pronounced in the garden; and it is a lesson that has followed women from that fatal hour to the present time, ever bringing an o'ertaxing and never ending burthen of weariness, care, and ill-health in its train.

For the first time in the world's history, a successful effort has been made, by the inventive ingenuity of man, to supply woman with the means by which she may throw off the galling fetters that from the first appear to have been stitched into the very tissues of her being, seaming her whole life with unending lines of care.

Our own country, and our own countrymen, have achieved the high honor of making the first application of the principles of mechanical science which has resulted in the perfection of the Sewing Machine, the most beneficient material ever bestowed upon woman.

All the combined benevolent efforts now being made to exalt woman's social destiny, would be dwarfed by comparison with the benefits which would accrue from the universal introduction of the Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine into families.

To woman especially this beautiful labor and time saver comes as a low-voiced angel of mercy, hymning a glad song of amelioration, and whispering bright promises of improved health, higher culture and a more generous domestic happiness.

The immense saving in time is the great point of advantage. With the Wheeler & Wilson machine a person of ordinary skill does in an hour with ease and unqualified excellence, the work that would require an entire day by the tedious process of hand-sewing. Every young housekeeper should make it a point to understand, and to have, as a part of her bridal outfit, one of these beautiful machines. Let this be done, and the next generation will be infinitely more healthy and happy than the present one. It affords the best kind of mechanical aid to prevent the increase of pulmonary disease, and, with "Hasheesh," forms an effective mechanical and therapeutic means to control and drive out from among us, the very seeds of pulmonary disease.

This expression in favor of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine has the indorsement of the highest professional scientific and editorial authorities, including such journals as the New York Observer, The Christian Advocate and Journal, The Independent, The Evangelist, The Examiner, The Christian Inquirer, The Christian Intelligencer, The Ambassador, backed by Times and Tribune, and a host of other influential publications in the commercial metropolis of our Union.

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Sicily Lemons.

We saw, a few days since, a specimen of Lemons raised at Los Angeles. The seed of the genuine Sicily Lemon was planted there three years since, and these specimens were from the product the third year from planting; certainly a quick return. The lemons are of large size, say twice the size of a goose-egg, and somewhat of that shape, with the thick rough skin of the genuine Lemon.

We are informed that only one party has grown the trees, as yet. They seem to flourish finely, and the third year commenced to bear quite abundantly, the production being continuous, showing the fruit in all stages, from the blossom to the ripe fruit. These Lemon trees will doubtless be more extensively cultivated in the Los Angeles country, and we see no reason why they could not be successfully grown in the Sacramento and most other valleys in our State, and the production be remunerative, as Lemons heretofore have been a scarce article in this market. A portion of the product mentioned above, brought to this city, sold at ten dollars the hundred.

We may add that "Frank," the proprietor of "Frank's Saloon," near our office, is entitled to the first credit for the production of these lemons here. Some years ago, when engaged at the Bank Exchange, a small lot of the real Sicily Lemons were received there, the seeds of which Frank took pains to carefully preserve, and sent them by a friend to Los Angeles, where they were planted, with the result above stated.

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STOCK FOR THE MOUNTAINS. Now is the time to purchase all kinds of stock and take to high ground to increase and multiply. The feed is now getting good, every day better, and all kinds of stock are, and will be increasing in value. Investments now made in good stock will pay well. Purchasers and sellers can derive great benefit by referring to our columns, where they can learn *who* has stock for sale.

REMARKS OF R. R. SCOTT,

ON ROTATION OF CROPS, READ BEFORE THE PROGRESSIVE GARDENERS' SOCIETY.

There can be no more satisfactory proof adduced of the value of science in guiding the practical operator than the universal faith which cultivators have in the principle of a rotation or change of crops in the farm and garden. It is a system which prevails in nature, though regulated in a very different way from that in which the farmer carries it out, yet the result is the same. It is very clear that the true application of this system was not developed until chemical science and research had demonstrated certain laws which were found to prevail in the soil and in the plants which grow in it. Food had been produced for ages, it is true, before these discoveries were made, but not in such quantities as have been produced since, population having so rapidly increased as to render the old system entirely insufficient to meet the wants of the human family. It was doubtless the general opinion with the mass of the people who cultivated the ground in the earlier ages, that the soil or the earth was a homogeneous mass, designed to produce grains and plants for their use to an indefinite extent. As the surface of the earth became more thickly peopled, and the production of food became a matter of necessity with communities, a more correct knowledge of the nature of soils and crops was developed, until at length agriculture became the study of the most learned, and we accordingly find among what are termed heathen writers, very complete methods of farming. Little, however, approaching the accuracy of the present day is found, until a comparatively recent date, and the system of a regular rotation of crops is a modern improvement.

Like all other innovations, the idea of the necessity of changing the crops in regular rotation, from one portion of the farm to another during a series of years, was opposed on its first introduction. Among those who used their influence against it, was the well-known Jethro Tull, who wrote a treatise on Husbandry, about the year 1750. In the fourth edition of this work, published in 1762, which was designed to introduce an entirely new system of tillage, he opposes the idea which had been advocated by several cotemporaries, that a change of species on the soil was at all necessary. Had not his mind been wrapt in the idea that constant stirring of the surface without any application of manure is sufficient for the growth of the largest crops, he might have been led to look with more favor on so sound a system as the change of species, as he termed it, or rotation; but in order to give more plausibility to his own system, in which he no doubt conscientiously believed, as some have very recently advocated it with much earnestness, he thought it proper to oppose the theory of rotation, and set up in its stead three principles entirely at variance with it. These were, 1st. That plants of the most different nature feed on the same sort of food. 2. That there is no plant but must rob any other plant within its reach. 3. That a soil which is proper to one sort of vegetable once, is in respect of the sort of food it gives, proper to it always. The two first propositions are somewhat vague, but the third is in direct opposition to the best established principles which prevail in our day. Tull was a very close observer, and in practice his system was remarkably successful, and can still be made so by close application, as has been done at Lois Weedon, in England, by the Rev. Mr. Smith. Yet it could not stand the progress of so sound a principle as the rotation of crops.

As chemical science progressed and soils gradually exhibited a loss of fertile power by constant cropping, and that the application even of the old system of naked fallows failed to render it productive or remunerative to the husbandman—the idea that by cultivating dissimilar crops alternately, which, as had been ascertained by the chemist, took from the soil various elements in various proportions—the average fertility of the soil could be maintained. That by the restoration of special matters to certain crops, or, to state it more clearly, while we could not cultivate a crop of potatoes for years in succession on a certain soil, yet by cultivating in rotation oats, wheat, barley, or rye, turnips, cabbage, and other roots, grass and clover, peas, beans and other pulse, or any other distinct crop which might be requisite, potatoes might again be cultivated in time with much more benefit and certainty than had been done by the previously followed system, even by adopting the system of fallowing or allowing the land to remain bare for an entire season, so as to restore the lost elements to the soil by exposure to the atmosphere and regular tillage.

The system of fallows has been almost abandoned in the thickly peopled countries of Europe, as the loss of an entire season's crop was not found to be in accordance with the wants of the people and interests of the land owners. Agricultural chemistry has clearly demonstrated that what was secured by the naked fallow can be attained by the cultivation of a crop taking a different class of elements in quantity from the soil, and that the soil is in a better condition for a different class of crops than it would have been after the fallow. I shall not attempt to detail the specific data on which this practice is based, for which I value chemistry as much as any one, and believe a thorough acquaintance with its laws of the first importance; yet I am sorry to admit I do not possess that acquaintance with its details which would warrant me taking its name in vain. I may know enough of its principles to be able to appreciate their application, but the chemist alone can make their application clear to the unscientific. I believe that the soil contains a number of elements varying in quantity with the nature of the soil; that tribes of certain plants require these elements for their nutrition, and that the supply must be kept up. If from a certain soil we continue to remove a certain crop and fail to restore in equal quantity the matters removed thereby, it must be evident that in time the supply will run out. But if we so arrange our crops that what one may take out another will leave behind, and again another may restore, we can in a series of years secure the fertility of the soil by restoring one or two special ingredients in addition to the ordinary farm refuse. That plants are very various in their composition, chemistry has proved; and that soils are also various, is well known. Of the more important matters which compose the food of plants, such as potash, lime, magnesia, soda, alumina, silica, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and chlorine: to insure fertility, all soils should possess more or less. A few are required in very small quantity, such as the oxides of iron and manganese, and yet are indispensable. While of these some crops take up a large proportion of the lime, others take up potash, and others again silica; thus by guarding against the repetition of two lime or two potash crops in succession, we guard against the exhaustion of that element in the soil. The crops of the farm which mainly consist of three or four staples, are arranged with reference to this principle. The leading farm crops are corn, potatoes, and other root crops, such as turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, etc., wheat, barley, rye and oats, with clover and grasses. Also to a less extent, peas, beans, and other leguminous plants; and as a summer crop, buckwheat, pumpkins, melons, and plants of that tribe are specially cultivated in certain districts.

Without entering into the details of rotations, I will remark that the nature of the rotation must be based on the various circumstances which surround the cultivator. The nature of the soil is of the first importance, for a certain soil will fail to produce good wheat while it might produce rye or barley. Clover wholly fails on many soils, and cannot be cultivated until special application of gypsum is made to restore the necessary elements. In order to enter upon a rotation in a newly cultivated soil, some means must be had to indicate the nature of the rotation to be followed. Analysis has been recommended for this purpose, and although, as has been frequently remarked, analysis of soils is but an uncertain test, yet it serves in this case to indicate the proper practice to a great extent. The nature of the vegetation found on the soil is a good practical test to the cultivator who understands the relations of certain plants to certain soils. Experience of course is the most reliable expositor, and this will give an infallible index to the proper rotation in a few years. Another point which is of no small importance, is the nature of the physical texture of the soil. This should also modify the rotation. The crop that opens up the surface by its culture should succeed the grain crop, which cannot be stirred; for this as well as other more important reasons, no two grain crops should follow in succession, nor any two root crops as a general principle. The nature of the market also regulates the rotation, as in the case of trucking, which is an exception to the ordinary rule.

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Wheat Straw—Its Value.

What farmer would willingly throw away $10 or $15 an acre in the value of a crop? Perhaps the difference in his country would not be so great; but in England, Mr. Mechi calculates that wheat straw feed to cattle is worth that much more per acre than if plowed in for manure. Here it is not so generally plowed direct from the thrasher, as it is trampled and water soaked in the cattle-yards. If cut up and mixed with meal or the bran of grain, it makes a very valuable food for cattle. The following is Mr. Mechi's method of feeding:

"He feeds each of his own cows daily 20 lbs fine cut straw, 8lbs hay, 5lbs rape cake, 2lbs bean meal, ¾lbs bran, ¾lbs meltcombs—all of these properly moistened in hot water, the straw requiring more than the rest—35lbs mangle, or Swedish turnips. The essential points are warmth and moisture, the cattle being well sheltered and duly cared for. The straw is a most nutritious food; 100lbs of it contain 72lbs of muscle, fat and heat-producing substances. The soluble fattening substances are equal ro 18½lbs of oil to every 100lbs.

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Hen Husbandry.—A correspondent writing to the Maine Farmer says: "I will give friend G the result of some of my experince with hens. In the first place, I have found that they will always eat any kind of corn or grain. I think it depends more on their having enough of it, than it does on the kind they have. We feed mostly with barley, oats and peas. We never cook the grain, although perhaps it would be better to do so. I think it is better to keep grain by them in the winter, and if you feed them in the summer they will pay well for it. We have kept 18 hens this year, and have sold 109 dozen of eggs for $25 67, besides using what eggs we wanted in the family. We have killed 60 hens and chickens, worth $10, and have 19 hens left. As for a hen's age, I can tell as well by their teeth as any one can, and that is nothing at all. I think it best not to keep them more than two years; for young ones will lay better than old ones. The time to come on the table, I am inclined to think, is when they are fat and you are hungry; and the time to go to market is when you have more than you want for your own use, and when they will bring a good price."

Fattening Turkeys.—A writer in the Germantown Telegraph furnishes that journal with the following statement:—Much has been published of late in your agricultural journals in relation to the alimentary properties of charcoal. It has been repeatedly asserted that domestic fowls may be fattened on it without any other food, and that too, in a shorter time than on the most nutrative grains. I made an experiment, and must say that the result surprised me, as I had always been rather skeptical. Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were also confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same articles, but with one pint of finely pulverized charcoal mixed with meal and potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

THE AGONY.

There's a clangor of war on the border,
And the tramp of neighing steeds,
And the sun goes down amid battle clouds,
While many a warrior bleeds.

The crimson current is flowing
O'er fields of waving green:
The horse and his rider together lie prone
In the bloody battle scene.

The gallant hosts with banners,
That met in the morning light,
And fought like destroying demons all day,
Lie spent on the field at night.

Those banners are drooped and drabbled,
The deep-mouthed cannon, still;
And the sentinels pace their lonely rounds
At the camp on a neighboring hill.

The stars shine out in the heavens,
The winds pass by with a moan,
While from mangled heaps on that sanguined field
Riseth many a wailing groan.

In desolate homes will be mourning,
And eyes unwonted will weep;
Parents and children and widowed wives
Will a sorrowing vigil keep.

For the brave who fell a benison!
A wreath for the brave who live!
But for mothers and wives and sisters who weep,
What balm will their wounds relieve?

* * * * * * *

For what end these battling armies,
And why this deadly strife?
Why grapple thus neighbor with neighbor in hate,
And brother take brother's life?

Is war a play or a pastime?
Is life such a trifling thing
That men, created in God's bright image,
The boon away should fling?

Ah! beneath all this outward seeming
Of sectional hate and strife,
Lieth broad and deep in the national breast
A Principle dearer than life.

The Banner that waved in the morning,
And drooped o'er the slain at night,
Is the emblem of that which, in patriot hearts,
Ennobles this desperate fight.

That Banner is Liberty's beacon!
Its cause is the cause of Truth!
For the heritage won by our fathers of yore
We are battling thus without ruth!

For the cause of Earth's Poor we are fighting—
To preserve the Downtrodden a home;
And with arms in our hands, and pressed lips, we say:
If it come to the worst—let it come!

Shall the sun of our Nation be darkened?
Shall Truth in the streets lie slain?
No!—rather let thousands, in blood sodden heaps,
Lie stark on the battle plain!

J. L. W.

San Francisco, Dec. 23d, 1861.

◆

The Pioneer Spirit.

We clip the following from the Union. This is the right true pioneer spirit. It is this undying energy that has thus far saved many of our cities, and citizens, from despair. We say amen to it with all our heart, and would send forth the cheering words to Sacramento, to Marysville, Stockton, and to every city, village, valley and hamlet, and to every cottage and soul—cheer up. Be brave, for brave hearts are with you, and noble women are at work for you. Send over a knowledge of your wants to San Francisco's great heart, and they will be supplied.

THE PITILESS FLOODS.

Messrs. Editors: Cheer up brave hearts! 'Tis the force of recurrent storms that beats vigor and power into the leviathan oaks. 'Tis the fierce tornado which publishes the integrity of the iron-bound roots of the giant pines of Calaveras; and, as rebellion proclaims the value of loyalty, so does adversity, come when it will and where it may, develop temper and make resistless the nerve and muscular energy of human power. What are the merciless floods that are now inundating and terrifying the people throughout the valley, cities and towns of Washington Territory, of the States of Oregon, California and the mining precincts of Carson? Though very severe, they are yet wholesome lessons to the new coming and uninformed settlers whom God has appointed to reclaim these waste places, by protecting them from inundation and revealing them to the world as Sicilian fields of agriculture, as gardens of fruits and flowers more valuable than the famed apples of Hesperides or the canonized Flora of Mythology. To our people, naturally reckless and strong in that self-reliance which is fertile of expedients in emergency, a smaller chastisement would have been useless. To us as Sacramentans it comes as a finishing discipline to the many adversities to which we are indebted for the charitable record we have made in the past, and to the enduring, elastic and inextinguishable energy, enterprise and buoyancy with which we have written our history up to the present moment. Cheer up! Ere six months have told the stirring incidents of the first half-year of sixty-two, Sacramento will be in a better condition than she would have been in ten years without the admonition which a kind as well as gracious Providence is inflicting upon us. Our levees will be made broad causeways for business and pleasure, invulnerable to the aggressions of water. Our streets will be commenced in a process of elevation which shall make them when paved the most capacious and convenient thoroughfares in the world, and with drainage, good health and the business which our centrality affords us, we will be rich in the energy and contentment which are the best elements of wealth.

Pioneer.

◆

A Good Weeder.—A very useful little implement for weeding which might rest a good many aching backs, is simply a rusty table-knife, sharpened towards the point on both sides of the blade, about two inches of which is then bent up like a hook. Secure it by the handle to a strip of light pine of sufficient length to enable a man to use it as a weeder while standing erect. If our friends will try this simple weeder, they will find after slight practice, that they can weed about as clean and nearly as fast as with the hand. The weeds are removed by a scraping movement. In wet weather in will prove a preventive of rheumatism and cramp in the limbs. Let no one "poh" at this instrument because of its simplicity; if he has much bed sauce to weed, let him try it, and he may have reason to thank us.

Applying Sulphur to Grape-Vines.—M. Mercieul, of La Tour, St. Gelen, has forwarded to the French Academy of Science the result of a series of experiments with sulphur on grape-vines, in order to prevent the attacks of the vine parasite. He removed about a foot of soil from around the stems of the vine, but not going deeper than the filaments of the roots. A handful of sulphur was then sprinkled into this cavity, most of which was placed upon the stem. His vines which were treated in this manner remained perfectly healthy, while the others suffered severely. He recommends winter as the best season for applying the sulphur.

Educational.

Order of Studies.

We observe in several of our exchanges, says the Scientific American, the following paragraph:

The Cart Before the Horse.—*Mother to Teacher*—My daughter has finished her French, and Italian and music, and now she had better take up her English branches.

The extent to which this paragraph has been copied without comment shows that the community has bestowed very little thought upon the subject of the order in which children should take up their studies. This matter is not inferior in importance to any other subject whatever. As the mind is developed from infancy, it becomes, in successive periods, adapted to the various studies embraced in education, and the several studies should be presented in the order in which they are fitted to the degree of the mind's development. Early childhood is the period at which the faculties are best adapted for the learning of languages. A child from four to eight years of age will learn the French language in one quarter of the time in which any adult can learn it, and the child will learn it more perfectly than the adult can by any amount of study whatever. To master a foreign accent the organs of articulation must be trained while they are in the process of formation. It is as easy for a young child to learn the French pronunciation of *maintenant* as the English pronunciation of *now*, but we should like to see any adult American who could pronounce the French word in Paris without being detected as a foreigner.

It is not only the pronunciation that adapts the study of language to childhood, from the greater mobiliy of the organs, but the mental labor is just fitted to the power of a child's mind. In the conjugation of Latin verbs there is a nonsensical jingle that has the same charm for a child's ear as Mother Goose's melodies. If properly presented, a child will learn with as much ease and pleasure,

es vel esto
esto
este vel estote
sunto,

as it will

Hi, diddle, diddle,

or,

Dickery, dickery, dock.

There is no grasp of thought nor power of comprehension required in learning these conjugations. The intellectual effort employed is of a peurile character, and this very character makes the study peculiarly repulsive to persons of mature minds. We have known more than one man of middle age to attempt the study of the German language, and to recoil before the childish labor of learning the declensions and conjugations. If a parent intends that a child shall ever learn a foreign language, the best time for him to do it is in his early years.

◆

Agricultural Education.

Let Agriculture form an honorable portion of our general education—why should it not? Let Tull and Tusser range side by side with Homer and Virgil. Then would our nobility and gentry be independent of incompetent or dishonest stewards and land agents, and be able to appreciate those of a more worthy character. Agricultural education and apprenticeships for our young farmers are imperative.

How many a worthy person, retiring from the toils and turmoils of a busy city, to enjoy the tranquil peace of Agriculture, regrets the want of agricultural knowledge! Often are his hopes and intentions frustrated and his property diminished by interested or erroneous advice, of which, till too late, he cannot judge. When I see landlords making returns in rent (in my opinion an injudicious operation), I think how much better it would be to present their tenants with an agricultural library. Farmers, from the very nature of their occupation, and their isolated position, are seldom able to travel from country to country in search of facts; but how readily is a multitude of agricultural experiments and experience brought to their fireside by a selection of good and practical books! Some may say, "Oh, Farmers are too prejudiced to read." Experience has taught me to the contrary. Bring them the book—they may affect to despise it, but they will keenly, anxiously, and with sound sense, scrutinize all that concerns their pecuniary welfare. Reason tells us that the farmer, born, bred, and mixing with others of precisely the same way of acting and thinking as himself, cannot be expected to have so expanded a mind as a manufacturer or trader, who is daily in contact with strangers from every corner of the globe.

It is to be feared, too, that jealous landlords form to low an estimate of a farmer's character, and consider his success and elevation as degrading to them—as if his gains were their loss. Let us hope this feeling will give way to a better one, and that a farmer who follows the hounds, and dresses and acts respectably, will be considered quite as likely to farm well and make as good a member of society as one who imitates in every respect one of his laborers.—[Alderman Mechi.

◆

The Army of the Union.—The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army of the Union, organized to put down rebellion, amounts to the enormous number of volunteers for the war, 640,637; regulars, 20,334; whole number in the service of the Government, 660,971. Of this number, 568,383 are infantry; 59,398 are cavalry; 23,688 are artillery; 8,395 are sharpshooters, and 107 are classed as engineers.

A man in Paris, who recently committed suicide, left a note, in which he said he had all his life a passion for traveling, that led him into every country on the face of the globe, and finally into making a voyage of discovery into regions of which no geography had been written, and which hitherto were supposed to be the birthright of a set of fanatics.

Poetry is said to be the flower of literature; prose is the corn, potatoes and meat; satire is the aqua-fortis; wit is the spice and pepper; love letters are the honey and sugar; letters containing remittances are the apple-dumplings. [Send us the *Apple-Dumplings*. The floods have sent us all the rest.]

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Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,
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TAKE NOTICE!!!
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Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
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Saddles, Bridles,
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E. H. Winchester. } SAN FRANCISCO.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 62 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Jan. 17. 1862.

XII.—L.

The Indians of Lower California Coasts.

NOTA MISCELLANÆ IN LOWER CALIFORNIA.

THE DOMINICAN MISSIONS OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, FROM LATITUDE 29° TO THE SAN DIEGO FRONTIER, 1770-1798, FROM THE ACCOUNT OF A DOMINICAN.

LOWER California on both coasts contains great variety and abundance of fish and marine shells. "Los Indios de los missiones de Loretto, Comondu, Cadegomo, Guadelupe y mulege son asquerosos, falsos y de sados; Los de San Fernando y Rosario son humildes, pacificos y dociles; los de Santo Domingo y San Vicente son inquiltos, soberbros y revoltosos; y estos de San Miguel, entere quienes vivo y es la ultima frontiera de los Gentiles, tenis uno genio recis indocil, ultivos sobremanera, valfentes y guerreros, y en todo tiempo han dado que hacer a la tropa."

The Dominicans took the missions of Lower California in 1771.

The Indians of Vinatacot or Santo Rosario do not permit polygamy. Not one of the Nation of the Pericies was left in 1794 (1784?), from the effects of the venereal disease introduced amongst them. In some of the missions and pueblos where were thousands, there were not in many instances left 100 souls; in others of 600 or 700 not more than 30 were left.

In 1742 there died in the mission of San Jose del Cabo 500 Indians of a terrible disease similar to small pox. It lasted two years and a half, and desolated the missions of Santiago, Todas Santos, San Ignacio and others. It was cured with lemon juice and salt water baths. In 1748 came the serampion or measles, which killed a great many Indians in the Lower California missions. In 1768 another epidemic visited the missions south of Loretto, which took off hundreds of Indians with a disease of pimples similar to small pox.

In 1788 (?) the Pericues revolted, from revenge of having the disease, and apostacized from the faith, and killed some of the missionaries. In this year (1768?) died at San Jose the famous Mons. Chappe, who had come from France, with Spanish astronomers, to observe the transit of Venus. In 1781 with a company of Sonora emigrants came the small pox, which depopulated the missions. The Duchess of Gandia presented funds to establish the mission of Sad Francisco de Borgia which was founded by the Jesuits in 1757. To the east of this mission is the port of Los Angeles of the Gulf, where were received supplies from Loretto for the Northern missions—called now, or the lands near by, the Mission of Santa Maria de los Angeles de Kabu Juacama. Santa Maria was founded about 1769, in March, by the Franciscans (?). The Jesuits invested over $10,000 in money in a large hacienda near Guadalajarra called Arroyo Sarco, with the profits of which they assisted their California missions. The King afterwards from this hacienda gave $350 to "Cada uno de los procuradores de los missiones." The Franciscans of Guadalajara wished to occupy the old Jesuit mission, but those of San Fernando, in Mexico, had been before them in an application to the Viceroy De Croix, in 1768.

In 1774 the Dominicans of the college of Santiago, Mexico city, founded the mission of Santa Rosario de Vinatacot, on the Pacific coast. A great many Indians were found around that place. The King gave $1000 to found this mission.

In 1775 they founded the mission of Santo Domingo, 20 leagues north from Rosario.

1780.—Foundation of the mission of San Vincente Ferrer, 20 leagues from S. Domingo. This settlement was attacked by 20,000 (?) Indians, Yumas and others, and great injury resulted to the mission. The attack was avenged by Don Teodor Croix, Commandant of the Frontiers.

1781.—Great ravages of the small pox in the Lower California Missions.

In 1782 the mission of San Miguel de la Frontiera was founded.

In 1787 the entire missiones of Lower California numbered 17 missions, 24 Dominican missionaries, 1099 families, 3015 souls and 6 soldiers.

In 1746 occurred an eruption of the volcano de Virgines, near the bay of Mulexe.

The above facts are quoted in the "Viagero Universal," published at Madrid in 1799, in 47 small octavo volumes, see volume 26, doubtless drawn from the Dominican friars' work, published at Valencia in 1794.

NOTE.—Santo Thomas mission, below San Miguel about 30 miles, was founded about 1790. San Pedro Martyr was founded in the Sierra about 50 miles east of Santo Thomas in 1787, by Padre Cayetano Pallos. Santa Catalina de los Yumas was founded 18th May, 1797. It is situated not far from the head of the Gulf, in a valley lying west from the surrounding deserts of the Colorado, and was the last of the Dominican missions. It was burnt by the Yumas between 1827 and 1833. See the manuscript letters of the Catholic Fathers of California in the St. Mary's Library of San Francisco, and Patie's Travel in California and Mexico, Mexico 1832.

In 1786 Clavijero's work says there were 17 missions in Lower California. In December, 1796, there were 13 missions in Alta California which had 11,126 souls; they had, up to that time, baptised 21,653 Indians. These last facts are noted by the Mexican editor of the 1852 edition of Clavijero's California. The mission of San Fernando Villacata was founded by Padre Junipero in May, 1769, on his way to San Diego. It lies southeast of Rosario about 50 miles.—A. S. T.

For other accounts of the Lower California missions, see the Second Series of the Indianology of February and March, 1861.

XIII.—M.

The Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers, and those of the Gulf Shores.

THE SAN DIEGO COUNTY INDIANS.

The Indians within the boundaries of Santa Barbara and Los Angeles Counties seem to have had an infusion of some foreign blood, even at the time of Viscaino (1602) and his predecessors in coast discoveries. Many of the Indians of Santa Catalina Islands must have been of this class (the women and children with red cheeks and handsome light features), as mentioned by that navigator. The Indians of San Juan Capistrano and of San Luis Rey are also said to have been (very numerously at least) a fine handsome, light-yellow colored people. Some of these handsome Indians seem also to have had an infusion among the tribes living in the missions of San Buenaventura and Santa Barbara, up to the time of the secularization of the missions in 1833. This fact is corroborated by Father Palou's accounts of the foundation of the Southern missions, 1769-1784, also by observations of many old pioneers ante 1833. But many of the inland Indians as well as those of the neighboring coasts alluded to, were *black, black* Indians, and this characteristic (an old pioneer informs us) extended to those of San Luis Obispo mission, as well as at San Buenaventura. The Indians of these districts tattooed themselves with an ink made of ground charcoal and very likely the juices of certain plants, as well as probably with the ink of fish, such as various species of squid or jelly fish. The tattooing in this manner prevails among the Mohave and the San Joaquin tribes (both of the plains and the Sierra Nevada), and as it is always understood, among all the tribes of the Sacramento; indeed, there seems little doubt that it invariably prevailed among all the clans and nations of both the Californias. Another of their invariable arts and utensils was the use of arrow tips or heads made of flint, quartz, jasper, obsidian or volcanic glass, and such like substances. For utensils of domestic use, the bowls, mats, bottles, pans, baskets, etc., excellently made of grass, palm-leaves, bullrushes, bark of trees, and such like materials. These among the different tribes were of all shapes and sizes. The *rush canoe* seems to have been also of nearly universal use, and also that of burying or of burning their dead. The infinitude of dialects or languages was confounding and extraordinary, and noted by *all* the Spanish explorers and missionary fathers, from 1535 to 1833, and by the Americans and other strangers down to 1860. This fact has been noted as also universally the case throughout Mexico and Central America, the old Oregon territory and New Mexico, from the times of the Conquistadores to the present. The use of grass seeds, acorns, etc., for food, after being roasted, pounded and made into a porridge, mush or *atole*, also seems to have been universal. The practice of cutting the hair square over the forehead, from ear to ear, and the use of the hot air, Estufa, or Temescal, baths, are also universal in tribes, both the Californias, old Oregon, Utah and New Mexico, Sonora and in most parts of Mexico, and is found by American physicians to be a most invaluable remedy, though administered in a different shape. The cutting of the front hair does not extend to but few ocean tribes of the old Oregon.

WILD OATS.

The indigenous Oats (avena fatua of the botanists), which many writers mistakenly suppose is a grain run wild like that of mustard (which is well known to have been introduced, and is an exotic), was also a favorite food amongst them. This California indigenous oat covers hundreds of thousands of acres of hill and plain throughout the surrounding districts of the Bay of San Francisco, and forms one of the most singular features in the diversified scenery of California; for immense stretches of oat-prairies are often seen, without a single tree or bush to obstruct the vision. Its habitat extends from San Diego to the Upper Sacramento, and the mountains east and west, as also the San Joaquin plains and mountains.

The soils of these districts are formed of immensely thick beds of argillaceous loam, which is largely infused with soda and a silicious salt of alumina, easily soluble; when wet this clay soil is exceedingly tenacious and homogenous; when dry, very hard and firm, sufficiently so to wear smooth the hoofs of horses which are much used upon it. This is the true *adobé soil* of California.

NOT CANNIBALS.

In *no part* of the old Alta California of the Spaniards, or of Lower California, New Mexico, or of Oregon, or British America, or the Pacific countries north of them, has it ever been known that the tribes are cannibals or eaters of human flesh, or that they had the practice of human sacrifices in any of their ceremonies or feasts, or in any other way or shape as a religious expiatory; so far at least as we know to the year 1860.

There are certain exceptions to this rule among the tribes of the old Oregon and Vancouver island, but their filthy practices do not assimilate to those of the holocusts of the Aztec tribes of Mexico.

MIGRATION OF THE INDIADA—DYNAMIC CHANGES.

Some attempts have been lately made to prove an infusion of the Malay and the Japanese element into the Aztec and Toltec, or Mexican and Central American half-civilized kingdoms of the Indiada. Probably in the old ages of the Pacific world, when continents were more contiguous than they are now, the antecessors of the present Malayan and Mongolian races did in this manner make their way over to many parts of Pacific America, the communications and vestiges of which became effaced from the convulsions of nature breaking up these continents into groups of islands and sinking the intervening lands under the ocean. At any rate, the indications are, that the shores and lands of *all* Pacific Countries are of very recent elevations and depressions; for we may say of all of them with the Poet:

> "Earthquakes have raised to heaven the humble vale,
> And gulfs the mountain's mighty mass entombed;
> And where the ocean rolls, wide continents have bloomed."

THE RODENTIA ANIMALS.

One of the curses of the Agriculturist in California and other dry arid countries of Mexico and Pacific America, is the immense abundance of the burrowing *rodentia*; such as earth squirrels, of different species; and of moles, and rats, also of different species. In many districts, not a square yard of land is found without a family of these swarming vermin, which are exceedingly destructive and annoying to the cultivator. No wonder California is full of their enemies: hawks, coyotes, bears, wildcats, lions, and such carnivora; all small gods of the Indian.

* * *

SHIPMENT OF GRAIN.—It is now generally admitted that San Joaquin is the granary of the State, says the Republican. During the year 1861 there has been cultivated in the county 68,189 acres of wheat. The next highest is Contra Costa, 26,147; Santa Clara, 26,000; Alameda, 26,000. San Joaquin has cultivated 62,146 acres of barley. The next highest is Yolo, 28,000; Santa Clara, 20,000. San Joaquin has raised 1,022,889 bushels of wheat; Napa, 604,367; Alameda, 600,000; Santa Clara, 500,000. One firm in Stockton, Peters & Jackson, have made the following shipments of the crop of 1861: To San Francisco, 38,151 sacks of wheat, weighing 3,594,904 pounds; 18,474 sacks of barley, weight, 1,377,625 pounds; 320 sacks of rye, weight, 33,058 pounds. To Sacramento 34,756 sacks wheat, weight, 3,537,383 pounds; 29,404 sacks barley, weight, 2,574,687 pounds. Total, 121,114 bushels; weight, 11,436,657 pounds.

CARRYING AND USING THE WHIP.—There is more in the movements of the driver or manager of an ox team, and in carrying the whip, than most farmers think, says the Ohio Farmer. Oxen, however quick in their movements, or upright in their walk when in yoke, soon become dull, and get the practice of "shoving" or "hauling," in consesequence of the driver lagging along as is often the practice, going ahead of his team, and from time to time stepping back and whipping them. A driver of an ox team should walk directly opposite the yoke, walk straight, and carry his whip upright, as a soldier would his gun. Use a whip-stock with a short lash, and touch the cattle only with the lash, and never strike them on the nose or over the eyes.

NEW WAY OF BOILING FISH.—The addition of a few herbs and vegetables in the water gives a very nice flavor to the fish. Add, according to taste, a little sliced onion, thyme, bayleaf, winter savory, carrots, celery, cloves, mace, using whichever of these ingredients you can procure; it greatly improves skate, fresh haddock, gurnet, etc. Fresh water fish, which have no particular flavor, are preferable done thus, with the addition of a little vinegar. Choose whatever sauces you please for any of the above fish.

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Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.
The undersigned would offer them his
NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,
As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.
The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the
INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat
Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount
TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.
The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines
He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.
A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Boyce & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.
The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.
P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine.
9-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.
2

Important to Farmers!
ENGLISH
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS.
....FOR SALE BY....
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
11

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
CROSS & CO,
613 Battery street.
10

Chinese Sugar-cane.
500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
Inquire at the Farmer Office.
11

50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.
The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery street
Or O. B. SHAW,
Sonoma.
11

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..................................JAN. 24, 1862.

☞ We have engaged Mr. B. F. Runnels as carrier of the Farmer in this city, and our patrons will hereafter be served by him.

◆

Delayed Papers.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the Farmer, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

◆

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer wit this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

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Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Convention of Farmers.

We would suggest that the farmers of our State should have a *Public Convention* at as early a day as is possible, to take into consideration the *agricultural condition* of our State. And we would propose that the Convention be held during the week of the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society. Say, have the Convention for this special purpose directly after the close of the Society's business, which would be probably the 31st of January. Will our farmers respond to this, and will the *Press* aid it. Great good can be done.

◆

Annual Meeting of the State Ag. Society.

It is in accordance with the present Constitution of the State Agricultural Society, that the annual meeting be held at Sacramento on Wednesday next, the 29th of January. The present condition of our State renders it utterly impossible for such a meeting as the interests of the Society and the cause demands, and it is to be hoped that those who meet will adjourn the meeting for four weeks at least, and thus give time for a united action of all.

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Our Present Number.—We call the attention of our friends to our present number. We have much that will be found of interest in this issue, or appertaining to the general wants of the people in their present condition.

We can refer with pleasure to the correspondence of our friends and the original matter from them as of pleasurable interest. Lines by J. L. W. are now opportune, and of much merit. We hope we can claim the interest of all our friends in behalf of our Journal, and ask their co-operation to extend its circulation.

Purchasers and Sellers of Stock.—The great losses of stock of all kinds by the flood will cause quite a demand for some kinds of stock, and in many cases parties who have met with heavy loss, may be desirous of closing out their stock. All who have stock of any kind for sale, or those who wish to purchase, can be greatly facilitated by calling at our office. Those who have stock for sale can send us their list, and those who wish to purchase can always know what are for sale.

The Quantity of Rain.—Up to Wednesday morning, 22d inst., over thirty-five inches of rain had fallen in this city this season, or since the 19th of November. This exceeds the usual average for the whole season (which is only about twenty inches), and we are likely to have much more, as the latter part of the season generally supplies the most rain. As the rainfall in the interior has been even much greater than here, it is no wonder that the hight of the floods has been unprecedented. According to the papers of Nevada and Sierra, there fell in those counties during November and December more than forty-one inches of rain; and so far during January enough to make the total fall about *seventy-two inches!* Can it be possible that the rainfall of ten weeks amounts to six feet?

Who Wants a Churn?—Persons who visit the city, and who wish a good churn, should call at our office and see the Jebb's Churn; it is the *Best in the State.* A few made for special trial are for sale at our office.

Plant Flax!—Plant Flax!—Cultivators should be sure to try to grow Flax. It can be made very profitable to them, and will lead to a grand result for our State.

Retrenchment! The Watchword.

The present calamity that has befallen our State will be found to be more severe than the evils and horrors of war, so far as regards the pecuniary loss to our State. And our State will suffer more heavily than even *Missouri*, with all the disastrous effects that have fallen upon her interests, varied as they are.

When the storms shall have passed and the work of repairing and recuperation shall commence, it will be found that our State has suffered to the amount of *one-third* of all the wealth of the people, and that the loss cannot be less than Fifty Millions, and if the waters shall remain any length of time, or the waters be increased by reason of continued storms, then the loss of property in bridges, mills, factories, machine shops, dwellings, stores, orchards, vineyards, gardens, live stock, and farming implements, may reach a much higher figure, as all the crops now in, and all the orchards and vineyards will be a total loss: Such a calamity must of necessity cause almost a famine in our State, and to avert this let every means in the power of every man, woman and child be extended to *save* what is *now in hand*, and let the work of *retrenchment* and *reform* begin in *every household* in our State.

The rich of to-day may find in the changes that must come, and in the losses that must be met, that they are no longer rich. Let them set a good example. Let men that have been dependent on friends rather than *work*, now go to work, for the "*poor are with us*," and they must be cared for. Reform must be the watchword everywhere—"they that will not work shall not eat"—this is good doctrine for "labor is honorable." "Now is the winter of discontent." It is indeed a winter of calamity and sorrow, and it behoves us all to be ready to meet it like men. There will be in our State within the next three months ten thousand homeless ones, and they must be provided for; therefore, all who are rich, all who are able to bear a part of this duty of caring for such, must be ready, and those who are now living like "drones in the hive"—the many in our cities that *can* do—must go to work and bear their part of this great responsibility that the present calamity has thrown upon us.

Reform can and must be had in every household in our State. Hundreds that keep servants can do now without them, thousands that live luxuriously can curtail their expenses. Luxuries must be resigned. Reforms must come, for the poor and the destitute are in our midst. The houseless and the homeless must be cared for, and we know not how soon war, famine, and pestilence, may be added to our present trials.

The heavy losses that have fallen upon all interests must seriously affect our mercantile interests. The immense losses of merchandise, the destruction of mills and other valuable property, must derange all the chanels of trade, and all must be prepared, for it will come.

Reform and retrenchment, then, must be the watch-word. Every dollar now saved will be equal to and worth ten dollars a few months hence, when the true condition of our State is known and felt. We are buoyed up now by the generous feeling of sympathy, and the hope of soon seeing a bright sun, clear weather, and the work of remodelling and replacement go on; but we have not, we do not, we cannot realize, the full extent of the blow that has fallen upon all the great industrial interests—the right arm of the State, the main source of all our wealth and prosperity.

To a wise economy, to a just appreciation of our condition as a State, to a right system of living and an earnest will to labor zealously to recover from our late calamities: This alone can save our State from the evils of universal bankruptcy that now threatens it.

◆

The Legislature Adjourned Again.

Better, far better, would it have been, if it was not convenient to legislate, to have adjourned to the call of the Governor, or to April or May, (if the whole people did not need their aid), and to have *refused their pay*, and not take the last dollar out of the Treasury, or have donated it to restore the once beautiful "City of the Plains." How much more like *true* legislators would this have been, than to have thus retreated from their duty, and neglected to show an interest for a people so widely and ruinously affected. What a spectacle does this act of our Legislature present to the world, of a people over a whole State suffering a wide-spread calamity, and the very guardians of that people (being then assembled) leaving their posts without giving them relief, and leaving this great work for spontaneous personal effort! As is the noble charity of San Francisco to the people of Sacramento without a parallel, so is the conduct of our Legislators in their neglect of the people during these times of distress and peril. And this, too, from those who have professed to be men of *retrenchment* and *reform*. We trust we have a Governor who holds a check-rein; and we shall put down the cost of adjournment to our State, loss of time, &c., at *one hundred thousand dollars.* A fair beginning for retrenchment and reform!

◆

Legislative Fencing—"Protect the Farmer."

Yes, by every principle of equity and justice, protect the farmer. Now that so sweeping a destruction has come upon the land-marks, and the protection of grain lands, orchards, vineyards, and farms, and the destruction of nearly all the fences of the State, it is very important that the Legislature should take prompt cognizance of the condition of the State and apply a remedy for the present exposed condition of the farming interest. We suppose all that will be needed is a law that shall compel stock owners to herd their cattle, and always to have herders with them, and to make owners of stock resposible for all damage committed by their stock and to give a *lien* upon the very stock that commits the damage for the injury done. This would make the thing sure and satisfactory. It is to be hoped that every moment of the time of our Legislators will be given to that kind of legislation that appertains to the real industry of the people. This will alone save the State from the ruin that is threatening it on all sides.

Heartless Speculation.

Raising the Price of Breadstuffs upon the Impoverished and Distressed!

There may be cases, and undoubtedly there are, where, in the interior towns, by reason of being cut off from all communication with the source of supply, the value of Breadstuffs is actually, really enhanced; but that there is *cause* here in our city, or Sacramento, Stockton or Marysville, for any material advance, we don't believe a word of it.

The rise originates with the *Speculators*, those who are even ready to *fatten* upon the *woes of others.*

That there is no cause for the present advance we are confident; for, from all the facts we have gathered, we believe we shall have on hand, when the new crops come in, from 400,000 to 500,000 bushels, with at least one month's supply of flour, equal to about 30,000 barrels. Believing this, we see no cause for the late rise, and we therefore pronounce it speculative, and cruelly so, when there is so much poverty and distress, and a certainty of a large increase to the numbers that must suffer.

One thing is certain: *Everybody* is not dependent upon *Wheat Flour.* Indian Meal, Rye Meal, Buckwheat, Peas, Beans, and a liberal supply of good wholesome vegetables, to which all can go (and they will be better for it), and be well supplied; these products must necessarily be in demand, and we shall be happy to know that consumers are at work to labor for a specific purpose, and that when flour advances beyond a certain figure, other products will take its place, and thus check what we believe to be an unnatural rise.

Let all who need Breadstuffs only buy as they shall need, "from hand to mouth," as a few weeks of the bright sun and the restoration of communication with the country, will show that we have a Surplus of Wheat and Flour!

Although the loss has been to some extent large among the farmers in warehouses and mills, yet from a review, we do not think it will exceed *Fifteen Hundred Tuns*, which would be about thirty thousand sacks. Supposing it shall reach *Fifty* or *One Hundred Thousand Sacks*, there will still be not far from *Three Hundred Thousand Sacks* left beyond a fair supply to carry us through. We do not believe that there is any need for this rise on Flour in our principal cities; it is only the result of a cruel speculation that should be checked at once. There is one way to check it. We have an abundance of Meal, Buckwheat, Rye, Beans, and other products that can take the place of Flour, for a while. A change in the demand will check fictitious prices, and show the *Hydra-Headed* scheme to add to the distress now already sufficiently heavy. We hope that every effort will be made by those who hold Wheat to meet the market, and put down error, for this cry of Short Stock of Breadstuffs will soon call *shipments here;* and this will injure our producers now, and operate upon their interests cruelly at the opening of the new harvest. Let Farmers look well to this fact. Their interest is to prevent any inducement abroad to ship Breadstuffs here.

◆

Swamp Lands.

The great "swamp-land enterprise" is pretty well *swamped*, and were any one disposed to lay a preëmption claim under the statute of overflowed lands, they might have a pretty good chance to locate on most any of our cities, or business places, or perhaps, could squat upon an orchard, vineyard, or a farm ready-made, save fencing. The late disastrous floods will make quite a change in the swamp and overflowed land business, and if our Legislature remain long in Session, some attention may be needed to this subject. As some quarter of a million of dollars has accumulated in the State's strong box (?) it would, in all reason, have been supposed that when so great a calamity has fallen upon the farmers as this flood, the fund (having been paid by them), would, as an act of justice, been set aside for their relief rather than have been used for any other purpose. We should think that the money paid in by men for overflowed land belonged to them, especially in a time of great distress, they having placed their money in the treasury. We trust this fund will be used for their relief.

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Plant! Plant!! Plant!!!

Let everybody that has an acre of good high loamy land, prepare to plant that land as soon as possible. The long continued rains will so delay all low lands, not now under water, to so late a period of the year that there is a probability that a great scarcity of many articles will be experienced in the spring. Hill sides should be used for peas, early turnips, beans, and many other vegetable crops. In addition to this, more than two millions of acres of wheat land mostly plowed and planted, will be lost to use this season. This deficiency can alone be made good by planting upon the hill-sides. There are hundreds and thousands of acres of red land, that has never seen a plow, that would yield 40 and 50 bushels per acre. Let all that can be used be immediately looked after, and at an early day let it be all prepared and planted. All the wheat that can possibly be raised will be wanted next year.

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New Music.—A sacred aspiration of though has been sent forth in a "Jubilee to God," by that eminent savan and composer, Gustave A. Scott.

The song or piece is called Grotjan—*Jubilate Deo,*" composed and dedicated to S. W. Grotjan, by Gustave A. Scott. This emanation is one of high order, and will be sought for by all lovers of sacred music. It is published by O. Ditson, of Boston, Mass., and is for sale by all music dealers on this coast. We are under obligations to the composer for copies of the valuable song.

◆

Dr. Lane on Physiology.—We have on our table a neat pamphlet on this science, being an Introductory Lecture, given by Dr. Lane before the class of the Medical College of the Pacific. The Lecture is one of rare merit, and has been published at the request of the students.

The hills around our city, present a fine green mantle, which, in the bright sunlight of yesterday, was pleasant to look upon.

Appeal from the State Agricultural Society.

We have received from the Secretary of the State Agricultural Society the following circular, showing the loss the Society has suffered from the floods, and appealing for its restoration:

Sacramento, Jan. 2d, 1862.

Dear Sir: By the recent flood in this city (several feet higher, where these rooms are located, than ever before known), the entire Cabinet and the most valuable portion of the Library of this Society were submerged, the former materially injured and the latter utterly ruined. The loss to our Society includes all our sets of the Transactions of kindred Societies, both European and American, public documents of the General Government, all our files of papers and periodicals, and most of our books of reference.

We address you this communication, hoping that you may be able to forward a set, or a portion of a set of Reports or Transactions; or a file of periodicals, or papers; or specimens in Natural History—Mineral, Animal or Vegetable—to aid in the speedy restoration of our well-begun work of collecting the Natural History of this coast, and furnishing our Agriculturists, Miners and Mechanics with such a Library as will at all times meet their wants.

Having saved a few copies of our Transactions for 1858-9-60, we shall be happy to reciprocate to the extent of our ability. Any contribution made or influence exerted in furtherance of this object will be highly appreciated by the Society. Immediate steps will be taken to prevent the possible recurrence of such a calamity. All parcels should be addressed to the Society, in care of the Secretary; and it is especially desirable that each one should be accompanied by the address of the contributor, and such facts as will be useful to the Society, and enable it to make due acknowledgement.

Hoping for an early response,

I remain, etc.

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Obituary.

A GOOD MAN GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Some two years and more since, this journal published several very valuable essays on Education. They were universally read and approved, and the sentiments and views were of the highest character. To a universal regret the writer's health failed him, and he left our State for his home in Illinois.

We have just read, with deep sorrow, the following record:

Died.—At Warren, Illiois, Nov. 14th, 1861, Jas. W. Wells, Esq., formerly of Sacramento, and a prominent Teacher in the Public Schools of that city.

We knew Mr. Wells, personally, whose acquantance and friendship we highly prized.

As a man, a scholar, a citizen, and a Christian, and in all the varied relations of life, he was conspicuous for all that made these relations noble. Mr. Wells has left uncompleted a work on California, which he was preparing for the press, which we hope may yet appear.

Mr. Wells was born in Virginia, Feb. 2d, 1824; consequently was 34 years of age.

Rarely has the cause of Education found a more faithful advocate, a more zealous laborer. It was to this work he gave the best energies of a well and truly cultivated mind, and a warm and devoted heart. As a proof of this we may say his too close application to that cause weakened his physical power, and has cut short his days in the very prime of life, and just as his light was beginning to shine in its fullness. But he goes to his reward, and his memory will be cherished and his name be honored, wherever the good and true have heard his voice, and felt the genial warmth of his noble friendship.

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Music under the Waters.—The floods at Sacramento and at other cities, and over the State, have probably destroyed at least two hundred pianos, besides numerous other valuable instruments, such as guitars, melodeons, accordeons, &c., together with a vast amount of music. That a portion of this will be replaced is very probable, and had this loss occurred by fire a larger portion would have undoubtedly been insured, consequently, would have been promptly replaced. But as there is no insurance against floods, the loss is total, and the calamity in many cases is so heavy as to preclude the possibility of replacement at present. Probably, however, one half of the property of this kind, thus lost, will be replaced within one year, and as we believe our readers are among those who suffer, and those who have a taste for music, we desire to tell them where they can replace their losses to a good advantage. We refer them to Rasche & Son, on Washington street, for pianos and musical instruments generally, and for music. Their stock of all kinds in this department, will enable them to serve their patrons liberally. We can also take pleasure in refering them to Messrs. Woodworth & Allovan, on Montgomery street, near Market, who are the sole Agents of the celebrated *Stoddard Piano*, of which they have a large supply.

This great loss to our State will induce a large shipment of pianos and music, and we presume the large music warehouse of Horace Waters & Co., of N. Y. city, of Boardman & Co., Albany, N. Y., and O. Ditson & Co., Boston, Mass., will receive from this State increased orders. Each of these houses being largely engaged in the California trade, and well known to our business men as highly honorable and reliable houses.

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Platt's Hall.—A visit to "Platt's Hall," will convince any one that our city may be called, in spite of much that is objectionable, a *city of great hearts.* What other city could show a better or nobler spirit. At least five hundred of our unfortunate people have been cared for, and the work goes nobly on. The stream of charity runs like a river. Every day gives new proof of the generosity of San Francisco, and indeed, of all parts of the State; the record of the donations do honor to mankind. We have not seen the sum total of the amount donated, both here and for Sacramento City, but it cannot be less than *one hundred thousand*, including money, food, and raiment. Every citizen can feel a throb of pride at such a work, and while there are hundreds and thousands whose names do not appear as donors, yet, they are also doing a noble work, receiving to their own houses and providing homes for the destitute, and aiding in various ways and doing good service by deeds of noble charity privately. Let the work go on till every sufferer is relieved, and the sun-light of hope shines in the heart again.

Loss of Stock by the Flood.

News of the wide spread disasters by the flood pour in upon us from every quarter. No part of our State seems to have been spared. While the banks of the rivers are overflowed, the valleys are also buried in the waters; no small streams now but has become like a roaring torrent; and in the hills and mountains the rains and snows have caused the mountains to move their sides and bury up the labor of years, and destroy the hopes of thousands. Our State, from one end to the other, has met with a calamity that years cannot make good. While the material property, of houses, merchandise, and produce, has been lost to the amount of millions (estimated at over 50 millions of dollars), the live stock of the State have been lost to a vast amount. It is impossible to arrive at any correct data, but it cannot fall short of one hundred thousand head of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine, and probably will reach a much higher number; for, besides those lost in the floods a large number have perished by miring in the hills and valleys, not flooded, and a large number will die of cold and hunger. All who have stock now, should do their best to shelter and feed them, and care for them to the best of their ability, as they are of double value to their owners.

◆

Removal of the Legislature.

Notwithstanding the continued rain of the past week, the waters had gradually receded from Sacramento, leaving the ground visible in the more elevated portion, and imparting a degree of hopefulness to the denizens of the Capital. Our legislators, after an interregnum of ten days, again began to arrive, preparatory to re-assembling, and the hotel keepers and others cleaned up their premises and nailed down their carpets, under the impression that they were safe from a further inundation. In the meantime, however, the temperature of the weather had moderated, and the warm rains in the mountains had commenced melting the snow which had been accumulating for some weeks past. On the morning of the 20th the water began to rise again, and continued to do so with variable rapidity during the succeeding twenty-four hours, until the whole city was for the third time under water, and "navigation" met with no impediment even in streets of the highest grade. Still, by the latest accounts we have, the water was not so high by about two feet as the *great* flood of January 10th and 11th. The Legislature assembled at the usual hour on the 21st, the members arriving at the Capitol in boats, probably in no very good humor, if we except the "Mark Tapleys" among them, who felt it their duty under the circumstances to be particularly "jolly." As soon as the Journal was read, the subject of removal came up, and occupied the greater portion of the day, the anti-removalists talking against time, in the vague hope that the weather would clear up and the flood recede, thus defeating the removalists by depriving them of their principal argument. The next day, however, after considerable tacking and manœuvering, our disgusted law-makers succeded in carrying an adjournment to San Francisco.

◆

California Steam Navigation Company.—In the calamities that are upon our State, it is gratifying to notice public companies doing nobly for the suffering poor. The California Navigation Company manifest a noble and generous spirit. They have given liberally, in many instances $1000 at a time. Besides this they have taken hundreds of passengers in every direction, free of charge. We have seen the honorable and kind regard paid to the suffering ones on board the Antelope, having been an eye witness many times, and the regard paid to their wants by Capt. Poole whose heart is ever alive to the claims of humanity. Mr. Watson, the Clerk, is ever regardful of the claims also of the poor and needy, and Mr. Graham, the Chief Steward, will long be remembered by many a delivered one whose hunger has been appeased. We hope every steamer on the rivers share alike in this noble work, and wish and hope that commanders of the steamers, clerks and stewards, might have the liberty to use their own judgment in case of need, for we are confident that every thing they did would redound to the honor and credit of the Company. During the flood the Steam Navigation Company have done a vast amount of good by special steamers and small boats sent to the relief of the suffering ones. Let all companies follow their liberal example.

◆

Californian's! Great Tea Drinkers.—There is probably no State in our Union where so great a variety of fine teas can be found as in this. Our proximity to China and Japan, and the increasing trade with these countries has given to our State the enormous number of thirty-six different kinds. We give them below, and simply remark that the *East India Tea Store*, on Washington Street, can furnish each or all of these varieties:—

Black Teas.

Basket Tea,
Extra Curious Oolong,
Superlative Chulan,
Flowery Pekoe,
Finest Congow,
Suepoy Tea,
Breakfast Souchong
English Breakfast,
Comet Oolong.
Finest Oolong,
Kokew Oolong,
Pearl Leaf Pekoe,
Gift Tea,
Kaskow Congow,
Lew Chew,
Company Souchong,
Finest Eng. Breakfast.

Mixed Teas

Howqua's Mixture,
Family Mixture.
Pekin mixture,
Mandarin Mixture.

Japanese Teas.

Japanese Young Hyson,
Japanese Hyson Skin.
Japanese Oolong.

Green Teas.

Old Hyson,
Golden Leaf Hyson,
Golden Chop Imperial,
Golden Chop Gunpowder,
Ex. Curious "
Finest Mogune Y. H.,
Superlative Hyson,
Finest Imperial,
Finest Gunpowder,
Ex. Curious Y. H.,
Finest Silver Leaf Y. H.
Finest Pearl Leaf Y. H.

◆

The weather last week in Contra Costa county was cold enough to form ice half an inch in thickness, and snow fell to the depth of six inches at the Mount Diablo coal mines.

The treasure shipped by the St. Louis on Tuesday, the 21st, amounted to $873,618 26. Of this amount $606,006 26 goes to New York; $253,612 00 to England; $14,000 to Panama. The steamer took but few passengers.

Plant Sugar Beet.—Had our stock raisers but planted a few acres of sugar beet the last year, as we urged them to do, thousands of their dairy stock that are now perishing with hunger could have been saved.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Continued Flood of 1862.

Our "State Summary" this week, as heretofore, can be but a record of the continued flood, and incidents connected therewith. As it was raining last week, so it has continued most of the time to the present, and whether it ever would "let up" was the anxious question on every hand. On Thursday morning, however, the sun made its appearance, seeming the brighter, and certainly the more welcome, for his protracted absence. We trust it may continue to "shine for all."

We mentioned last week that a cold storm was prevailing, wind northeast, which was probably snow in the mountains. So it was; but, as previously, the wind soon changed southerly, and the rain became warm enough to melt the snow, and cause another flood, the second of 1862, or more properly a continuation of the previous one. It used to be thought we could only have a rain storm with the wind from the south; but it has got so used to raining now that it seems to make no difference about the direction of the wind, which comes from *all* points of the compass, merely changing for variety (of wind), but still raining on. For several days (of course raining all the time) we have had the rain from precisely the summer or dry season quarter.

Well, as the rain has continued, so has the flood, only subsiding a few inches some days, and soon nearly recovering its former hight. The condition of Sacramento is an index to the state of the flood throughout the valleys. The Sacramento river had fallen two or three feet, the American still more, and the business portion of the city was out of water, when, near the close of last week, the American again commenced rising, from the effects of the warm rain, another inundation was anticipated, and preparations were made accordingly. The water, however, only came up to J and K streets, and soon receded; but with the continued rain, another rise occurred the first of this week, and by Tuesday, the day to which the Legislature had adjourned, J and K streets were once more navigable for boats of light draught, and the water six inches deep over the floor of the St. George Hotel. The high winds which prevailed a portion of the time have caused some additional damage to property exposed to the waves, and the destruction of much stock, but in the city the people seem to have got so used to being flooded as to regard it merely as an inconvenience.

The Sacramento Bee of Tsursday afternoon says that the streets were alive with boats, many of them containing ladies, who were tempted out by the fine weather. Owing to the break in the north levee, a very rapid current was passing through the upper part of the city. About 300 persons are inmates of the Agricultural Hall, largely increased at meal-time.

The steamer Gem, while going up the American river on Thursday, was drawn by the current into the break at Rabel's tannery, and swamped inside the city limits.

At Stockton last week, the water was higher than ever before, caused partly by the high wind and back water, but no great damage resulted. The reports from up river on Wednesday night by the boats, are that the water was again rapidly rising in Sacramento, the levee on the American at Rabel's tannery having given way, and it was expected the flood would be as great as any preceding. At Stockton also the water rose again on Wednesday, and reached as high a point as at any previous time.

The Howard Benevolent Society at Sacramento (assisted by the Relief Committee and citizens of this city) continues its active and noble labors. Besides the hundreds of persons taken care of at the Pavilion, stations have been established at various points, and provision made for the sufferers. Boats well manned and with supplies have been sent out in all directions over the valley, and many families and individuals have been rescued and taken up or down river by steamers; others in the county, where it was safe to remain, have been supplied with provisions.

The Folsom Telegraph says that more than a month will be required to repair the Railroad. The last break in it extends for seven or eight miles, and the Superintendent declares he will not again attempt to mend the road till he is satisfied that a lengthy season of fair weather has set in.

The Telegraph wires in the flooded valleys have in some cases been broken down by houses drifting against them. There has been no working of the Telegraph to Sacramento, we believe, for several weeks.

At Rio Vista, on the Sacramento, the large hotel and another building are the only houses that have not been carried off. The town is to be rebuilt about two miles further down the river, where it will be above the reach of floods.

Throughout the San Joaquin valley the loss to farmers and others has been very heavy. On the Stanislaus, from Knight's Ferry up, all the property on the bars has been swept away, and all the bridges, except that at Forman's, from Angels to Mokelumne Hill, have been destroyed. At Murphy's and Vallecito all mining property on the bars was carried off. At Abbey's Ferry not a vestige of a house was left. Hundreds of small farms and comfortable homes have been completely ruined.

The Cosumnes river was five or six feet higher than ever known before, and the loss of property was very heavy. Bridges, sluices, quartz-mills, tailings, cattle and hogs were swept off. Trees 60 feet in hight were uprooted, and carried down the stream end over end.

The loss of stock is estimated by the Stockton Independent as follows: Without counting the fine blood stock which is owned by farmers in this valley, and which is always carefully stabled and fed through the winter, we may estimate the loose and uncared for stock between the Merced and Cosumnes at not less than one hundred thousand head. Of all these, if this rain and flood continues for three days longer, there will probably be not a tenth left alive. Such wholesale destruction of stock is terrible and unprecedented on this continent. Coupled with the losses of farmers in grain, swine, horses, mules, agricultural implements, and generally the means of husbandry, it combines to threaten us with a famine, or at least to make us dependent on other countries for the necessaries of life.

The Red Bluff Independent says that R. H. Thomas, of Tehama county, will lose about 2000 head cattle this winter. The general average loss of stock raisers up the valley, where the herds are very large, is one-third of their entire stock, and some have estimated it as high as one-half.

It is confidently asserted that the Klamath, at the mouth of Salmon river, was 42 feet above the wire bridge. The bridge was 90 feet high. The river is narrow at this point, and the measurement was taken on trees above the bridge.

The Amador Ledger states that the whole of Ione valley was a lake, and that the flood had done great damage there. At Ione City the water was over two feet deep. Several buildings were swept off.

On the lower Tuolumne, from Lagrange downward, everything has been swept away. A great deal of the loose stock has been drowned.

In Yolo county, in the vicinity of Putah creek, the destruction of property by the late flood was immense. Houses and fences and stock were swept off in quantities.

Forlorn Hope, on the lower Merced, six miles below Snellings, is all gone. A gentleman from Mariposa, states that the loss in that county is immense. On the Merced the destruction is complete. Fremont's mill is damaged several thousand dollars. Snelling's Hotel is ruined, and as that was comparatively in a safe situation, the ruin in the surrounding country must have been universal.

Jacksonville, Tuolumne county, has been washed away. E. Deering, of the firm of Deering Brothers, lost his life. He wsa endeavoring to ride to his store to save his books, when his horse fell in the current, and he was washed off and drowned.

Colusa county is said to have suffered much less than other counties from the floods. The amount of stock lost is much less than was at first reported, it having been driven back to the hills. The Agricultural portion of the county has doubtless been much benefited by the overflow.

In Nevada county the damage to ditches and flumes will probably reach several hundred thousand dollars, caused principally by slides of earth upon the steep hillsides and the breaking away of dams. Numerous slides have occurred in every part of the county, in some places carrying down trees three or four feet in diameter.

The Marysville Express estimates the loss of human life during this flood at 62 persons; but we suppose this estimate will prove in the end to be far too low, and it evidently makes no account of the hundreds of Chinamen known to have perished. Intelligent Chinamen say the number of their countrymen lost in the December flood alone was about 500!

From other quarters come accounts of serious disasters, accompanied in some cases by loss of life. Washoe has been the scene of continued storms of snow and rain, and the cañons and flats have been flooded. All the lines of stages, except Wilson & Smith's, had been running sleighs, until stopped by the rise. The Pioneer line had a regular Overland sleigh, and Langton & Co. had been running a splendid sleigh, with six horses, to Carson City. Mills, bridges and roads have been swept away, and towns and families in the lowlands have been compelled to take to boats and move to higher ground. Carson river is reported to have been four feet higher on the 11th than ever before known. The water was 18 inches deep in the streets of Carson City. Two women and three men lost their lives there by the swamping of the boat in which they were crossing the river. Several lives were lost at Chinatown.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

Rebuild Your Fences.

The universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Marke San Francisco.

BAILEY & HARRISON,
PHENIX
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.
Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson,
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best
SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
KEROSENE.
And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge. 16

Hay and Wool Presses
FIVE
INGERSOLL'S
HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY
16 MACONDRAY & CO.

Dr. E. C. Angell,
DENTIST,

IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples he may seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—
ANGELL'S
Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,
Is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting Irregularities. For Straightening Irregular Teeth, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE..........659 Clay street,
16 lower corner of Kearny.

NOTICE.

Mr. HENRY BROWN has taken an Interest in, and will be associated in the publication of, the California Farmer, from and after this date
J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.
San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1862.

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.
☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

One Grover & Baker's
BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.
Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No. 110) California street.
15 San Francisco.

Money Wanted in the Country.
$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.
ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11 tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

New Imported
SEEDS!
J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,
MARYSVILLE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.
Our stock comprises a full assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
including a great variety of
PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.
The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.
☞ We invite the attention of Dealers and Planters to our stock, which is unsurpassed in qaulity by any in the State, and is for sale at reduced prices.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., Plaza.

Bulbous and Tuberous
FLOWERING ROOTS.
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:
Hyacinths, Lilies Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,
Ranunculus, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
FLOWER SEEDS, and
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.
The time for planting most of the above roots is now.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.
BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT
TOBACCO SEED.
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Collegiate Institute,
BENICIA.
FOR MALES ONLY.
THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,
Will Open on the 12th of January.
Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.
TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course,
per month..............................$31 00
Washing, " " 4 00
The rooms are ready furnished. No Entrance Fee is charged.
Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal,
12-1m C. J. FLATT.

University of the Pacific.
THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE
January 16, 1862.
THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution having been in operation Ten Years, the Collegiate Seven, the Medical Three, and its Female Collegiate Institute Eight, it is not necessary to commend it to public notice. For information concerning Course of Study, &c, apply to
E. BANNISTER, President, Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute,
AT SANTA CLARA.
THIS INSTITUTE, though under the supervision of the University Trustees, is exclusively a Young Ladies' Seminary in all its arrangements. The next Session will begin Jan 16, 1862. For information respecting Course of Study, Government, expenses, &c, apply as above, to E. BANNISTER.
14 1m

Flax-seed.
Those persons who desire to secure samples of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low for large quantities.
Flax should be planted largely the present year of 1862.

SACRAMENTO ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR
DRY GOODS!
The Best Class!
At Lowest Prices!
The Largest Stock!
And Greatest Variety!
CALL AT
O'CONNELL, RYAN & Co.'s,
83 J street, between 3d and 4th, Sacramento
P. S.---A Large Stock of Carpets Always On Hand.
24-1m

LAMOT & COLLINS.
Leaders and Introducers of
FASHIONS
FOR HATS!
Corner 2d and J sts.,
SACRAMENTO. 24-cm

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.
Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.
Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
— TO BE —
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.
8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
..... OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

"TO WAR!" "TO WAR!"

BY CARO.

[The following glowing lines were sent in, some *fifteen* years since, by a gifted friend; and in looking over our scrap-book, we find they are so appropriate now, we publish them. As they have never before appeared in print, we claim for our journal these stirring words.]

"To war! to war!" the wild blast caught
The sound with blood and anguish fraught,
And flung it up to Heaven on high,
Till stars fell trembling from the sky.

"To war! to war!" the forest heard
A million death-cries in that word,
And the proud trees bent low in fear,
As if God's hurricane were near.

"To war! to war!" the ocean-wave
Sank slowly down to form a grave,
Then lifted its broad arms to clasp
The victims rushing to its grasp.

"To war! to war!" meek woman heard
A death-knell ringing in that word,
And raised to Heaven her pale pure brow,
As if but *God* were left her now.

"To war! to war!" and brave men sprung,
As if no hopes around them clung;
And 'neath the drum and music's thrill,
Crushed down *God's* voice: "*Thou shalt not kill!*"

"To war! to war!" I challenge now,
Men of bold hearts and fearless brow;
WAR AGAINST WAR! till earth be calm,
Or Death's sword strikes thy spirit-arm.

◆

[For the California Farmer.]

CHRISTMAS DAY.

ONCE more the sacred day,
That tells of hope, and heaven;
That gives the promise sweet,
Of mortal sins forgiven;
Dawns on the world in radiance bright,
Let man, rejoicing, hail its light.

Let anthems, loud and clear,
Proclaim the glorious theme,
Which first on Bethlehem's plains,
With bright and starry gleam,
Told, to the waiting shepherds there,
The birth of heaven's celestial heir.

That holy, glorious one,
Who came to seek and save;
Even God's precious son,
Who triumphed o'er the grave;
This day, for man, an offering given,
Opened a pathway bright to heaven.

Rejoice, oh, sin-sick soul!
The blood-bought peace is thine,
The sacrifice complete,
The offering divine;
Rejoicing, glorify your Lord,
Believing in his precious word.

HOME-VALLEY RANCH, Dec. 8th. AGNES.

◆

[For the California Farmer.]

Sketches of Emigrant Life.—No. 1.

IN the spring of fifty-two, I found myself, in company with a vast concourse of persons, of all descriptions, embarked on an ox-wagon, bound for the then new, wonderful, and mysterious, Land of Gold. Our own particular company, consisted of about seventy-five persons, of whom, six were ladies, and seven children. We left St. Joseph's on the eighth of May, and entered at once on all the hardships of camp life, and we had no mild introduction to it, you may be sure. For the first four weeks, we had much rain, and the roads were consequently, bottomless. The drivers were mostly sons of the Emerald Isle, and had a remarkable tinge of the same hue, in their own composition. The cattle were for the most part, perfectly innocent of yoke, or labor, and as refractory as one would expect. We however progressed without any very great difficulty, until Saturday, the 15th of May, when we reached the big Nimehaw river. We found the stream much swollen by the late rains, and with our wild unbroken teams, the fording was no easy task, the drivers and many of the passengers being compelled to wade in the cold water up to their arms, to keep the cattle in the proper track, and prevent them from tipping the wagons over in the stream. After crossing, we camped in a fine fertile valley near the river; and here, for the first time, the yokes were entirely removed from the young cattle, and they were turned loose for a Sabbath of rest. Saturday had been cold, misty and dismal, and the night set in with a dense fog and raw atmosphere, that was more uncomfortable than a decided storm. On Sabbath morning we were awakened by the shocking and fearful announcement that we had cholera in our midst, one of the drivers having been pronounced incurable, by the Doctor of our company. The utmost consternation prevailed; fear and horror appeared in every face, and I think I was counted little short of insane, when I was seen hastening towards the tent where the sick man lay, to ascertain if anything could be done for his relief. I found him alone, his own brother even too much alarmed to try to do anything. He was cold, speechless, and seemingly insensible; but stimulants, and warm applications, with rubbing, so far restored him, that at one time he could speak to us, and we hoped to save him; and amid more favorable surroundings perhaps we could have done so; but here, we could only smooth the pathway for his departure, and at four o'clock, when the sun had come forth in splendor, and the raindrops sparkled on every bough, he left us, for a longer journey and a brighter land. On Monday, we prepared his last resting place, and with sad hearts, in which tenderness had taken the place of fear, they gently laid him for his final sleep, where the spring flowers were waving bright and fair, and wild birds sang his requiem. And so we left him, the survivors saddened, humbled, and more sensible that their only hope and trust was in Him, who could see us, in our weary march, as in the crowded city. May he rest in peace.

AGNES.

◆

A Child's Gratitude.

Parents spend a life of toil in order to leave their children wealth, to secure them social position or other worldly advantages. I do not underrate the worth of these things. Had they not been valuable, there would not have been so many providential arrangements impelling men to seek them. I would only show that there is something of infinitely greater value, not only to the parent, but to be transmitted to the child. What does the child love to remember? I never heard a child express any gratification or pride that a parent had been too fond of accumulating money, though the child at that moment was enjoying the accumulation. But I have heard children, though their inheritance had been crippled and cut down by it, say, with a look of satisfaction on their features, that a parent had been too kind-hearted, too hospitable, too liberal and public-spirited, to be a prosperous man. A parent who leaves nothing but wealth, or similar social advantages to his children, is apt to be speedily forgotten. However it ought to be, parents are not particularly held in honor by children because of the worldly advantages they leave them. These are received as a matter of course. There is comparatively little gratitude for this. The heir of an empire hardly thanks him who bequeathed it. He more often endeavors, before his time, to thrust him from his throne.

But let a child be able to say: "My father was a just man, he was tender-hearted, he was useful in the community, and loved to do good in society; he was affectionate in his home; he was a helper to the young, the poor, the unfortunate; he was a man simple, liberal, upright, devout;" and the child's memory cleaves to that parent. He honors him, reveres him, treasures his name and his memory, thinks himself blest in having such a parent; and the older he grows, instead of forgetting, only reveres and honors and remembers him the more. Here is experience and affection setting in judgment on human attainments. It shows what is most worth the seeking.—[Eph. Peabody.

◆

Cured of Smoking.

A wild girl was Mattie Lee. I knew her when she was but fifteen; she was first in every frolic; a favorite with the master, yet the scholar who, oftener than any of the rest caused a shade to rest upon his brow. I knew her when a grown up young lady; she was first in every party of pleasure; a favorite with all the gentlemen, yet a coquette who, oftener than any other, caused a shade to fall upon their hearts. I knew her too when, a true-hearted woman, she gave her hand, with her heart in it, to Richard Forrest, the editor of one of our village papers. Now Richard was a fine fellow, but, like a good many other "nice young men," had one bad habit; he would smoke. This same habit annoyed my friend Mattie quite as much as it would have done most ladies, but she did not commence curing him of it as they would have done, with prayers and tears, entreating him for "the love he once bore her," to give up the "noisome weed;" not she. Mattie took a plan less threadbare, and it was somewhat in this plan.

They were boarding, and had a nice room, the second story front. On a certain evening, just before dark, Mattie busied herself with putting the room in perfect order,—placed every chair where it belonged, arranged the books on the table and the mantle ornaments in the most tasteful manner. After taking a careful survey of the room, and satisfying herself that everything was as it should be, she went to a bureau and took from one of its drawers a small package, neatly wrapped in tissue-paper; "some new jewel, probably," you will say, "with which she intends adorning herself to meet her lord." She carefully unrolled the paper and took from it a new, spotless tobacco-pipe; then opening, at one end, a little roll of carefully-sealed silver paper, she commenced stuffing the pipe with fine-cut tobacco. How strange her little white fingers looked diving into the hateful stuff! The pipe well filled, she laid it carefully on the table, placed a match beside it, and seated herself to await the coming of her "better half."

Soon she heard the street door open, and a well-known footstep in the hall below. Quickly lighting the match, she applied it to the sweet-scented herb in the pipe, re-seated herself, and when the husband entered, sat quietly by the stove, wreaths of blue smoke curling gracefully above her head, which was thrown back in that peculiar position of enjoyment which gentlemen usually assume while inhaling the weed.

Mr. F—— had opened the door with visions of Mattie's smiling face looking lovingly on him, floating through his mind. How different the picture that met his astonished gaze! On hearing the door open, Mattie looked up, and, seeing her husband, deliberately took the pipe from her mouth and wished him "good evening," as though nothing unusual had happened, then quietly resumed her smoking. Richard regarded her with a mixture of surprise and horror for a few moments, and then gave vent to his feelings in words:—

"Why, Martha, what am I to think? Have you suddenly lost your senses?"

"I do not see any very strong evidence of such being the case," answered the lady addressed; then as if comprehending the cause of his astonishment, she asked—"Is it possible, Richard, that you do not know of my habit of smoking? Did I—did none of our family ever tell you?"

It may be well here to state that my friend Mattie was not always as scrupulous in adhering to truth as she might have been; at least she did not think it very objectionable, under some circumstances, "to do evil that good might come."

Each particular hair of Richard's head seemed to stand on end, in contemplating the tale unfolded by that one word *habit*. The only outward manifestation he made of the state of his feelings, was an emphatic "Impossible!" accompanied by a look of pious horror.

"Why impossible, my dear? Had I acquired the habit lately, I should only have been treading in your footsteps, thereby showing my willingness to be guided, as a dutiful wife should be, by the inclinations of my husband, and a laudable desire to consult, in *all* things, his tastes; but I have no such commendable motives to offer. I was influenced wholly by a desire to please myself. I used to think before we were married, that I would give up the practice and never let you know that it had been; but since I have found how much it adds to your enjoyment, and you have told me so often how much your pleasures are hightened by being shared by me, I have almost concluded that it is my duty to continue it. How delightful it will be to sit together during the long winter evenings, and thus taste the delights of social intercourse. Come, sit down; I have a cigar in readiness for you; I prefer the old-fashioned pipe."

By this time Richard's brain was well-nigh stupefied.

"It cannot be possible that my wife would so degrade herself!" he at length exclaimed.

"Why, Richard, it seems to me you are making a great ado about a small matter. I do not think it so dreadful to enjoy a harmless, innocent pipe, here in my room occasionally, where no one can possibly know of it but yourself. Besides, if there is any degradation in the practice, as you hinted a moment ago, I am only coming down to a level with my husband. You expect me to love you, notwithstanding the habit; why not vice versa? And I care not what others think;" and Mattie now looked up in his face with such an expression of veneration for him and all his actions, that he almost laughed, annoyed as he felt.

"Come, Mattie," said he more pleasantly than he had yet spoken, "let us make an agreement. If you will leave off smoking, I will use but one cigar a day for a week, and then give it up entirely. What do you say?"

"I do not see why I should not have the same privilege as yourself," said Mattie, pretending to be offended. "It is probably quite as difficult for me to give up a long-established habit." Then, after a moment's consideration, she added:—"However, since I consider that proviso in your favor, an acknowledgment of the superiority of the strength of woman's will over that of the stronger sex, I will accede to your proposition."

If Richard ever smoked that "one cigar a day for a week," Mattie never knew of it. On that eventful night he had "seen himself as others saw him," and with the sight vanished for ever his love for smoking.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.
SENATORS ELECT.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—O. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. H. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. Dems.
Butte—J. M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Prints, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reeve, W. W. Battles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, C. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.
Sonoma—W. A. Ellason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

◆

Ten Reasons why every Farmer and Stock-Raiser Should take the California Farmer.

1st. EVERY Farmer and Stock-raiser should be a reader of the Journal connected with the interests of his own profession in his own State.

2d. Every such person should give his sanction and support, generously and voluntarily, to a Journal that advances his own particular business in his own State.

3d. Every such person is *benefited* by the publication of such a Journal, and is in justice bound to reciprocate such labors.

4th. No person engaged in these employments can be without such a Journal without the loss of many times its cost annually.

5th. The Farmer and Stock-raiser will always be better advised of the markets, and that kind of information so important to his interests by the constant access to a Home Journal.

6th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER has faithfully advocated the best interests of the Farmer and Stock-raiser for eight years, and is the ONLY AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN CALIFORNIA.

7th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the most important information relative to their interests in every branch of Agricultural science.

8th. The CALIFORNIA FARMER contains the announcement of all New Seeds, Grains, Grasses, etc., together with all New Implements that will advance the cause of the cultivators of the soil.

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◆

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

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ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

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CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

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BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

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My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of

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Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

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OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
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Will meet the wants of families.

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OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
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RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE, OR FOR SALE,

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24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

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AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

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Between J and K streets,

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18 Proprietors.

WEBER HOUSE,

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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & C. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 115-3m

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:

A Full Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; ver superior.
A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.
Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Literary Shrubbery.

THE RAIN.

Drip, drip, O Rain!
  From the sky-beclouded eaves;
Wail, wail, O Wind!
  That sweeps the withered leaves.

Moan, moan, O Sea!
  In the depth of thy secret caves;
Utter thine agony,
  With the roar of thy striving waves!

Sigh, sigh, O Heart!
  That vainly seekest rest;
Moan, moan, O Heart!
  By grief and care opprest.

For the drip of the falling rain,
  And the wail of the wind, shall cease;
The roar and strife of the waves
  Ere long shall be at peace.

Then fear not, O sad Heart!
  To let thy grief have way;
For the grief that hideth not,
  Shall the sooner pass away.
[Household Words.

GENUINE HEROISM.

How much we hear and read of the heroism of the ancients. At what age of the world's history did that noble spirit expire which enabled men sublimely to meet any destiny, and gaze alike on good or evil fortune with calmness and serenity? To "do right, though the heavens fall," was the uncalculating creed of those heroes. A few such there were, shining out like stars in the firmament of the social world; and human nature is not so corrupt but that such men there are now, and may be hereafter. The noblest sight under heaven, the most beautiful spectacle in a whole universe of beauty, would be that of one who would accept the monarch's crown and the homage of the world, or the martyr's rack and its consuming fire, indifferently, if the one were the reward and the other the consequence of single-minded perseverance in the path of duty. Such a man would leave his mark upon the world; the present would bow to him, the future would adore him. Great, self-denying, comprehensive, heroic souls of this order are rare. In common life, the true heroic man bears with equanimity the gains or the losses of fortune, rising above all reverses, and not exalted by any successes. Superior to all, he silently defies destiny, and overcomes fate by the strength of his simple manhood.

PAYMENT IN INSTALLMENTS.

Judge ——, a well known and highly respected Knickerbocker, on the shady side of fifty, a widower with five children, full of fun and frolic, ever ready for a joke—to give or take—was bantered one evening by a Miss of five and twenty for not taking another wife. She suggested that he was hale and hearty, and deserved a matrimonial helpmate. The Judge acknowledged the fact, admitted that he was convinced by the eloquence of his fair friend that he had been thus very remiss, and expressed contrition for the fault confessed, ending with offering himself to the lady, telling her she certainly could not reject him after pointing out to him his offense. The lady replied that she should be most happy to take the situation so uniquely advertised, and become bone of his bone, and flesh of his flesh, but there was a serious obstacle.

"Well," says the Judge, "name it. My profession is to surmount such impediments."

"Ah, Judge, this is beyond your powers. I have vowed, if ever I marry a widower, he must have *ten children!*"

"Ten children. Oh! that is nothing," says the Judge; "I'll give you five now, *and my notes on demand, in installments, for the balance.*"

THE MODERN VANDALS.

I remember that Adam Smith and Gibbon had told us that there would never again be a destruction of civilization by barbarians. The flood, they said, would no more return to cover the earth; and they seemed to reason justly, for they compared the immense strength of the civilized part with that which remained savage, and asked from whence were to come those Huns, and from whence were to come those Vandals, who were to destroy civilization. Alas! it did not occur to them that, in the very heart of great capitals, in the very neighborhood of splendid palaces, and churches, and theaters, and libraries, and museums, vice and ignorance, and misery might produce a race of Huns fiercer than those who marched under Attila, and Vandals more bent on destruction than those who followed Genseric.—[Macaulay.

SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

When spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where schools are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet outworn;
Law court-yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied.
Where these signs are, they clearly indicate
A happy people and well-governed State.

Men may lose by being too communicative. The great laconic philosopher Shirk says: "Keep shady, and if you see a quarter on the ground put your foot on it."

The same iron ore furnishes the sword, the plowshare, the pruning-hook, the engraving tool, the spring of a watch, the chisel, the chain, the anchor, the compass, the cannon-ball, the sewing-machine, and the guillotine.

A lady asked her gardener why the weeds always outgrew and covered up the flowers. "Madam," answered he, "the soil is mother of the weeds, but only stepmother of the flowers."

After the battle of Waterloo, the editor of this biography happened to enter the Duke of Wellington's opera-box in Paris, on some business. The Duke was sitting alone in a dark corner of the box, the seats in front being filled with fashionable London men and women, who were with great volubility discussing the battle, and assigning all the honors to the cavalry. The Duke listened, and in a low voice said: "I have told them that the British infantry won the battle, and all our battles; but it has been intimated to me that I know nothing of the matter, and I expect soon to be told I was not there."—[*Memoirs of Sir Charles Napier.*

An old "revolutioner" says that of all the solemn hours he ever saw, that occupied in going home one dark night from the widow Bean's, after being told by her daughter Sally that he needn't come again, was the most solemn.

Smith O'Brien made a speech at Detroit, in which he said it gave him pain to find that many of the Irish who earned from one to two dollars a day, spent it all for whisky. He intimated that they would be better off in their native land earning a shilling a day, and where whisky was of better quality.

When Haddiz's wife kicked him out of bed one cold night, says he: "See here, now! you'd better not do that again; if you do, it might cause a coolness."

A philosopher who had married a vulgar but amiable girl, used to call her "Brown Sugar," because, he said, she was sweet but unrefined.

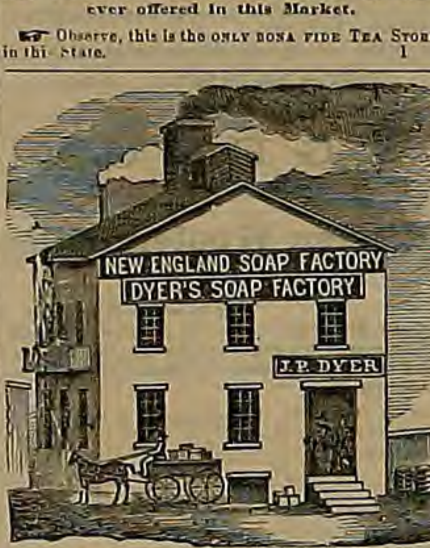
Ambition often puts men upon doing the meanest offices; so climbing is performed in the same posture as creeping.—[Swift.

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.
119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,
For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
3-3m 119 First street.

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks: and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.
To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500 according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
18 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
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N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Jan. 23.

Since our last report, there has been an active milling and speculative demand for Wheat, and prices have very materially advanced. At the present moment Wheat is selling from 2½ to 3 cents per pound. The long tedious storm has had the effect to stop our receipts from the country, and create alarm in the minds of some as to there being a short supply to last until another harvest. This has caused speculators to enter our market, and millers to become competitors. The price of flour has also advanced in proportion to wheat, as will be seen by our annexed report. Hay, Barley, and Oats, as well as Potatoes, have experienced a like advance, and for the same cause, as before stated. We feel confident that these advances are ill founded, and notwithstanding the alarm, there is plenty and a surplus to spare. An experience of years in this market, and having seen many like excitements, leads us to speak as we believe, and predict as rapid a fall as we have had an advance, so soon as we are favored with a spell of fair weather and traveling in the country gets passable. Our wharfs will groan again under their loads, and prices recede. There appears some uneasiness in the minds of many, about our farmers having time to plant. In some sections they will doubtless be delayed, and our harvest prove later than usual; but the ground being so thoroughly wet, would almost insure a crop were it planted as late as April. We have one case in view in 1861, where a party near Santa Rosa, who had planted his crop of Wheat at the usual time, but, from neglect, his seed became destroyed from too long soaking in vitriol solution and did not start. He commenced and replowed his ground and planted the 14th of April (this may be an exception for 1861), but, to our personal knowledge the crop was a splendid one, the yield large, and grain equal to any in that section of the State. We say this proves conclusively that late planting sometimes will answer. The Carrier Dove, for Queenstown, Ireland, took 40,658 sks. of Wheat, valued at $94,460,64. The Punjaub, for Liverpool, took 17,028 sks. of Wheat, 8604 ½-sks. Flour, 2050 sks. Barley, and a quantity of Wool, Tallow, and Salmon, valued at $58,688 93.

Our receipts for the past week have been unusually light, viz:—Wheat, 6015 sks.; Flour, 200½ sks.; Barley, 1700 sks.; Oats, 500 sks.; Salt, 1315 sks.; Potatoes, 3247, sks.; Hay, 80 tuns.

Wheat, ₱ 100 ℔—		Cornmeal—	
For seed	$2 50@ 3 00	Eastern .. ₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
" milling	2 50@ 3 00	Domestic ₱ 100 ℔	3 00@ 4 00
Barley, for seed	1 12@ 1 25	Hay .. ₱ton	30 00@35 00
do brewing	1 07@ 1 12	Potatoes .. ₱ 100 ℔	3 50@ 4 50
do feed	1 00@ 1 10	do new	..@ ..
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	do swt Carolina	2 00@ 2 50
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Yams, S Island	00@ 00
Corn	2 00@ 2 25	Turnips, white	75@ ..
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	do yellow	75@ ..
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	Parsnips	1 00@ 1 25
Flour ₱bbl—		Beets	75@ 1 00
Superfine, shipmt	6 50@ 7 50	Carrots	75@ 1 00
Extra "	8 00@ 8 50	Cabbage	50@ 75
Baker's extra	9 00@10 00	Garlic	..@ 6 00
Beans .. ₱100lbs	3 00@ 5 00	Squash .. ₱ton	10 00@12 00
Onions	3 50@ 4 00		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱ ℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides .. ₱ ℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱ ℔	5@ 6	Goat skins .. each	..@ 37

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

[Corrected by R. G. Bing, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala .. ₱ ℔	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ₱ ℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz	..@ ..
Eggs .. ₱doz	..@ 80		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Jan. 21.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

All the change we have to note for the past week is an advance in the price of Mutton. Prices of all other stock remains the same, but firm at our quotations, with a prospect of an advance on all kinds, as there can be no doubt that the destruction of stock throughout the country has been great; which together with the bad state of the roads will cause the supply to be limited for some time to come.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 7c@8c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot —@ 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 10c@14c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

◆

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 23.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus .. ₱ ℔	1 00	Okra, Dry .. ₱ ℔	1 00
Artichokes .. ₱doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans .. ₱ ℔	6	Potatoes	5
Brussell's sprouts	15	do New	..
Beets	3	do Sweet Carolina	12
Broccoli .. ₱doz	2 00	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cabbage	2 50	Pumpkins	3
Cauliflower	1 50	Parsnips .. ₱doz bunches	75
Carrots .. ₱ ℔	50	Parsley	50
Celery .. ₱bunch	12	Pickles, in jars .. each	50@62
Cress .. ₱doz bunches	50	Rhubarb .. ₱ ℔	..
Cucumbers .. ₱doz	..	Radishes .. ₱doz bunches	50
Cranberries .. ₱gall	1 25	do yellow	50
Dried Herbs .. ₱ ℔	50	do black, ₱ bunch	12
Egg Plant	..	Red Peppers .. ₱ ℔	50
Garlics new	12	Summer Squash	..
Green Peas	..	Squash, Marrowfat	3
Green Beans	..	do Hubbard's	4
Green Peppers	..	String Beans	@..
Green Corn, in cans	50	Spinage .. ₱basket	75
Lettuce .. ₱doz	50	Salsify .. ₱bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱ ℔	25	Turnips .. ₱doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars .. each	37@62
Onions .. ₱ ℔	8@10	Tomatoes, fresh .. ₱ ℔	..

FRUIT.

Apples .. ₱ ℔	12	Crab Apples .. ₱ ℔	..
do cooking	4	Limes .. ₱doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	75
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples .. each	1 00
Winter Nelis	..	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ₱bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white .. ₱ ℔	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	..	Los Angeles	..
Strawberries .. ₱ ℔	@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons .. each	@..
Figs, new	..	Cantelopes	@..
Peacons	..		

FISH.

Salmon .. ₱ ℔	20	Crabs, large .. ₱doz	75
Smelts	6	do small	25@50
Perch	12	Soft Crabs	50
Rockfish	12@15	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish	12	do fresh	..
Smoked salmon, new	15	Shrimps .. ₱ ℔	12
do herring .. ₱doz	..	Flounders	18@25
Tomcod .. ₱ ℔	12	Sea Bass	25@30
Crawfish	10	Halibut (rare)	..
Oysters .. ₱100	1 50		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal'a .. ₱ ℔	50@ 75	Cheese .. ₱ ℔	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard, California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala .. ₱doz	87@ 00	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	55@ 60	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin .. ₱ ℔	25	Leg Mutton .. ₱ ℔	25
Sirloin & rib pieces	18	Lamb .. (scarce)	25
Pork - rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues .. each	12
Veal	18	Bacon, California .. ₱ ℔	20
Veal Cutlet	25	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	10	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	18	Tongues .. each	75
Mutton chops	25	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME.

Ducks, com .. ₱pair	50@ 75	Snipe .. ₱doz	..@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison .. ₱ ℔	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails .. ₱doz	1 50@2 00
Geese	..@1 00	Hares .. each	1 00@ ..
do tame .. each	..3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys .. ₱ ℔	..@ 25	Squirrel .. ₱pair	37@ ..
Hens .. each	75@1 00		

Youth's Budget.

OUR ENIGMAS.

We have received the following answers to our Enigmas, and are pleased to note the interest taken in them. Our limited space compels us to abbreviate Mattie's answer.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. I.

The crowning glory of our Revolutionary fathers was the "Declaration of Independence."

Mattie.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. II.

Mr. Editor: I'd freely wager a beaver hat,
That your "simple fellow" is a precious *Flat;*
Nor is it very difficult to tell,
The "instrument of music" is a *Shell;*
So, by the same ingenious art,
We find the "animal" is a *Hart;*
Then quickly comes the happy thought,
The bench across the boat 's the *Thwart;*
Without the slightest chance to fail,
I found your "mammal" was the *Whale;*
The place "not in the Atlas found,"
I knew must be fair *Eden's* ground;
A cruel punishment is that
Well known to sailors as the *Cat;*
Where'er the farmer sows his seeds,
Will always spring some useless *Weeds;*
But it is not the "carpenter" alone
Whose tools are sharpened with a *Hone;*
That which all covet, even more than health,
(And it's very convenient!) must surely be *Wealth;*
Your "species of tree," it is readily seen,
Is the stately *Larch,* with its crest ever green;
And pleasant to view, on some emerald knoll,
Is the motherly mare and her frolicsome *Foal;*
To learn that in England a grove is a *Shaw,*
Must surely on Webster have forced you to draw!
The laborer's evening is happy and blest,
When, the day's toiling over, he's taking his *Rest;*
We all know how useful a member's the *Head,*
Though with many the stomach finds favor instead;
That "part of an animal" is certainly *Flesh;*
And with *Crewel* a woman makes many a mesh.

Having solved your Enigma, I think I can bolt,
Nor fear you'll ungallantly dub me a *Dolt.*

Lizzie in a Rain Storm.

P. S. I omitted to give "the whole"—*Charles the Twelfth of Sweden.* L.

ENIGMA NO. 3.

My 5, 7, 8, 11, 1, 19, 11, 12, 9 is a pleasant mode of locomotion.

The 5, 7, 16, 9 is a crawling nuisance in a garden.

My 9, 22, 6, 10, 5, 7, 13, 4, 8, 17 is a favorite novel.

A ship in a storm is in danger of 7, 16, 2, 18, 15, 11, 12, 1.

Do not 7, 21, 1 on your way to 14, 19, 16, 2, 18, 15.

I never knew a boy who was fond of 23, 2, 16, 9, 5.

Touch your 14, 19, 11, 12, with your 15, 6, 8, 7, and your neck will 21, 14, 19, 6.

The 7, 21, 2, 14, 19 makes a pleasant 5, 15, 3, 23, 8.

The 15, 6, 12, 8, 1, 9 is a universal table luxury.

The 5, 11, 12, 1, 8, 22 is always welcome in the social circle.

Those who have 9, 17, 3, 20, 15, 21, 11, 2 would fain conceal or disguise it.

And the rythm, rhyme and sentiment of my whole has received the world's applause.

HAPPY WALTER.

Passengers on board one of the ferry-boats that are constantly plying between the opposite shores of the Mersey, may occasionally see, on warm, bright days, a poor crippled boy, whose limbs, withered and helpless, are still those of a child.

He wheels himself about on a small carriage, similar to that the boys use in play, and while the little boat threads its way among the ships of all nations that are anchored in the river, he adds not a little to the pleasure of the sail, by playing on his "concertina" airs that show no mean degree of musical skill. The few pennies that he always receives, but does not ask for, are never grudgingly bestowed, and are given no more in pay for music, than for the simple honesty that shines in the boy's blue eyes.

One so helpless, it would seem, could only be a burden to those who loved him—could certainly do nothing towards fulfilling the command—"Bear ye one another's burdens;" was it so? Was there no service of love for the lame boy? No work for him in the vineyard? The question was answered one day.

"Walter," said a gentleman who had often met him, "how is it when you cannot walk that your shoes get worn out?"

A blush came over the boy's pale face, but after hesitating a moment, he said:

"My mother has younger children, sir, and while she is out washing I amuse them by creeping about on the floor and playing with them."

"Poor boy!" said a lady standing near, not loud enough, as she thought, to be overheard, "what a life to lead! what has he in all the future to look forward to?"

The tear started in his eye, and the bright smile that chased it away, showed that he did hear her. As she passed by him to step on shore, he said in a low voice, but with a sad smile that went to her heart:

"I'm looking forward to having *wings* some day, lady!"

Happy Walter! Poor, crippled and dependent on charity, yet doing in his measure the Master's will, patiently waiting for the future, he shall by and by "mount up with wings as eagles, shall run and not be weary, shall walk and not faint."

MORE HORSE THAN JOE.

The Canadian French are a very simple, honest race, and generally quite poor. They are not very industrious, and consequently not in the most comfortable or thrifty condition; but one and all have a great ambition to own a horse. An old horse and some kind of a cart is esteemed as highly as a kingdom would be. Some time since one of these poor fellows succeeded in becoming the owner of an old horse. Hitching him up to a dilapidated cart, Joe (they are all called Joe, for short) started for the village, and meeting one of the principal citizens, hailed him, saying, as he pointed to his "team:"

"Mr. Noyes, I want you to give me some work."

"Well, Joe, what kind of work do you want?"

"O, I don't care," says Joe. "I want it to be a good deal of horse, and *not much Joe!*"

Alas! he is not the only one among us who prays that his task may be a good deal horse, and not much Joe!

In a large school there were two teachers by the name of Mill. One was bland and forbearing, seldom or never having recourse to the exercise of discipline in its roughest form. The other was firm, hasty and an upholder of the rights of the rod. The difference was soon noted by the boys, and the two were appropriately known as the *flour* Mill, and the *thrashing* Mill.

Swallows are in the habit of digging holes in the banks of the Mississippi river, and there making their nests. Sometimes (it is said) the banks cave in, leaving the holes sticking out some eight or ten feet!

Why is a cannon just fired, like a whipped school-boy? Because it is warm at the breech.

By Overland Telegraph.

Yesterday, despatches were published, down to the 18th inst., none having been received for several days previously.

Edward M. Stanton has been appointed and confirmed Secretary of War; and Cameron has been confirmed as Minister to Russia.

The expedition from Cairo into Secessiondom under General Grant is moving rapidly towards Columbus, via Mayfield, Ky., intending to attack by a flank movement. News of a battle may be expected shortly. The gunboats Lexington and Conestoga engaged the rebel batteries at Fort Henry, up the Tennessee River. The rebels evacuated, and the Federal troops, under General Smith, occupied the place. The Stars and Stripes are now floating over the Fort. This is the first Federal victory in Tennessee. Humphrey Marshall's rebel troops, being cornered by Colonel Garfield's forces, laid down their arms and disbanded. They burned everything they had except cannon. A grand Irish Division will be formed under Shields, with Meagher, Mulligan, Cass and Carrigan for Brigadiers. Several war vessels have started for the Gulf, under Com. Farragut. Port Royal letters say the rebel loss in the affair on Cooper's Island, on the first of January, was two hundred killed and wounded. News from Fort Leavenworth says that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were attacked on the 6th inst., by a superior force of Texas Rangers. The Indians were compelled to retreat, and are now in Kansas. A Fort Monroe dispatch, of January 16th, says the remaining vessel of Burnside's Expedition left this afternoon. Gen. Wool sent notice to General Huger, at Norfolk, to remove the women and children from the city. It is supposed Burnside's Expedition intends to attack Norfolk. Prisoners of war are expected to-morrow to be exchanged and sent North. The rebel commissioners had arrived at Bermuda, whence they would proceed to England. The privateer Sumpter, after having burned three American vessels, had arrived at Cadiz, Spain.

News from Fort Pickens, Jan. 2d, says that the rebel batteries of Pensacola, having repeatedly fired on small vessels, Pickens opened on the rebel steamer Time, which was landing stores at the Navy Yard on the 1st. The rebel batteries responded, and the firing continued till evening. Picken's last shot set fire to Warrington. The conflagration continued all night. The place was still burning on the evening of the 2d, when the Rhode Island left. The fire was seen thirty-five miles at sea.

Gen. Sigel has started with an army from Rolla to scour Western Missouri. Sigel will probably be made a Major General.

In the Senate, the House bill permitting sailors and marines to mail letters without prepaying postage was passed. The House resolution declaring it to be the purpose of Congress to raise by taxation and customs a hundred and fifty million dollars annually, was adopted; Powell, of Kentucky, alone voting in the negative. In the House the Fortification Bill was passed. It provides for the repair and strengthening of fortifications on the lake frontier.

The Arabia, from Liverpool, Jan. 8th, passed Cape Race last night. She brings two batteries of artillery for Halifax. The news is unimportant.

Advices from Mexico, states that that country is making immense preparations to oppose the allied fleet. Over 100,000 men will be in the field soon.

◆

The Bearded Lady.—We stepped in this week to see the "Bearded Lady," at Tucker's Building. This specimen of humanity is one of great curiosity, as well as one of great interest physiologically. We can advise everybody to go and see this wonder, and to examine the son, quite a young lad, whose face, even at seven years of age, has a pair of whiskers, and whose back and arms are covered with heavy but soft black hair. The genius who makes music for visitors is also worth all the cost of the fee. He imitates perfectly every bird, and beautifully, too; and most admirably imitates the neighing of a horse, the cluck of a chicken, squealing of a pig—he is indeed a wonder. We advise all to embrace the opportunity to visit the "Bearded Lady," and the wonderful musician.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market Fruits and Vegetables, in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

The subscriber has just fitted up a room on Malden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power attached to the Machine.

☞ All Hose Warranted.

13 S. HOWARD.

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.

EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

San Francisco, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

TO FARMERS!

The undersigned are
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's
— AND —
At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

Horses Kept on Livery.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, Mr. Johnson will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Golden Gate,
W. H. HUDSON ....COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON SATURDAY .... Feb. 1, 1862,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
10 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets

California Steam Navigation Company,
ARRANGEMENT FOR
1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.

One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

COLEMAN'S LINE,
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to
Shippers of California Produce.
Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded. Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee
....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE,
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
"HOME MANUFACTURE"
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title), the demand for their NOW POPULAR
H & L AXLE-GREASE
HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the
WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION
their material has acquired, of being
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

The Best Churn Known
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased. 5

Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED. Apply at Office of Farmer.

WOOL!
Purchased at the Highest Market Rates
....BY....
GEORGE HOWES & CO.,
v11 4 155 Sansome street.

CALIFORNIA FARMER.

List of Agents.

[Our Subscribers can send money by mail safely. Register at the Post-office, and the money will come direct and sure.]

Wells, Fargo & Co., *at all their Offices in this State.*
Postmasters, *throughout the State are requested to act.*
J. W. Sullivan, *Washington street, San Francisco.*
J. W. Sanborn, *Benicia.*
Martin L. Haas, Esq., *Napa City and County.*
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VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1862. NUMBER 17.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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[For the California Farmer.]

SUNSHINE.

Shine out, fair sun! The leaden sky
Hath long in humid gloom been spread,
And yearningly we look on high
For mingled blue and gold instead:
The watery wastes that loom around,
Chill hearts, and make homes desolate;
And shivering herds, and sodden ground,
Alike thy cheering beams await.

Beam forth, O light!—life-giving light!
When absent thou, how pine the flowers!
O sun! without thy presence bright,
What were this rain-drenched world of ours?
Well might the pagan Persian bend
Before thy chariot of flame,
Deem thee his omni-potent friend,
And call thee by a sacred name!

Shine out, fair sun! The sloping hills
An emerald hue already show,
And down their sides the vagrant rills
Go dancing to the plains below;
The starling and the chirping wren—
Long perching cold on dripping boughs—
Are shaking out their plumes again,
And twittering their amorous vows.

Shine out, fair sun! With gladdening beams
Enwrap the earth in golden sheen,
Wake thronging life in pregnant streams,
And tinct the springing grass with green;
Send forth the wanton insect world,
On wings of gorgeous tinselry;
Burst the seed-germs in husks enfurled,
And fill the groves with minstrelsy.

Great God! we bless Thee for the light,
The cheerful sunshine, soft and warm,
That banishes the sombre night,
And causes earth with life to swarm!
We bless Thee for the radiant Truth,
That fills with light the world of mind—
Anoints the inward eyes, forsooth,
And sheds its rays upon the blind!

J. L. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25, 1862.

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[For the California Farmer.]

STAND BY THE FLAG.

BY FANNY GREEN.

Stand by the Flag, the dear old Flag,
That waved o'er Washington,
When Freemen Freedom's battles fought,
And glowing fields were won!
Our Country's Banner, hail with pride,
And let its folds float high and wide.

Strike for the Flag, the true old Flag,
That lit the way for Greene,
When the dark shade of Foemen fell
Upon the saddening scene;
'Tis Freedom's Flag, unsoiled and free,
Wrought from the robe of Liberty.

Stand by the Flag, the proud old Flag,
With muscle, nerve and steel;
And let the palpitating Earth
Your sovereign purpose feel;
March, with a round of three-times-three,
For the old Flag of Liberty!

Ascend the tallest mountain Pine,
And to its summit fix,
In the unshadowed face of Heaven,
The Flag of 'Seventy-Six;
Then rally round it, bold and free;
The Rocks shall blanch as soon as ye.

Strike for the Flag, the brave old Flag!
Strike deep, and strong, and true;
Bid Slavery pay to Freedom back
The heavy debt that's due;
Serve with your heart's blood, full and free,
Our Flag, the Flag of Liberty!

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The Butter Stamp.

When in Sacramento, during the flood, we found floating on the water near the Levee a *Butter Stamp*. It was one that had been evidently used on a farm or in a family. The impression is, strawberry leaves and two berries. We saved the stamp as a memento of the Flood, and as we examined it we thought, "What might be the history of that stamp?" "Where its home?" Who was its owner?" and "Where are they now?" Could these questions be answered they would undoubtedly be very interesting. We cannot but hope that *all is well with them*—that although the Butter Stamp has floated away, their Home is spared them, and their lives also, we trust.

Wide Awake for the "Hillsides."

We are glad to know of the energy already shown by many who have suffered by the late flood, who, fearing a continuance of high waters, or a repetition of them late in the season, have taken hold of the "hillsides" in earnest. Some that held tracts have begun their work. Some new purchases have been made, and many new contracts and plans have been entered into, in order to secure a crop for the coming season.

This is the "right spirit." Never say die. Every man, however severe has been his losses, let him but show the determination to *help himself*, and he will soon find brave and generous hearts and ready hands to *help him*. The old adage that "God never helps those who do not help themselves" will always prove true, for when a man gives up and says he can't get along, when he falters and loses faith in himself, then others lose faith in him also, and it is all over with him. It is that noble and undying energy in men that has made genuine Californians what they are—the unconquerable men of the age; therefore, we hope all who have met with severe losses will take courage and stand up bravely, stem the current, and soon they will find that the current is setting in their favor.

To the hillsides, then, let men look with the eye of faith. Plant orchards, plant vineyards, and plant grain fields—aye, gardens also, for the earth has been so richly and deeply refreshed that the soil will bring forth, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold. A prompt and energetic effort, now, on the part of leading men, will save millions to our State, and awaken those energis in some men that might to some degree be crippled, even to despairing. There never was a better time for influential men to set a good example.

There are many crops that can be planted with great confidence, this year, upon the hillsides, owing to the depth of moisture which has evidently fitted the soil for a large product. The finest quality of soil can be found on many of our hillsides, and the present flood upon the valleys will be the means of revealing to our cultivators many a hillside that shall prove a richer mine of wealth than the mines of Washoe or Cariboo.

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Letter from Stony Brook.

Deep or Shallow Plowing?—Reply to Mr. Morley—No "Cut and Cover"—Facts from Experience—Practice on Different Soils—Remedy for the Borer—The Storm at Stony Brook—Loss of Cattle, Etc.

STONY BROOK, Alameda county, Jan. 13th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: In Number 11, Dec. 20th, 1861, is a letter from Mr. Morley, with a comment on my letter, in Volume 16, Number 5, on Deep or Shallow Plowing, in a way that would lead some of your readers to suppose that I was in favor of a careless, slovenly way of preparing my ground and putting in the seed. He says "If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing well." Grant it; but Mr. Morley seems to think it can't be done well except by deep plowing. Now, I can make as fine a surface by harrowing or rolling, on Shallow as he can on Deep Plowing. I think I explained the philosophy of it in the letter he refers to. I have nothing new of my own experience to offer at present.

Mr. Morley says, if I will take five acres of ground, plow "cut and cover," and that 1½, 2 to 2½ inches deep, and on the same kind of land take another five acres, which plow 4 to 8 inches deep, and sow the same time and same kind of seed, and then, if the result is the same, he will acknowledge that for the last forty years, he has entertained erroneous notions and labored under great mistakes. Mr. Morley need not wait a year for the result of the above five acres. I can give it right along: Mr. B. A. Thomas, living about two miles south of Alvarado, last winter plowed his land about 3 inches deep; his neighbor, Patterson, joining on the same piece, plowed his land 6 inches deep (and land better, if anything); both sowed Australia wheat, at about the same time. When it came harvest, Mr. Thomas got four sacks per acre more than Mr. Patterson. Mr. Thomas told me this himself, since I wrote the other letter; and I could find *many* more such instances if I should look after them, but it is not my business. Three years ago, if you had talked to Mr. Thomas in favor of Shallow Plowing, he would have laughed at you (as Mr. Morley does now). And to prove his sincerity in the new doctrine, he plows this winter as near 2 inches as he can guage his plow; not "cut and cover," but does it *well*—(Mr. Morley can't find in my letter that I *advocate* "cut and cover").

Now, Mr. Editor, facts are stubborn things, old practices in all those old States Mr. Morley speaks of the contrary, notwithstanding. I dare say I used to plow as deep as ever Mr. Morley did, but when I find I can raise more grain per acre with less expense of horse power and feed, I will let go old prejudices; and if any benefit is to be gained by a new discovery, I want my neighbors to know it; but this Shallow Plowing is no new discovery by me; it has, I believe, always been practiced in this country by the German farmers, and some few Americans. It won't do to say we must work our farms in California precisely as we did in York State and Michigan. The best wheat land there was generally clay loam with a stiff clay subsoil, that would neither let water down nor up, and the deeper it was plowed, say 15 inches, the better. Here (in Alameda county) it is different; any man who has dug post-holes will tell you that the ground within a few inches of the surface is the hardest. The subsoil in Stanislaus may be of a different and compact nature, that needs breaking up to let the roots penetrate. I am only speaking of Alameda county in general, and San Jose Valley in particular.

As to the Borer: I will just say to Mr. Morley, a friend of mine has recently come here from Michigan, and tells me that he and his neighbors in Eaton county use a pretty strong solution of tobacco, as a wash for their fruit trees, and they are not troubled with the Borer, nor any other insect, and the trees thrive full as well, if not better, than when washed with *lye:* try it!

Well, Mr. Editor, I think we have had as much rain this winter as we had the winter of 1852–53. Stony Brook run mad a few days, but cooled down after it stopped raining. There were a few slides from the hills, but no serious damage was done on the brook except the loss of some eight or ten head of cattle. In taking a view of the valley from the hills, I see a good portion of it under water. On account of roads and bridges, I can't say how soon you will get this letter.

Yours, ABRAHAM CLARK.

JANUARY 19th.—Well! this is getting pretty serious for the stock in the hills that have to pick their living. Many perish by the land slides, besides those that tumble down gulches and ravines, never to rise again. Some twenty-five or thirty are thus lost in this neighborhood. Some of them have gone down to the valley by way of the brook.

A. C.

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The Storm in Monterey County.

From the letter of a lady friend, dated San Juan, Jan. 20th, to our "better half," we make the following interesting extracts relating to the storm and flood in Monterey county, commending the promptness and attention of the fair correspondent:

As Col. Warren has requested particulars to be furnished him of the damage done by the flood in all parts of the State, I have thought I would communicate some items of what has fallen under our notice, together with such accounts as we have been able to hear, though, indeed, we are so shut out from intercourse with the rest of the world, that it is impossible to ascertain the amount of loss, or the true condition of the country.

We have had but two mails in the last twenty days from *any* place, and all communication is cut off, even with neighbors in our immediate vicinity. It may be many days before I shall be able to send this to you, as there is no telling how long it may be before we shall have a mail again; but I will write, and run the risk of getting a letter to you before it becomes stale. The rains have been almost incessant here since Christmas. All the rivers in this part of the country are impassable. The Pajaro is out of its banks, and all its bridges swept away. It has also caved in to a fearful extent, so that, in many instances, persons have been compelled to move their houses back; and some have been carried away. At one place, the Pajaro rose in a two-story house till within a foot of the second floor, though the house was raised four feet above ground. The out-buildings, corrals and fences were swept away, and two horses lost, which were confined in a stable. The loss and damage, in this instance, was estimated at $1000. All the farms in our vicinity have suffered considerable damage. This part of the valley is intersected by gulches, dry in summer, but through which the water is now rushing in a perfect torrent. The fences which cross these streams and stand along their banks, have all been swept away, and whole farms inundated by a sea of water. On the 16th of January, the water was at its highest point, and it was a day which we will not soon forget. About 11 o'clock it commenced raining, and continued without the slightest cessation for six hours. It was appalling to us, who had never before seen high water, to watch its steady progress, as it climbed from point to point. In front of the house it came rushing down from a cañon among the hills till it overflowed the whole yard, surrounding us on every side with a swiftly running stream—while, from the rear, the branch steadily rose, tearing away panel after panel of the fence, and sweeping off wood, rails and everything which opposed its progress. We watched it while it encroached upon a smoke-house which stood some distance above its bank. It rose till it completely encircled it, rushing and and foaming on like a mad creature. The house was so staunch and well-built, we hoped it would stand, but the pressure of the water was too great. It soon began to creak and sway around, till the timbers parted, the roof separating, and it fell with a crash into the waters, and floated off. The stream was now within a few inches of our dwelling, and still rising. Night was closing in, and the rain continued without intermission. We felt quite confident that the water would soon be in the house, and indeed, after seeing the smoke-house go, we were afraid the current might even be strong enough to carry off the house. At all events, we did not dare to trust ourselves in it, but, gathering up a few articles of necessity, moved off in a wagon to a neighbor's house, which was out of the reach of the water. Assistance was procured to move out everything that could be saved, in case the danger became imminent, but, thanks to a Merciful Providence, we were spared the necessity. The water, after having risen in the lower part of the house, stayed its progress, and our fears were relieved. In comparison with the actual suffering and destitution experienced by thousands during the floods in the State, our troubles, of course, are light—but our situation was certainly critical for a time, and our state of apprehension by no means pleasant. We learned next day, that many families in our neighborhood were surrounded in a like manner with ourselves, and were prepared for a retreat to the hills in case of peril.

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The Floods on the Tuolumne.

The following letter came to hand on the 25th, only fifteen days from the Tuolumne river.

LA GRANGE, Stanislaus county, Jan. 10th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: A few days since I sent you a few lines to let you know of the great flood, on the 27th of December, that was nearly up to those of 1852 and 1853.

On Sunday morning the storm commenced afresh, and, with the exception of Tuesday, we have had rain all the time, day and night, up to this hour, 8 P. M., and it still rains. For the last two days the streams have been high, and this day more so. This morning the people began to "git-up-and-git" out of the Tuolumne river bottoms.

From 9 until about 3 o'clock P. M., I was along the south bank of the river, and saw barns, houses, stacks of hay, fences, etc., sweeping down in the mighty current. Many are without house or home to night. The new and splendid brick barn belonging to Mr. Osborn, stood in four feet of water. The house of G. G. Dickenson was in a similar condition. At 3 o'clock P. M., the water was within a few inches of the windows of Mr. Dickenson's house. The family, Mr. and Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Peck and children, were on dry land, taking shelter at Mr. P. Delaney's. There were four men in the house who remained to remove things to the upper floor, and when I left there was no chance to get them off; and if the water does not soon abate, the house will probably go down. This night finds many without a home of their own, and many that have houses not yet gone down, cannot be reached; they had to abandon them early in the day, and flee to the hills or some kind of retreat, if they could reach one.

The house and barn of N. Banner went down with the current, a total loss. C. W. Salter is in a close place, if he has not taken to the hills. C. Pettibone has taken to the hills, and his house has probably gone before this—8 P. M; it was standing at 3 P. M. I can give you no adequate idea of the amount of distress which exists here. All descriptions of property have been lost, all the fences, or nearly so, have gone down with the tide of waters. Up to this hour I have heard of no loss of life. Many fields of grain will be ruined; barley and wheat in granaries has been wet. Several houses are now standing in the water, and far from land. Chickens are floating down on small pieces of drift. Men, women and children are seeking shelter at their neighbors—a dreary night to many. Bless God for high lands!

[You may get this by the first of May, and it may be a little sooner, as the whole country is a flood.]

JANUARY, 11th, 1862.

EDITOR FARMER: When I closed my letter at 8 P. M., on the 10th, the water had fallen from one to two feet. On the 11th, at 4 P. M., the waters began to rise once more, and at 10 A. M., they had gained their former stage, and rose eighteen inches higher. The house of Dr. Booth has gone, together with his chicken-house and barn, and also 200 to 300 fowls and turkeys. William and Joseph Dominicies and families are out on high bluffs. Both houses flooded. S. Wilcox's house is under water. Ackerman's garden and orchard are badly injured. G. W. Branch had to flee to the hills. J. Pickler is in the same condition. C. W. Salter, John Barham, David Hartman, C. Osborne, C. Pettibone, and G. G. Dickanson, are similarly situated, with all the effects that could be taken away. Thomas and Harry Rawes lost their houses, grain, and also one man.

C. Dallas, sons and hands, were water-bound for nearly two days in a large barn, some forty by sixty feet. This soon became too frail a ship—but having some good ship-carpenters on board, they set at work to make a boat, and on Saturday night nine persons were safely quartered on the high lands, barefooted, without pants, and almost in a state of starvation. Mr. Dallas has lost from nine to fourteen head of horses, one four-horse wagon, and new, one reaper and thrashing machine, and 150,000 pounds of barley.

I must now close, as I have an opportunity to send it to the post-office.

SUNDAY, 12th inst.—The waters are now falling fast. I will report as I hear more.

I. D. MORLEY.

The Manufacture of Sirup and Sugar.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR is the machine to which we call public attention as one of the desirable machines long wanted in California. This machine can be comprehended by a look at the cut in the advertisement. It is a most complete machine, portable, easy to be understood, works easily, does the work well and rapidly, and has been most highly approved, as is seen by the testimonials which we append. This Evaporator has received the gold medal of the United States Fair twice, and gold and silver medals from the following States when in competition with other machines, and born off the prizes:—at New York, twice in succession; at New Jersey; at Ohio twice; at Illinois, and Wisconsin, each State twice; at Pennsylvania, at Michigan, and at Missouri and Kentucky; and at numberless County Fairs it has always triumphed. We append a few notices of the Press and shall be happy to exhibit samples of the sirup and sugar which are now at our office. The machines can be ordered at any time. We can assure our readers that we look upon the introduction of this machine to our State as a very great acquisition, and we are most happy to say that the proprietors, upon learning of the disaster which has befallen our farmers by the late flood, promptly, at our suggestion, reduced the price of their machines thirty per cent from the rate they intended to establish. They will now come within the reach of all, so as to make it profitable to every one to grow the cane and make the sirup. The following are some of the notices alluded to:

We are acquainted with this machine, both by reputation and observation, and so far as we have observed it is the only one which attained general success last year, either at the Fairs or among the people. We have no partiality for one machine over another, and wish success to every effort made to develop the merits of the sorghum plant. [Ohio Farmer.

Its success is complete, and the sugar is fully equal to that of our sugar houses. It boils very rapidly, and no chemical agents are used. * * Its introduction has given a new impetus to the culture of the Sorghum, and it is now found that every farmer can devote his land more profitably to the cane than to any other crop. We are glad to find gentlemen of so much intelligence endeavoring to promote the manufacture of an article so indispensable in every family.—[Ohio Statesman.

Have been in New Orleans and other places South, but have never seen sirup equal to Sorghum made on Cook's Evaporator.—[ELI BARNES, in Rep. and Sentinel, (Ill.)

Actual veritable sugar may be made upon it. * * Had five per cent of the ground planted in corn last year been planted in Sorhum, the farmers' profit doubtless would have been greater.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Gave perfect satisfaction at the U. S. Fair at Cincinnati. We saw the proprietors receive scores of orders.—[National Agriculturist.

A great attraction was Cook's Evaporator. It manufactured half a barrel of sirup with marvellous rapidity and rare beauty.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Makes sugar of unusual whiteness and purity. [New England Farmer.

Of all Evaporators we have seen, the most satisfactory result are from Cook's—[Prairie Farmer.

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NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.—Mr. Hamilton, of the Sonora road, informs the San Joaquin Republican, that there is not so bad a show for farmers as many would suppose. He has carefully examined his grain, which was put into the ground before the floods, and found it not injured in the slightest degree but on the contrary, doing well. The current passed over his place at a furious rate, the water having been from one to three feet deep at times. He lost three miles of fence. The grain of his neighbors is in equally good condition. There is no doubt that there is plenty of time for those to put grain in the ground who have had theirs injured, and that good crops can be realized.

THE NEW SUGAR EVAPORATOR.—With regard to this valuable machine, we would state that, instead of the present rocker as shown in the cut, a brick wall or furnace is to be built upon arches. Upon this the pan will rest, a small rocker only, in the center, giving the required motion as the pan rests on the furnace.

This plan has been adopted as being more economical of heat. The illustrations of the Evaporator and of a Mill for crushing the cane will soon appear in enlarged form, so as to further illustrate these inventions.

CULTURE OF MUSHROOMS.—An improved cultivation of mushrooms has attracted the attention of the French Academy of Sciences. A specimen group, weighing nine pounds, was lately exhibited, which had been grown in six days. The forcing beds are made by placing a layer of sand and gravel, nine inches thick, upon marshy soil; on the sand a layer of rubbish, four inches thick, and then a deposit of saltpeter, in the proportion of four grains to the square inch.

BOARDMAN'S CHALLENGE YEAST POWDERS.—A Baker of this city has used these Powders as an experiment, and has left with us an attestation of their excellence. A family on Mason street has also tried them, with complete satisfaction, and given assurance of their good quality. A housekeeper, on Silver street, a good cook, especially in making bread, sends her approval of the powders. We have also the approval of numerous families that have attested to their superior quality.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1862.

We make record below of some of the effects of the late flood (of about Jan. 10th) in various portions of the State.

The Sierras.—Mr. Thompson, mail carrier, between Murphy's and Genoa, has made the regular weekly trips through snow and rain, the entire season. He states that in five year's experience in the mountains of California, he has never known such a quantity of snow and rain to fall as has the present winter.

Mr. Ritchie resides at Holden's station, 35 miles east of the Big Tree Grove, on the road to Genoa. He left home on the 12th of January, and came to Murphy's. The second fall of snow commenced on the 22d of December; it continued without interruption until the 9th of January, (sixteen days), at which time it had accumulated to the depth of eighteen feet! This last day's fall measured *four and one-half feet* on the dead level. It commenced to rain, and for three days and nights, the water fell in torrents. Yet all this only settled the immense body of snow three feet, leaving 15 feet still on the ground when the rain ceased on the 12th. All the snow that had fallen as high up as the Big Trees, (three feet and a half) was taken away with the rains of the 9th, 10th, and 11th. This is the cause of the terribly high water in all our mountain streams.

All the bridges between Murphy's and the Big Tree Grove have been carried away; the road is also badly damaged by currents of water and land slides. It is estimated that over $2,000 will be required to repair it. Great damage has been done to the mining claims on Murphy's Flat, by the filling up of claims, and the destruction of flumes, etc. The deep cut made to drain the Flat, at an expense of one thousand dollars and years of labor, has been completely filled up with sediment, rocks and slum. The works of the Union Water Company have suffered to the amount of $10,000. The dam on Mill Creek, between Murphy's and the Big Tree Grove, has been swept away, together with three or four hundred feet of fluming at the same point.

At this point the Stanislaus raised seventy-two feet, and came within three feet of the high flume which here crosses the river. This rise was on the morning of the 10 January. The snow belt begins at a point nine miles east of the Big Trees, and deepens to fifteen at the summit. There has been no travel over this route, except the mail carrier, since the 22d December. Claims which had been opened over an area several hundred feet square and seventy-five feet deep have been filled up. It will cost many thousand dollars to restore them to a working condition. On all the streams around Murphy's and Angel's the mining interest has been prostrated. Land slides and torrents of water have, in every direction, destroyed and annihilated the roads; gardens, vineyards, orchards, farms, and all manner of farming property is a general waste. On the west side of Bear Mountain, in the immediate neighborhood of Copperopolis the country seems to have escaped the general wreck. But along the course of Littlejohn's Creek, some four miles west of Copperopolis, a good deal of damage has been sustained. The cattle on the foot-hills north and east of Knight's Ferry, are perishing from chill and starvation. East of Bear Mountain there are but few cattle, and they have fared comparatively well. By all accounts received from Calaveras we infer that that country has not less than $250,000 by the deluge.

Messrs. Brady & Green, on the Mokelumne, lost their mill and enough other property to aggregate $9,000; beside their own losses there were forty tuns of grain in the mill belonging to other parties, all of which was washed away and is a total loss. Mr. Athern lost his bridge valued at $8,000, grain, valued at $1,500, fourteen thousand feet of clear lumber, harnese, wool, and enough other property to aggregate $11,000. Mr. Montgomery, who lives next below Athearn's, lost 2,000 bushels of grain.

Fall of the Mammoth Tree.—On the 29th of December occurred an incident in the Big Tree Grove, which will create a sensation among voyageurs and curious travelers who have visited that place, wherever the news may reach them in the world: The mammoth tree of that marvelous forest, Hercules, fell. This tree was by great odds, the largest in the grove, having a leaning toward the southwest of about ten degrees. The rains and snows loosened and softened the earth about his roots so that they gave way to the immense weight and leverage pressing them upward, and Hercules, the mighty, who had braved the storms and rains of not less than twenty-five centuries, succumbed to the deluged of December, 1861.

Tehama County.—The Red Bluff Independent says:—The storm will probably continue until about the first of February, at which time, judging by the great storms of '49 and 53, it will hold up. There will be plenty time then for our farmers to put in their crops, as the ground will be so thoroughly soaked that one summer will not be able to dry it up and we expect full granaries next fall. Creditors should be indulgent, in fact they will be obliged to exercise indulgence. The people must have a chance to recuperate—and what is more, the people must learn to live more within themselves—the days of recklessness have passed.

The Beacon says: We learn from J. Logan, Esq., that the loss of cattle in the foot-hills has not been near so great as it has been on and near the Sacramento River. The grass in the foot hills, on the head waters of Thomes', Elder, and Red Bank Creeks, is two weeks in advance of the season in the valley. Stock is improving in that section. We further learn from Mr. Logan, that none of the above creeks have been past fording within the past ten days.

A gentleman writes from Johnson's Ranch, on Bear River, that the damages sustained by the flood in that section are very great. He says the farming lands are covered with sediment and sand, and many cattle have been lost. The Johnson's Ranch House, a building formerly occupied as a hotel, but recently as a private dwelling, was swept away.

Placer County—Loss of Life.—The Placer Herald of the 18th, reports a heavy slide at Deadwood, on the night of the 12th, by which Charles A. Fryer and Wm. Taylor were both killed. By the great freshet of the American river last week, several persons on Boston Bar were placed in a perilous condition by being surrounded by a torrent of water. The information being conveyed to Michigan Bluffs, on the 11th a boat was constructed and manned by Capt. Giles A. Buel (an old sea captain), Morris Flood and Samuel Jones, all citizens of the Bluff. The boat was swamped in a few moments, and the generous, brave-hearted swept away from the sight of their friends who stood upon the shore, but were unable to render them any assistance. The persons on the island were afterwards rescued.

Damage in Livermore Valley.—Mr. Street, who is connected with the Telegraph lines, on Saturday and Sunday last passed from Alvarado up through the county of Alameda and up the head waters of Alameda creek, which rises in the Diablo range near Livermore's Pass. He describes the deluge in all that region as being perfectly frightful. Thrashing machines, harrows, plows, and all sorts of farming utensils and every variety of moveable property had been swept away from the farms. Much of this was seen lodged high up in the branches of trees. An old Californian, born in that country and now sixty years of age, informed Mr. Street that the Alameda creek has been eight feet higher this flood than he has ever before seen it. The loss in stock between the San Joaquin and Diablo range on this route, is represented as very great, and still the waters keep at their highest mark.

Contra Costa County.—The Gazette says, that on the 11th inst., the whole valley was under water, and a fearful torrent was running through the streets at Pacheco. Over the raised side-walks it came, and into stores and dwellings heretofore thought to be far above the reach of any flood at all likely occur. The warehouses at the landing, containing large quantities of grain, and goods, of every description were overflowed to the depth of from 3 to 6 feet, and the damage thus caused falls with great severity upon our farmers, many of whom were hoping that through the enhanced prices of grain this season they would be relieved from the embarrassments produced by the unremunerative toil of previous years. The bridges have been swept away or rendered impassable from one end of Contra Costa to the other, and the cost to the country in replacing them will be no inconsiderable item. Fences have been destroyed and the materials carried off in immense quantities. Everything of a moveable kind exposed to the fury of the flood has disappeared. About 15,000 sacks of wheat were damaged in the warehouses, besides a large quantity of hay, and a lot of goods belonging to various persons.

Between Oakland and San Pablo the warehouse of Jacobs is said to have been carried away, and from 7,000 to 8,000 sacks of grain lost.

At Alamo the flood seems to have been more disastrous than in this valley, though of shorter duration. It came suddenly, and with scarce any warning, at about 3 o'clock in the morning. Many of the people fled as fast as possible, and took refuge in the Academy and in Wolfe's brick store.

Among other buildings a house occupied by Mr. Bradley was swept down the creek. The family of Mr. B. escaped with the loss of everything, not saving even a change of clothing or any article whatever. The district school-house was also carried away. Above and below Almo the whole valley was one sheet of water extending from hills to hills. Cattle, hogs, and poultry were borne off by the current. One bridge, with some 10 head of cattle on it, was carried off.

In one field, we have been informed, there can be found since the flood, almost any article of clothing or household furniture, or domestic utensils that one could wish for. It seems to have become a sort of common gathering place for whatever disappeared in the rush of the neighboring waters.

A Town Stopped Up.—The flourishing town of Pacheco, situated on the creek of that name, in Contra Costa county, has had its prospects nearly ruined by the floods. It was built on the creed of that name, and has grown into importance because of its excellent landing, affording facilities for shipping grain and other produce from the thriving agricultural region round about. The recent floods have washed so much sand and mud into the creek, from the surrounding country as to render the stream unnavigable even for small craft—hence Pacheco may be said to be stopped up.

Cattle Saved.—A large cattle raiser, from San Joaquin country, informs the Stockton Independent that most of his neighbors had saved nearly all their stock, which on the first rise of the river fled away to tee foot hills of the Diablo range, where pasture is already becoming good enough to sustain them, and where there is not the least danger from floods. He is of the opinion that only the weakest and poorest of the herds have perished, and thinks that on his side of the river the proportion of one in ten is a liberal allowance to make for loss. He says at present, from the excited state of the pubic mind, every statement is exaggerated, but as the waters subside it will be gradually manifested that not enough stock has perished to affect the prices of cattle and beef. The Independent adds: We only hope his opinions may be well founded, but it is to be feared that his section is an exception to the general rule.

Stockton, on the 23d, was flooded higher than ever. The water was over the highest grade in the city, varying in depth from twelve to eighteen inches. The flood was attributed to the back water from the river. In Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Office it was *nineteen and a-half inches* deep at noon. The Webber House, which escaped previous flooding, has from ten to twelve inches of water on the ground floor. All the business houses on El Dorado street, which escaped previous injury from the waters, had nearly a foot. Communication with the mountains was kept up entirely by water. Vessels were loading with provisions for Salt Spring Valley, Mokelumne Hill, and the other former mining localities. They make a straight wake of it "overland," and may more properly be called "prairie clippers."

The Stockton steamers take short cuts across the country, ignoring the river's channel. The distance saved may be judged from the fact that the run from the mouth was made in thirty minutes; the usual time is over an hour. Woodbridge on Tuesday, 21st, was all under water. The loose stock in all the country along the Mokelumne from the foot-hills downward are perishing from weakness, chill and starvation. It is said fully one-half of what was scattered over that country before the flood, is now dead, and the remainder is dying very fast.

Freighting Across the Plains.—A Stockton paper says: A few days ago Mr. Houche took a lot of groceries in a boat up to the nearest point on the foot-hills of the Mokelumne, to supply Poverty Bar. Since then the water has overspread the plains to a still greater depth and extent, and now boats are coming into town from Campo Seco and from Salt Spring Valley. The merchants here are, in consequence of these favorable circumstance,s preparing to freight a supply of necessary provisions and groceries up those points in boats, whence they can be taken to the towns of Calaveras, in which there is a great scarcity of these articles. Some portions of the year it is difficult to obtain a drink of water in sections of country over which boats now pass as above stated.

A man named Hensley, living on the Sacramento river, saved 12,000 pounds of honey, in the hive, that was drifting down on the flood.

Insurance on Farm Animals.

In response to an article on this subject, says the American Agriculturist, Mr. John S. Williams, of Bucks county, Pa., writes us that in that county alone, there are at least four associations which insure animals against death by disease or accident. Part of these societies have been in operation for some ten years past, and have been found to answer to an admirable purpose. Mr. W. sends us the constitution and by-laws of the "Lahaska Insurance Company," the head quarters of which are at Doylestown, Pa. The Company is a mutual one, insuring buildings, personal property, and animals against fire and also the "Lives of Domestic Animals from Disease or Accident." The following extract relates to losses of animals by death:

"In case of the death by disease or accident of any animal insured in the Life Department, the owner shall give immediate notice in writing to the Secretary; if the Secretary shall deem it necessary to make an investigation, he shall attend to it himself, or notify one or more of the Directors or Surveyors, whose duty it shall be to attend thereto, and examine into the facts of the case and report the same without delay to the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. If all is right the whole insurance will be paid. This being a *life* insurance, no animal will be paid for until it is dead; but when an animal becomes injured by disease or accident so that there is no probability of its living, or has become entirely worthless and is likely to remain so, or has some very dangerous contagious disease, the insured may report the case to the Secretary, who may appoint an Investigating Committee (as hereinbefore specified), and said Committee shall have discretionary power in such cases, and if they shall be entirely satisfied, they may direct to slay the animal, and the Company will pay the insurance.

The following are the annual rates of insurance on each one hundred dollars of valuation, against death by disease or accident:

No. 1.—On Horses, Mules, and Cattle, ordinary risk....	$1 50
No. 2.—On Stud Hores or Jacks..........................	$2 00
No. 3.—On Stage Horses..................................	$2 00
No. 4.—On Livery Horses..................................	$2 00
No. 5.—On Drove Horses within 6 mos. after coming in..	$2 00
No. 6.—On Canal Horses, or Mules.......................	$2 50

One per cent additional for risk against Foaling or Castrating.

We give the above to show what is doing in other States. Why not have such a Company here?

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Hard Times on Sheep Raisers.—The Knight's Landing News says: During the months of January and February the greater portion of the sheep in this State drop their lambs. This, from the experience of our sheep-raisers during the past five years, has proved to be the best time for lambs to come—in consequence of the storm during these seasons invariably coming in December, and leaving an interval of fine weather between that and March, when we generally have our spring storms. But this year being out of the usual course, four-fifths of the lambs dropped during these storms never get up.

The ewes are thin and chilled with the cold rains, and the animal heat of the offspring is not sufficient to enable it to overcome the excess of wet and cold now prevailing. This is more to be regretted on account of the improved breeds of the lambs now coming to any crop heretofore raised in this State.

Try the Experiment.—The following is vouched for by a gentleman who says he knows it's "all right." Early in the season, take a few large turnips and cut out the hearts of them to form a sort of cup. Fill the cavities with earth and plant two or three tomato seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each turnip, and let those that remain stand where they will have the benefit of the sun, the plant will grow very thrifty—the decaying turnips furnish it food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in a well-prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, make lath frames to keep the vines from the ground, and keep the soil well hilled up around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantage consists in getting the plants started early without setting them back by transplanting.

Loss in San Mateo.—The San Jose Mercury is informed that within three miles of Searsville no less than six sawmills have been swept away. Mr. Simon Knight's house, about two miles from the fomer place, was destroyed by a slide from the mountain, and one of his children killed. Mr. Knight heard the coming avalanche, and with his wife caught up two of his children and barely escaped with their lives. Thi third child, a boy five or six years of age, jumped from the chamber window and started to run, when he was crushed and buried by the earth. Every bridge between Santa Clara and Pescadero has been swept away.

"Floating Islands" of the San Joaquin.—They appear to be made up of entwined tules and sediment, and are evidently tied by roots that grow upon them, sinking through the bottom soil. These rise and fall with the water, and are swayed to and fro with pressure. They are now rised to their fullest extent, about one foot below the surface of the water. Upon such islands a few cattle have gained a footing, where they must necessarily starve, unless the water soon falls.

For the Howard Benevolent Society of Sacramento: A Relief Committe of ladies at Petaluma—Mrs. Thomas Gilbert, Mrs. J. B. Southard, Mrs. E. M. Matthews, Mrs. C. M. Baxter, Mrs. B. F. Cooper and Mrs. N. O. Stafford—sent four hundred and eighty-four dollars in coin, one thousand pounds of flour, and three cases of garments, a most welcome and timely donation. The Howards appreciated it highly, as an evidence of the cordial sympathy of the ladies and residents of so remote a place.

A large number of active working members of the San Francisco Relief Committee visited the Hall lately, and several ladies, who were shown all that pertained to the operations of the Society. It needs actual inspection for any one to fully understand the work done, and the labor yet to be performed.

Persons from Oregon say the damage by the storms to the roads in that State, has not been near so great as in California. The mail route could be traveled very well but for the loss of bridges, and for these, ferries will soon be substituted.

THE LEGEND OF EASTER EGGS.

BY FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN.

"Dearest papa," says my boy to me,
As he merrily climbs on his mother's knee,
"Why are those eggs that you see me hold,
Colored so finely with blue and gold?
And what is the wonderful bird that lays
Such beautiful eggs upon Easter days?"

You have heard, my boy, of the man who died,
Crowned with keen thorns and crucified;
And how Joseph the wealthy—whom God reward—
Cared for the corpse of his martyred Lord,
And piously tombed it within the rock,
And closed the gate with a mighty block.

Now close by the tomb a fair tree grew,
With pendulous leaves and blossoms of blue;
And deep in the green tree's shadowy breast
A beautiful singing bird sat on her nest,
Which was bordered with mosses like malachite,
And held four eggs of an ivory white.

Now when the bird from her dim recess
Beheld the Lord in his burial dress,
And looked on the Heavenly face so pale,
And the dear feet pierced by the cruel nail,
Her heart nigh broke with a sudden pang,
And out of the depths of her sorrow she sang.

All night long till the moon was up
She sat and sang in her moss-wreathed cup,
A song of sorrow as wild and shrill
As the homeless wind when it roams the hill,
So full of tears, so loud and long,
That the grief of the word seemed turned to song.

But soon there came through the weeping night
A glimmering angel clothed in white;
And he rolled the stone from the tomb away,
Where the Lord of the Earth and the Heavens lay;
And Christ arose in the cavern's gloom,
And in living luster came from the tomb.

Now the bird that sat in the heart of the tree
Beheld this celestial mystery,
And its heart was filled with a sweet delight,
And it poured a song on the throbbing night;
Notes climbed notes, till higher, higher,
They shot to heaven like spears of fire.

When the glittering white-robed angel heard
The sorrowing song of the grieving bird,
And heard the following chant of mirth
That hailed Christ risen again on earth,
He said, "Sweet bird, be forever blest,
Thyself, thy eggs, and thy moss-wreathed nest."

And ever, my child, since that blessed night,
When death bowed down to the Lord of Light,
The eggs of that sweet bird change their hue,
And burn with red, and gold, and blue—
Reminding mankind in their simple way
Of the holy marvel of Easter day.

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Truant Bees—Cross Breeds.

Mr. M. Quinby, while at the office of the American Agriculturists recently, related a circumstance showing the distance to which bees wander from the hive. Last year he procured some of the Italian Bees. A bee-keeper situated two a half miles distant, informed Mr. Quinby that he had the Italian variety also, without buying it. Mr. Quinby examined the hives and found several well-marked specimens showing a decided mixture of the Italian blood. Susbequently another bee-keeper, at about the same distance in another direction found a cross of the Italian variety had been effected in one of his hives. The Italian drone and the queen of the common species had met, and the progeny was of course a hybrid of the two. The question remains, was it the queen or the drone that made such an extended excursion—or did they meet half way. And further: How far distant must any variety be kept from all others, to absolutely prevent mixing?

Apiaries and Hives.—The best position for an apiary is one fronting on the south-east. It should be so placed that the flight of the bees is not obstructed, though this is not absolutely necessary, as they will always manage to find their hives. It is better to locate an apiary in the valley than on high ground, that when the bees are returning heavily laden they may be saved from a toilsome upward flight. Yet they may be properly placed in the upper story or even in the roof of the house situated in a valley, because the bees, when returning, rise high enough in the air to clear any trees or other high objects in their course, and descend only when they arrive in the immediate neighborhood of their hives. But it is not proper to place thus stocks intended for natural swarming; because the swarms are then apt to alight in places difficult of access, and are also more prone to make their escape to the woods. I have, however, often placed the swarms, after hiving, in a garret, and they labored there with remarkable industry.

The Bees at War.—A great battle of bees recently occurred at Conneat, Ohio. Ezra Dipple had seventy swarms, about equally divided on the east and west sides of his house. On the 17th they went to war, those on the west side of the house being arrayed in battle against those on the other side. They filled the air, covering a space of more than one acre of ground, and fought desperately for three hours—not for "spoils," but for conquest; and while at war no living thing could exist in the vicinity. They stung a large flock of Shanghai chickens, nearly all of which died, and persons passing along the roadside were obliged to make haste to avoid their stings. Quiet was not restored until nightfall. Two young swarms were entirely destroyed, and the slain literally covered the ground. Neither party was victorious, and they only ceased from utter prostration. The cause of this bitter outbreak among creatures so redolent of sweetness is quite unaccountable.

Instantaneous Photograph.—Amongst the most notable photographs figuring in the present French Exhibition, are some remarkable instantaneous pictures by Messrs. Ferrier and Soulier. They are described by the Moniteur de la Photographie as the most perfect things of the kind ever produced; and from their subjects necessarily involve the conditions of complete instantanety to obtain any degree of success. They consists chiefly of views of one of the most crowded Parisian thoroughfares, the Bouvelard de Sebastopol. Not one of a thousand figures of all kinds, foot-passengers and vehicles passing in all directions, shows the slightest sign of movement or imperfect definition. Figures standing in the shadows of porticoes are all perfectly rendered, although the exposure was but the imperceptible fraction of a second. It would seem as though these specimens possessed the highest degree of perfection of which the photographic art is capable.

A severe earthquake was felt all over the Sandwich Island group on December 5th. No material damage was sustained, but the inhabitants had a big fright.

$1,000 Reward!

JOHN C. BELL,
Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,

WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person that will prove to him that they can purchase

OIL CLOTHS,
CARPETS,
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Rugs for Christmas Presents,
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Damasks and Window-shades, and House-Furnishing Goods of every Description,

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TEN DAYS!

☞ All remnants remaining on hand at that time will be sold at Auction.

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GUARANTEED PURE.
For sale in quantities, AT LOWEST RATES.
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SADDLE-WARE, &C.,
214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
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N. B.—Good assortment Concord Stage Harness constantly on hand.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED MAIN & WINCHESTER, by the Mechanics' Institute, 1857 and 1858; and also by the State Fair at Stockton, 1857, for the best Ladies' Saddle, best Texas Ranger and California Saddle, and for best Buggy Harness and Riding Bridles.
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No. 144 Sacramento street,
Above Montgomery street........ SAN FRANCISCO.

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This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best styles in the city.

Having just visited the East, and completed all arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively.

UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING
And all Goods in our line.
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Manila Cordage.
250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 70 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Jan. 24, 1862.

XIII.—M.

The Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and those of the Gulf Shores.

SHELL MONEY.

THE use of the "Wampum," "Pook," "Pongwa," "Ponga," or strings of pieces of different hard shells bored with a hole in the middle, used for money and highly prized as ornaments (sometimes they were made of entire thick pyramidal sea-shells seldom exceeding half an inch long, as in some parts of Lower California and the North-west, similar to Africa and Oriental "Cowries"), extended from Cape San Lucas throughout the Californias and the Old Oregon, and seem also to have made their way extensively among the tribes of the present Utah and New Mexico. The gold miners and diggers of the Sierra Nevada have often turned up this shell-money and entire small shells at great depths below the surface of the ground. This Indian money and stone arrow-heads are often found in the cemeteries of the Mississippi Valley Indians.

The light yellow and sometimes even nearly white tribes with red cheeks, are well known to have extended, and even largely exist now (1860) in parts along the coasts of Vancouver Island and British Pacific America, The Puget Sound Indians use a small shell entire from Vancouver Island and found in deep water, for their money.

LANGUAGES.

The great and multifarious differences of languages and dialects prevail in the countries of all the Northwest Pacific Coasts above California, as obtains throughout the Indiada of Mexico and California. But the North American Indian type, race, blood, characteristic and feature, is the Indian, aborigini or autocthon from Panama to Sitka—from Costa Rica to Hudson's Bay—they are only modified in aspects by nature, circumstances, climate, altitude, and proximity to lakes or salt water; but they are Indian, and no more or no less than American Indian.

SANTA BARBARA.—EDIBLE MOLLUSCA.

Near the town of Santa Barbara, for some ten miles north on the Pacific Coasts, exist hollows and basins of overflowed lands, surrounded by excellent fresh water from the hills. These lands are known as the *Positos*, *Goleta* and *Patera*, and formerly must have been inhabited by numerous populations of Indians, as the quantity of shells of small clams, oysters, muscles, and other kinds of shell-fish, left on the site of their old camps near fresh-water springs, is astonishing, and shows a long residence of Indians in the vicinity. They consist of small radiated *Pectens*, and *Crassatellas*, which are [very similar to] oysters, rare or cooked; they are much less abundant now than formerly, and are all found near the site of the old rancheries.

IMMENSE CAVES OF CALIFORNIA.

Caves of gypsum and other calcareous formations exist in the Sierra Nevada, in the Coast Mountains, in the Santa Barbara islands, and also of other geological formations of both Californias, as sandstone, etc. Indian figures in red color are found in these latter formations in the Carmelo Mountains and elsewhere, and also in Lower California, and probably will be found among the Santa Barbara Islands and the Southern Coast ranges. Painted rocks are found in the Tulare termination of the Estrella Valley not far east of the Mission of San Miguel in San Luis Obispo county. Doubtless human fossil or ancient Indian bodies will be found hereafter in these caves. The Indian skulls *with double rows of teeth* are said to have been found not only abundantly on San Clemente Island caves, but also often still on the neighboring Island of San Miguel, the San Bernardo or Juan Rodriguez of Cabrillo.

OBSIDIAN OR NATURAL GLASS, etc.

Obsidian and all species of silicated stones and rocks are *exceedingly abundant* in all portions of the Californias, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah, as well as of Mexico, and their application and uses were suggestive to the Indians for various and useful purposes, as knives, razors, swords, masks, etc, etc.

Messrs. Hale, Dana, and others, in the Philology of Wilkes American Expedition of 1840–42, collected eighteen vocabularies of the Oregon and California Indian, about one-half of which belong to our State, and extending as far down as San Juan Capistrano, which latter is estimated by Gallatin to be a kindred tongue to that of the Shoshones of the Great Basin of Utah. Dr. Coulter of the University of Dublin, an excellent naturalist, who was in this State and Sonora in 1830–33, published in the London Geographical Society's Journal, Vocabularies of the Indians of San Diego, Pimas of the Gila, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, and San Antonio. All of these with many vocabularies of the Utah and New Mexican tribes, may be found in the Second volume of the Transactions of the New York Ethnological Society, 1848, pp. 600, in the extended notes of the late Albert Gallatin, formerly Secretary of War under Jackson.

ALBERT GALLATIN'S NOTES—ANTE 1848.

The first volume of the same Transactions, pp. 491, 1845, will also be found to contain the voluminous, acute, and learned disquisitions and collations of this celebrated and truly distinguished Indianologist of the semi-civilized tribes of Mexico and Central America. Gallatin was one of the first of American citizens in character, position, talents and education, and who, moreover, was the architect of his own fortunes, pecuniary and political, and unlike the most of American men of letters, died in wealth, dignity, and honors. How few of the rich men of the world devote their means and time to the acquisition of knowledge. The poor scrubs of laborious, unrewarded, unpensioned scribes, do the great portion of the world's work, to whom the roads of wealth and retirement are as close shut as a bankers money-chest.

THE MOHAVES AND COLORADO INDIANS OF THE RAILROAD VOLUMES.

Dr. Thos. Antisell of Lt. Parks' Railroad Exploring party (7 vol. 1856) says: "The Indians who travel along these trails and live in the mountains, sixty miles down the Mohave river, are the Cucompners (the Coganos?), *not* speaking the same tongue as the Mohaves or Payutes, nor apparently so advanced in civilization as those tribes—lizards, rabbits, and roots, constituting their chief fare." Their neighbors, according to other accounts, are the Mohaves between Virgin and Mohave rivers. These Indians mostly live between the Virgin and Mohave rivers, to where the Mohave river joins the Colorado river. The Tejuas are neighbors on the east bank of the Colorado below the Little Colorado; the Yumas and their affilees the Cuchanos, Cojanos, and Cocopas, below the Mohaves on the Colorado, east and west to its junction near the gulf. The Iumbucanis and Chemeguabes live on the lower Grand and Green rivers, opposite the Mohaves, where these rivers empty from the east into the Colorado. The Cosninas live between the Lower Grand and Chiquito Colorado rivers, which fall from the east into the Colorado. The Moquis (half-civilized) live on the middle and upper waters of the San Juan river (line of 36°), which empties into the Chiquito Colorado, and are not further neighbors than about 70 miles from the Cosninas. The Coyoteros, the Garroteros, and Apache Tontos, live east, and south and east, of the Tejuas, on the head waters of the streams emptying from the north into Williams fork and the Gila. The Yampais and Yabipais are eastern neighbors of the Mohaves, and southern neighbors of the Cosninas, and neighbors to the Gansteros, Coyoteros, and Apaches Tontos. The Yamayas live between the Mohaves and the Payutes of the Southwestern jointures and vicinities of the Sierra Nevada connections of the Great Basin, east of Tejon Pass ranges. The Gilenos are also said to be a tribe inhabiting portions of the upper Gila and the branches falling into it from the north.

The Geography, Philology, and Ethnology of all these tribes are still but superficially known to scientific or public men. The best accounts of them may be found in the volume of Lt. Whipple and Prof. Blake, in the Fifth Volume of the Railroad Reports; and in Lieut. N. Michler's of Emory's Mexican Boundary Survey, 1854 to 1858. The papers of Whipple, on the line of 36°, are particularly valuable and well illustrated, and much more lengthy than those of Michler, which however relate mostly to the Lower Colorado Indians. These tribes it seems all partake of the California characteristics and arts, and use flint arrow-heads, baskets of rushes; some burn the dead, others bury them; use hot-air baths; cutting of the fore-head hair, etc. Some of the Colorado Indians (the Yumas and Mohaves) are men of great stature, fine features, and remarkably well made, sprightly, and even bellicose and enterprising.

To get a proper idea of the great and recent physical changes of the country within three hundred miles from each point of the compass from the head of the California Gulf, the Indianologist cannot be without the careful and well noted scientific notes of Prof. Blake in the Fifth Vol. and Dr. Antisell in the Seventh Vol. of the Railroad Reports, and in the First Vol. of Emory's Survey. The whole country designated will be found, according to these observers, to be of a most peculiar *sui generis* character, and indicating every probability of its having undergone wonderful alterations of surface in elevationss and depressions, *even probably within the last four hundred years.* Within the compass of these notes, the review of this branch of the Indianology is merely suggestive; observation and higher speculation must be left to future explorers, as also *the few students* of the world, who hid in their libraries and closets in the great European Capitals, may compare, collate, digest, and unravel, the tangled thread of the North American Ante and Post Columbia. In the future ages of the world these men will be not only more numerous, but more wealthy, better informed, and more venerated and respected by the new nations who will handle the thousands of millions of gold and silver of California and her family of States, the mineral deposits of which are but merely scratched in our days. The immense stimulus which has been communicated to the study of the Indianology by the discovery of Gold in California in 1848, and the accumulated observations of numerous careful, observing, and scientific travelers between the Mississippi River and the Pacific Coasts, and throughout Mexico and Central America, is of itself sufficient to employ the student in its collation and elimination, for many long years to come.

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Sketches of Emigrant Life, No. 2.

ON the morning of the nineteenth of May, we had left our camp and traveled about two hours, when, seeing a gentleman advance, from an encampment by the roadside, and present his hand to my husband, I supposed we were about to encounter an acquaintance, which had already become an agreeable event. I soon found out my mistake; it was a stranger, but to those of the Mystic Tie a brother in distress. In the Eastern States, I had always contended that the human heart contained sufficient charity to render extraneous bonds of union and brotherhood a matter of supererogation; but what I here witnessed destroyed all my fine theory, and left me thankful that Orders existed which created other claims than those of mere humanity. The man who came to us was a farmer from one of the Western States, who, with a fine family of growing children, and two or three hired men, was seeking a home on the shores of the great Pacific. They were well equipped, and had been getting on finely, until a few days before, when fever and measles broke out among them. Now all were down, save the father, and he so ill as to be unable to aid the rest, to any great extent. In the night, before our approach, the eldest son had died, and was lying unburied in his tent; and not one of all their company could help to make a grave. The father told us that three times that morning he had accosted trains, and asked their aid in performing the last sad office for the loved one; but they had passed him by, unheeded and unhelped, until he was almost in despair, when the sight of the three links on our wagon cover, gave him new hope. Ten of our company acknowledged the claims of brotherhood, and, of course, remained to minister to their wants. After laying the child in the grave, the wants and prospects of the family were discussed, and they were found so disheartened as to have determined on returning to their old home; but there was none of them able to take care of the team, so a well person was found, who was tired of the trip and willing, for a consideration, to help them on their way back. Those of our company, who remained to perform these offices, were detained some five or six hours, and only overtook the company when we stopped in the afternoon; but the consciousness of having alleviated the distress of a human being was a sufficient reward for hunger and weariness. Nor was this the only instance in which the benefits of the various Orders came under our notice, on this trying journey, as we had ourselves cause to bless them for their kindness, ere long, when sickness came to us—but it would take too much time to record them all; their reward will be eternal, for One hath said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these My children, ye did it unto Me."

AGNES.

◆

PUTRID SORE THROAT AND ITS CURE.—An "Ex-M. D." communicates the following to the Call, that mothers may reap its benefit: Putrid sore throat is always prevalent here during the spring season, and as it now begins to prevail, this cure may surely lull their fears. Apply poultices of lobelia (Indian tobacco) to the neck and upper part of the chest; make a wash for the throat of lobelia tea (not too strong), a pint; dissolve in it a lump of alum the size of a hickory nut, sweeten with loaf-sugar a little; wash the throat with this often. Care should be had that not too much runs into the stomach, as it produces vomiting. Lessen its use as the child recovers. This recipe is almost infallible. What it cost before this was known, the useless toys in many a household tell; and to-day its virtue is acknowledged by many a happy mother.

SEED WAREHOUSE.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)

S. W. MOORE,

IMPORTER

....AND....

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,

Agricultural

....AND....

Ornamental Tree and Shrub

SEEDS,

NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,

SAN FRANCISCO,

CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE

Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF

BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:

LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,

and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen

TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,

FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and

Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,

Can offer unusual inducements to

MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,

Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

v1-68

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,

AND

HARDWARE, MINING, AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,

Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.

4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!

BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,

500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,

Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!

Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of

FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS

All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!

FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT, for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!

Powder AND SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of

500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by

2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

AGENCY

OF THE

Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the

AGENCY:

511 Sacramento street.

v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,

SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

New Imported

SEEDS!

J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,

MARYSVILLE,

ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE

NEW CROP OF SEEDS,

Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.

Our stock comprises a full assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

including a great variety of

PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

☞ We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNSURPASSED IN QAULITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

Bulbous and Tuberous

FLOWERING ROOTS.

THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:

Hyacinths, Lilies Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,
Ranunculus, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

FLOWER SEEDS, and

Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.

The time for planting most of the above roots is now.

J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.

BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT

TOBACCO SEED.

15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Important to Farmers!

ENGLISH

WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS

....FOR SALE BY....

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.

11

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by

CROSS & CO.
613 Battery street.

10

Chinese Sugar-cane.

500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.

11 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

50,000 Cuttings,

....OF....

FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,

Embracing about Twenty of the

Best Selected Varieties.

☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.

Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery street
Or O. B. SHAW,
Sonoma.

11

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,

15 John street,

NEW YORK,

GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF

VEGETABLE,

Flower, Field, Fruit,

AND

TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF

First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to

THOS. DAY,
No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

2

PIONEER

Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................JAN. 31, 1862.

☞ We have engaged Mr. B. F. Bunnels as carrier of the Farmer in this city, and our patrons will hereafter be served by him.

Delayed Papers.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the Farmer, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer wit this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,
Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public nterest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent. together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

We feel confident that we shall please our patrons with the present number of the Farmer. The original poetry and various letters, with the mass of news, will afford interest to all. We return our grateful thanks to those who generously furnish good thought to our world-wide readers. Several valuable letters are unavoidably deferred.

Books Received from Washington.—We are indebted to Hon. M. S. Latham for many valuable documents for which we return our grateful thanks. Among the lot received were a complete set of the Acts and Resolutions passed at the 1st session of the Thirty-first Congress, also a pamphlet containing the different addresses delivered on the death of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, together with the reported bill to increase the duties on imports.

The Flood at San Jose.—An interesting letter from L. Prevost, Esq., of San Jose, which we regret we must defer till next week, informs us that this section of our State has not suffered very much, that the heavy rains will prove very beneficial. He says that almond trees were in blossom on the 27th, while severe frosts would very probably destroy them.

Farmers Letters.—We call attention to the letters from our correspondents on the Stanislaus and at Stony Brook, and hope the farmers in every section will enter into the discussion of various matters appertaining to farms, and also send us the accounts of the floods in their several neighborhoods. Both subjects will be of service to all.

State Agricultural Society.—The Annual Meeting of the Society, as we have announced, was to have been held on the 29th. But twenty members were present, no business could be transacted, and the meeting adjourned to the 23d of April.

Sorghum Saccharatum—Chinese Sugar-cane.

GOOD NEWS FOR FLOODED LANDS.

The calamities of the flood would necessarily fall heavily upon many of our farmers who have valley lands that are now overflowed, and that are likely to remain so until it is too late to plant, unless some plan could be devised to show them some crop that could be raised, and with profit too, even at a late period in the spring. From all appearances we are to have a long and tedious winter, and late and continued storms, and from the evidences now before us, the accumulated snows in the mountains must of necessity make a backward spring, continuing the flood on our river banks to a very late period. It therefore demands of the cultivators of our bottom lands a good share of thoughtfulness and wisdom, as well as practical and enduring energy, to think what is best for them to do under these trying circumstances. Much of the bottom lands that have been already planted with grain have been flooded, and the seed of course, destroyed by the long continuance of the flood, and the deposits of sand and other substances deposited thereon. This, and the lateness of the waters abating will prevent the planting of thousands of acres of grain land that must lay idle unless some other crop can be substituted at a late day. The "Sorghum," or Chinese Sugar-Cane, must be this crop. On the lands thus overflowed, the peculiar character of the deposite being gravelly or sandy substances will, when plowed after the the flood subsides, and the warm season commences, mix with the rich and alluvial bottoms and make the very soil for the sugar-cane. For several years the Sorghum has been grown and more or less of it has been successfully converted into sirup, which has found a ready sale at one dollar per gallon, although up to the present time there never has been the right kind of mills or machinery for the evaporation of the sirups or for the making of the sugar.

We published in this Journal some three or four years since, the account of the success of L. A. Gould, Esq., of Santa Clara, in making sirup from the Sorghum, and although his machinery was simply of his own designing, yet the sirup made was of the most superior character. We have never seen or tasted any before or since that was better. We also visited Napa last Autumn, and saw the manufacturing of sirups by R. E. Wood, Esq. A common wooden crusher and an iron boiler were used, and yet, a superior sirup was made, selling readily for one dollar per gallon.

The Sorghum will yield very largely in weight to the acre upon any land that will grow corn. Mr. Gould estimated his crop at twenty tuns of cane per acre, and from careful estimates three hundred gallons of sirup can be made from one acre. Beside the sirup made, there is a large amount of the cane (suckers and unripe stalks), that will serve as feed for dairy stock; the cattle and swine will also eat the cane after it has passed the mill. The amount of feed thus secured for stock might be estimated fully equal in value to the cost of plowing and planting and the seed, and probably more, leaving as a safe estimate two hundred dollars net to the acre, allowing one third of the sirup as the cost of manufacturing. Thus our flooded lands can yet be made available to the farmer the present year.

If, as in former years, our farmers ask where they can get pure and reliable seed or machinery for carrying on this work, we can here refer them to the advertising columns of this Journal. We are most happy now to inform them that Parties have just arrived from Ohio with the requisite machinery for the manufacture of the sirup and sugar, and we call especial attention to their advertisement, and to our editorial in another column, which will give them the desired information. No farmer need be afraid that he cannot find a market for the sugar cane if he raises it, or for the sirup if he should manufacture it, for the parties who have arrived came prepared to make contracts to buy the cane or to furnish the machinery, and when it shall be fully realized that we import more than a million gallons of sirup every year, all fears will vanish on this score. We hope a thousand acres of Sorghum will be planted the present year for sirup alone, and if five thousand were planted it would not be too much. The seed of Sorghum is also valuable for feed, and will probably be worth the cost of making the sirup, thus giving a larger nett profit per acre.

A Voice from Nature—Lyric o the Winds.

We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Fanny Green will read a Poem on Sunday next, at 2 p. m., in the Methodist church, on Pine street, near Montgomery, entitled the "Lyric of the Winds." The known ability of this lady, as a beautiful writer, both of Prose and Poetry, is sufficient to insure her a large audience.

Mrs. Green has delivered many valuable Lectures upon the Influence of Woman, and has written much that reflects highly to her credit as a woman desiring the greatest good of her sex.

We are happy to lay before our readers a truly patriotic and beautiful effusion from her pen, which we know will be accepted by every lover of our Union and the glorious Banner of the nation; the same spirit of love to our Flag and to our country is breathed through all her inspirations, and we feel that the Poem on *Sunday*, appropriate now, when the winds are speaking so loudly, will well repay all who shall go to hear her.

Seats free. A contribution, however, will be taken up at its close, to defray the expenses of the house, fires, &c.

Replacing Lost Furniture. As many families have lost largely during the late floods, and more or less furniture has been lost and damaged, we know they will be glad to know where they can replace that furniture at the least cost, and secure good furniture at the most reasonable rates. To all such persons we can recommend them to the large furniture warehouse of Messrs. Selling Marx & Co., on Washington street. They are receiving immense invoices of new goods of all kinds, and we know of their liberality to the unfortunate rececently, and take pleasure to recommend all to go to this house to purchase furniture.

Continued Storms.

The stormy weather continues, and even increases in its force, adding new terrors to its menaces. To the storm clouds of rain and the deluge of waters, there have been added the lightning's flash and the thunder's peal. The Storm King has not yet passed from us.

On Tuesday night snow, hail and rain fell in our city, and reports come to us that snow and hail storms have been universal over a large portion of our State (not including the sunny Southern part). Ice formed in our streets on Sunday last, and it remained all day, and even on Monday and since it has has remained all day unmelted. On Monday night ice formed in this city *two inches thick* in many places, in tubs, pails and pans exposed in the yards; and, what is more strange to old Californians, the waters in our bay, near the shore, were in many places frozen over. This, we think, is the *first time* such an event has occurred, at least in the history of old 49ers. The streets were white with snow during all the night, and even until 9 a. m. the snow and ice beneath the feet giving back the old fashioned crackling noise of a stern New England winter.

The simple recital of such an event is not all. There comes with it a sense of cold and chill upon the heart, when it is remembered that to the many who are now exposed in the flooded districts this severe weather adds greatly to previous calamity. The knowledge of this fact must prompt all to a renewal of the godlike deeds of charity which have illuminated the history of the Flood of 1862.

"Once have I spoken; yea, twice and thrice; yet my people will not hear me." The Sacred Writings are prophetic in regard to the present history of the Floods in California—in 49 and 50, in 52 and 53, and now in 61 and 62; and if these admonitions do not warn the people, and teach them lessons of wisdom in regard to our winters, then "Nature's text-book" is of no avail, and the evil consequences must be upon the heads of those who will not be admonished.

The warning Voice is now speaking from the very mountain tops. Their whitened peaks stand out like hoary headed counsellors, telling us that we have as yet had but the *beginnings* of the Flood. In all our past experience, it has always been the coming of the melting snows, and we appeal to all who shall read these remarks—are we not now experiencing a series of storms such as make even the Redmen of the forest in the towering Sierra Nevada pause and lift up their hands and say the "Great Spirit" is talking?

"Will not my people, my chosen people, hear me?" The voices of nature are uttering their loudest warning? The mountains leap from their craggy hights and come down, saying, Beware! The lofty pines, that have stood the shock of a hundred blasts, bow before the Storm King, and kiss the earth. That *mighty monarch of the forest*, old *Hercules*, whose topmost branches have felt the fierce scorching of three thousand summer suns, and whose wide-stretched limbs have laughed at old Boreas, and defied his power, has now bowed his head, folded his arms, and laid down quietly upon Mother Earth. These are voices that *Humans* must hear. Even now the valleys among our mountains, that contain thousands of acres and a hundred lakes must, with the return of the warm spring sun send down their gathered waters, the snows and frozen waters will come, and sweep the mountain sides, and raise our rivers, and speak in such a voice as we have never yet heard. We repeat our belief that *we have not yet seen the highest waters*, for the mountain torrents will yet send us their springtime floods, and the forest and mountains will bow before their fury. We give only the views that are taught us by a careful study of nature, and a knowledge of the power and capacity of the lofty Sierras, whose vast extent and immense resources we are conversant with, having traveled over the highest peaks and seen, and sailed the lakes upon their very crowning tops. We would avert calamity were it in our power, and pray that we have seen the worst; but with the truths before us, we cannot refrain from an opinion based on the facts we have given.

The Legislature appears now to be in good working order, at the Merchants' Exchange building on Battery street, in this city. A resolution to remove the offices of State officials to this city was defeated, except the Governor's. A bill has been introduced to exempt farmers from fencing their lands, which will doubtless pass. A proposition has been made to issue $10,000,000 in State bonds at 10 per cent interest, and to appoint commissioners to loan these bonds to sufferers by the flood, at 12 per cent, the difference between the two rates to pay the expenses. A feasible and common sense plan, and a very desirable one. The Legislature has shown its loyalty by voting to assume the collection of the federal tax. Another aid comes to the relief of the flooded, and all the people, in the shape of the "Retrenchment Bill" proposed by Hon. Wm. C. T. Fay. Here again is true legislation. Our people over the whole State are suffering, and will suffer, a heavy pecuniary loss by the late floods, and the loss of property in various ways. It is not only the residents in the flooded districts that are loosers. Large interests in mining companies or farms and stock ranches are held in our cities, by means of part ownership, mortgages, and shares, that will thus very directly be affected, and the time has come when reform and retrenchment must be put into practice in every department of State and individual economy.

Oil and Water.—The Herald and Mirror, daily newspapers of this city, have been merged into one, and will hereafter be known as the Daily Herald and Mirror. The Mirror was formerly the mouthpiece of Northern radicalism, and the Herald was strongly suspected of having, beneath its surface of loyalty, an underlying stratum of secession sympathy. But, *presto!* the acid and the alkali are brought together, and the result is a *neuter*—neither one thing nor the other!

Grease the Wheel.—Save the strength of your Horses and your Cattle, by keeping your wheels well greased. This would be true economy as well as true humanity, for it saves the wear and tear of both wagon and carriage as well as the strength of the animals.

Smith's Garden, Sacramento.

"High towers, fair temples, goodly theaters,
Strong walls, rich porches, princely palaces,
Fine streets, brave houses, sacred sepulchers,
Sure gates, Sweet Gardens, stately galleries,
All these (oh Pity!)"—by ruthless floods are swept away;
All these, the fairest, mightiest, dearest,
To Ruin a prey!

These fine gardens at Sacramento have been placed in the front rank of the Gardens and Nurseries of our State for many years, and most deservedly so, for no man has done more by large expenditures and liberal outlays to advance the cause of Horticulture than the proprietor of these fine Gardens.

As these Gardens have thus ever occupied the front rank, for extent, for excellence, and for beauty, in the days of sunshine, so they have now occupied the front rank in the floods and storms. Situated as they have been on the American river, these beautiful grounds have been the scene where that river in its maddest and most raging fury seemed to delight in pouring out its wrath, where it could make the greatest havoc.

To all who have visited Smith's Gardens, and enjoyed the pleasure of a ramble in their pleasant walks, and beneath the trees bending with rich and delicious fruits, and enjoyed the courtesy and hospitality of the proprietor and his family, can form some idea of the extent and power of the flood, when we say that the waters rose over the entire levee on the river bank, so as to stand two feet in the parlor of Mr. Smith's house, forming a heavy waterfall over the banks for the distance of a mile and a half, and sending its sweeping floods in all their power over Orchard, Nursery, Vineyard and Garden, regardless of their beauty and glory moving conservatories from their foundations, and laying waste much that was once beautiful. The Wine Cellar, too, was invaded, and the "juice of the vine" would have been borne off by the cask, had not the doorways barred their egress.

It were no easy task to paint the track of the furious tide that swept over these grounds. Sad, sad as is the scene that meets the view of what was once so beautiful, yet—

"What fate imposes, men must needs abide;
It boots not to resist both wind and tide."

And now that fate has been sporting with our friend Smith in his beautiful Home Spot, *yet all is not lost*, though deeply buried beneath the muddy wave; and beautiful flowers may be hidden and the works of years may have been lost—yet that courage and energy which made that once wild spot so beautiful, can again make it "blossom with the rose"—for that taste and skill, that genius and energy that has once built, can *rebuild*; and we believe, knowing as we do the energy of the Proprietor, that when the fragrant breath of "rosy May" shall come to us, the walks in Smith's Gardens will assume their wonted beauty, and the trees scatter again their tinted blossoms, for we think we hear the mental resolve of the Proprietor saying—"Let come what will, I mean to bear it out, and either live with glorious victory, or die with fame, renowned for chivalry. He is not worthy of the honeycomb that shuns the hive because the bees sting!"

That's the right spirit! And now we hope that all the friends of Horticulture over this State that desire to encourage *good works*, let them send a good generous order for Fruit Trees, Grapevines, Shade Trees, etc., to *Smith's Gardens*—for amid these trials we can assure our readers that they can have their orders filled faithfully. Send therefore generous orders, and send the *Cash*. This will insure the success of what you purchase, and give almost a certain promise, too, of a noble harvest from every tree and vine purchased: for the motive that prompts to a *good deed* will bring a blessing in many ways, for now is the time to encourage our Nurserymen, who are thus afflicted by the storms.

A Cheering Voice from the Granite Hills.—We copy the following from that ably conducted paper, the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, published at Manchester, N. H.:

"California Farmer.—To any one who can afford it, it is a treat to look over this enterprising sheet. The development of that vast region in its agricultural resources is more wonderful than its gold and silver. Its producing capabilities are destined at no great distant day to revolutionize the great producing trade of the world. In corn, wine, wool and cattle, the progress is immense. Perhaps no better index of this can be found than in this agricultural paper, which has now entered on its 16th volume.

An Oregon Enterprise.—The falls of the Willamette river, in Oregon, make the transportation of grain from a large portion of the best agricultural region of the State so expensive that the farmers, except a few who live in the level country below the falls, do not pretend to raise grain for shipment. It is proposed to remove this obstacle in the way of agricultural prosperity, by expending $120,000 to build a system of locks, enabling boats to pass the falls with their cargoes, and so reducing greatly the cost of land and river carriage.

Cost of Supporting a Regiment of Soldiers—*Quantity of Baggage and Stores that move with a Regiment.*—We learn from good authority that the average cost of supporting a regiment of soldiers in camp will average $30 a month each—so that every regiment now camped in our State costs Uncle Sam $30,000 a month, calling each regiment 1000 men. When moving it requires 500 *tuns* carriage, and to our Southern border the cost from camping ground here will average $65 per tun, making $32,000 for moving. Such is the cost of our wars.

The Collins Line of—?—Not steamers, kind reader, but Collins line of customers to their Hat Store, in Tucker's Buildings. The fine hats now finishing by this firm are the Collins line of "Beavers," and we wish to keep a line of customers constantly going to Collins & Co.'s Hat Store.

Patent Office Reports.—If ever the Overland coaches bring the back mails, we shall have a fine lot of Patent Office Reports for our Patrons and readers, which we shall take pleasure in distributing.

Dentistry.

Probably no one part of the human frame causes more anxiety to us poor humans than the teeth, and none that requires more care, none more important, and yet, none more neglected. The teeth masticate our food. Upon its proper mastication depends the tone of the stomach, and the consequent health of the body, for food that is imperfectly masticated and sent to the stomach to have work done there that should be done by the teeth, causes dyspepsia, and a host of other ailments that follow in its train. Neglected teeth soon decay. Besides being unsightly and painful, they soon affect the breath and thus again poison the vital part of life. Neglected teeth will soon open the way to a host of ills that "flesh is heir to," and cut short the years of one's life more than an exposure to cholera and war. These are truths, but there is one other evil that we have not yet mentioned. A good set of teeth is a prominent feature of manly and womanly beauty. A pretty face in a woman, but a bad set of teeth, and the charm is gone. This is always the case with woman, and it is greatly so in man. A good set of teeth preserves the fullness of the features, and thus practically preserves the roundness of the human face the distinctive marks of the face divine, whereas the loss of teeth causes the cheeks to fall in and to resemble and look old, even in middle life. The preservation, then, of the teeth is of vital moment, for in doing this, health and freedom from pain are secured, and life and beauty preserved and prolonged.

Among the many who profess to be *Dentists*, there are but a very few who are real true artists, or who make their profession a study, so as to seek out the laws of nature and work in harmony with nature, and when nature needs aid then be prepared to co-operate wisely. We have recently found a *true artist* in Dentistry, and if our readers will only follow our advice and visit the place to which we direct them as advertised in our columns, they will find if they are in any way afflicted that this artist will be indeed an "Angell," of relief to them.

We only speak now of the facts as appertaining to the teeth, and hereafter we shall present some items relative to the great advantages and excellencies of the system adopted by the artist to whom we allude.

The Right Spirit.—Messrs. Stockton & Coover, whose fine Mills, on the North Fork of the American river, were carried away by the flood, have made arrangements for re-building a splendid mill of stone, sixty feet square and four stories high. This is the true California grit!

The steamer Cortez arrived from Victoria and Astoria, on Monday, and reports that she was unable to reach Portland, either on her way up or on her way down, on account of ice in the Columbia river. The steamer Brother Jonathan, with 600 tuns of freight on board, is frozen in, 8 miles below St. Helens, near the center of the river, contiguous to shoals, and great fears are entertained for her, when the ice shall break up, the danger being that cakes of ice will float down upon her, and driving her against the shoals, cause her to be wrecked. She was frozen in on the 15th. Mr. Haskell represents the weather to be severer than ever known before. When he sailed from Astoria, it was snowing and sleeting with prodigious rapidity.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

Senators Hold Over.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.

Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.

Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.

El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.

Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.

Nevada—William Watt, U. D.

Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.

San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.

Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.

San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.

Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D.

Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.

Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.

Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.

Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.

Senators Elect.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.

Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.

Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.

Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.

Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—O. K. Porter, R.

Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.

Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.

Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.

Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.

Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.

Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.

Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R.

Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.

Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.

Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.

Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.

Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.

Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.

Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.

Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.

Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.

Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R.

Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.

Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. Dems.

Butte—J. M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Printy, U. D.

Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.

Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.

El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, R. G. Parker, U. Dems.

Fresno—James Smith, S.

Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.

Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.

Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secsh.

Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.

Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.

Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.

Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.

Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.

Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.

Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.

Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.

Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.

Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.

San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.

San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.

San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George D. Reeve, W. W. Battles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, J. C. Bigelow, Reps.

San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.

San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.

San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.

Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.

Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.

Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.

Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.

Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.

Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.

Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.

Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.

Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.

Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.

Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.

Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.

Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.

Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.

Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.

Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

STATE SUMMARY.

At Stockton, at 3 P. M., on the 27th, the waters of the San Joaquin fell two feet from the wharf level.

The water of the river at Sacramento on Tuesday fell to twenty-one feet above low-water mark. The weather continued cold.

A farmer tells the Napa Echo that he is feeding chaff to some of his horses during this time of scarcity of out-of-door food, and finds it answers well.

Recently, at Hog's Dry Diggings, near Pilot Hill, Placer county, two boys washed out a nugget of pure gold worth $400.

An almond tree, growing in a garden at Stockton, recently blossomed in the most luxuriant manner; this was before the cold snap.

On Tuesday morning, the 28th inst., a branch of the Napa river, which has been running a current of five miles an hour, froze over so that cattle crossed over on the ice.

On Saturday, January 11th, the waters of the Mokelumne river, at the Big Bar Bridge, were forty-four feet above low water mark, and in about eighteen hours they fell at least thirty feet.

It appears probable that the loss of cattle has been much exaggerated. The Stockton Argus thinks the loss but little exceeded the number that would have died of starvation in the ordinary winter course, owing to their owners' improvidence.

The Forest Hill Courier has information that a most bloody and savage fight occurred at Grass Valley, some day last week, between Cornish and Irishmen, and that about thirty men were killed! The fight is said to have originated about the ownership of a minng claim.

The freshet which visited Placerville last Monday night, the 21st inst., is described as being very severe and disastrous. A portion of Main street was flooded, the foot bride at Bedford Avenue was destroyed, and much damage done to stores. Much injury to property in Upper Placerville was also occasioned.

From Los Angeles, the steamer brings intelligence that the rain had been excessive there as elsewhere, and the county had been flooded. Several vineyards were injured by the overflow of the Los Angeles river, and some adobe houses melted down; but the Los Angeles papers put the damage in their vicinity at only $25,000. In the country some of the ranchos were flooded; the roads were generally impassable, and the mails had been stopped for a week or two. The steamer now takes the mails up and down. Reports at Los Angeles are that the town of Visalia had suffered greatly from the flood; also that much property had been destroyed in San Bernardino county.

The weather chronicle for the past week is mixed, as usual. Fair weather commenced on Thursday of last week, inaugurating the coldest "snap" ever recollected in this State. Monday morning ice was about three-quarters of an inch thick in pools of water about town, and an injunction was put upon some of the Bensley water pipes, by their freezing up. The thermometer was supposed to mark about 25°. Monday night was a brief shower, which was snow on the surrounding hills, and on Tuesday night we had an actual snow storm in San Francisco. Wednesday was a little rain through the day, and most of the night it poured down in a style it has got used to. But yesterday (Thursday) it faired again, and very pleasant it was. The cold has been severe, and considerable snow has fallen in the Interior. At Marysville, on the 27th, as we learn by private letters, the thermometer marked 32° at 2 P. M., and at San Jose it showed the same at 11 A. M, of the same day. On Monday morning, the snow was seven inches deep at Columbia; several inches of snow had fallen at Marysville, Sacramento, and other places in the valley, this week up to Wednesday: and at Napa to the depth of six inches. So the weather is still on the extremes. At the Sulphur Springs, near Santa Barbara, a large land slide occurred on the 17th. Three men were sleeping in a tent near the scene; of whom Henry Miller was killed, Cromford badly injured, the third escaping unhurt. Snow was fifteen feet deep on the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, on the 27th, and so soft that travel was impeded. The Overland Mail is for the present embargoed.

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BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches have been received that a battle was fought on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Somerset, Ky., between 8,000 Federal troops under General Thomas, and 10,000 rebels under Zollicoffer. The rebels attacked General Thomas in his encampment, at Well's Cross Roads, but were repulsed, and hotly pursued by General Thomas to their encampment at Mills Springs, 26 miles from Thomas's position, where they crossed the Cumberland. Our forces followed up close to the enemy's entrenchments, on the north bank of the river, and lay in front of them all night, expecting to storm them in the morning; but during the night the enemy managed to go across the river in barges and boats. They left everything behind, including artillery, ammunition, horses, tents, quartermaster's commissary and medical stores; sixteen cannon, and 1400 mules and horses were captured. The Federal troops took possession of the enemy's entrenchments early on Monday morning. On the battle field, after the rebels had fled, 200 dead and wounded rebels were picked up; among them was Baillie Peyton, Jr. Gen. Zollicoffer was found mortally wounded in a wagon. The entire rebel loss was 275 killed. The entire Federal loss was 39 killed, and 150 wounded. General Thomas crossed the Cumberland river in pursuit of the rebels.

Kentucky and Cumberland Gap are now open for our troops to march into East Tennessee.

Heavy rains prevailed in Ohio. At Cincinnati, on the 20th, the river was *fifty-one feet* above low water mark, and was rising at the rate of three inches per hour. There was five feet of water on the first floor of the buildings fronting the river.

Secretary Stanton is busily engaged in reorganizing the War Department. He is determined to clear the War Office of all rubbish. A bill passed the House creating two Assistant Secretaries of war.

The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was received with much satisfaction in England. The money barometer was favorably affected, and consuls advanced 1½ per cent.

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Judge Shipman has delivered two interesting opinions in the United States District Court—one awarding $17,000 salvage to Tillman, the colored man, who, after killing three white men at sea, brought the schooner Waring to New York to her owners; the other declaring that ship owners are liable for cargo destroyed by rats.

Col. Haraszthy, whilst on his European tour, collected one thousand four hundred varieties of grape-vines, which will in a year or two be distributed throughout the State. Selected by an excellent judge of vines, they must prove valuable.

Horticultural Discussion.

At a recent meeting of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, various subjects of interest were fully discussed.

Keeping Bulbs Through the Winter.—Mr. Fuller said: Place Gladiolas in a dry warm place, at a temperature from 70 to 90 degrees of heat. Dahlias require a cool dry place—temperature 45°. Mr. Burgess knew a large Dahlia grower who kept his tubers under the stage of his green-house with good success.

Pruning Grape-Vines.—Some of the members said spring-pruned vines produced more fruit than those cut in the fall; the opinions of those present differed on this point. All agreed that grape cuttings should be taken off in the fall; if left on until spring they seldom take root when planted.

Orchard House, Etc.—Mr. Chamberlain, of Newport, R. I., exhibited some fine specimens of trees and plants grown in wire baskets—filled with moss. A pine apple, also a peach tree, a basket of strawberries in bearing; also, fine plants and flowers, running vines, etc. These awakened much admiration and interest. The method of growing, etc., will form the subject of a future paper.

Propogating Plants by Cuttings.—Mr. Fuller spoke at some length upon this subject. To insure success, he said, cuttings should be made in the fall; they should be tied in bundles and buried in sand until spring. The lower end, he said, should be cut off at a right angle instead of obliquely—a method preferred by many nurserymen. The great secret in propagating successfully from cuttings, is to 1st, procure ripe wood; 2d, prepare in the fall; 3d, pack the earth tightly around the lower eye of the cutting when placed in the ground.

Root-Pruning.—Mr. Mead advocated shortening-in the roots of a tree or vine, so that manuring and mulching may be more effectually performed. He also spoke of the practicability of propagating annuals by cuttings instead of from seed.

Mr. Bridgeman, 878 Broadway, who is a successful florist, said that propagating Peytunias and Verbenas from cuttings was very simple. The latter could be grown in a cold bed, but Peytunias required bottom heat. Cuttings of annuals would succeed better when placed around the outer edge, instead of the center of a flower-pot.

Mr. Bridgeman said it was preferable to use bottom heat with all *bedding* plants. A great deal of complaint from purchasers arose from the fact that the soil was poorly prepared. Florists, as well as agriculturists, insist that the soil should be deeply disintegrated to produce the best results.

Our limited space prevents us from giving a fuller report of this meeting—which was, as usual, fully and enthusiastically attended. We cannot refrain from congratulating the officers and others, upon the present and promised success of their untiring efforts in rendering the Brooklyn Horticultural Society valuable to the public.—[P. T. Q. in Working Farmer.

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A Mottled Crow.—For some weeks back a crow with white wings, has been fequently seen in this vicinity (Ukiah), and a good many efforts have been made to capture him. He was finally bagged one day this week by a sportsman of this place. It is a freak of nature not often indulged in, and we have heard of no one hereabout who has ever before seen such a thing. The crow is black as any of its species, with the exception of the wing feathers, which are as pure a white. He has been sent to San Francisco for preservation.—[Mendocino Herald.

Good for Old Maids.—Miss Mary P. Townsend, late of Boston, deceased, left by will $60,000, "the income of which is to be applied to the support of those females who, in legal phraseology, are called 'spinsters,' or single women." She says, in her testament, that she belongs to the sisterhood, and is in duty bound, as she has the means, to procure them a shelter from the "world's dread laugh." $60,000 will do it for a large number, for a great many homes with husband *attached*, could be bought for that amount.

Sin, not 'till it has left, will duly sinful seem:
A man must waken first, ere he can tell his dream.

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Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
....BY....
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....ALSO....
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of the California,
Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or Thousand. Direct to
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Agent in San Francisco—
17 MR. DELABIGNE, 89 Clay street.

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Improved Portable
SUGAR EVAPORATOR
FOR MAKING
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS
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The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

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By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for Defecating without Chemicals, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

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1st. It so liberates the sirop from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured

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7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

The Undersigned hold the PATENT RIGHT for the entire Pacific Coast and are now ready to take orders for this justly celebrated EVAPORATOR. Its merits are so well established that it need only be seen to be appreciated.

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No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches......$100
No. 4— do do 45 by 100 do 125
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Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

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FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
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FAR SUPERIOR
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8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

NOTICE.

Mr. Henry Brown has taken an Interest in, and will be associated in the publication of, the California Farmer, from and after this date
J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.
San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1862.

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They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

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STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
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Made on approved Merchandise.
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Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and
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Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
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In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
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The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

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We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
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☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.
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OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.
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SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
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And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge. 16

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HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY
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WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
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SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

OVER THE SEAS.

[The following lines display a deep and generous love of home scenes, and early childhood hours, such as should always be cherished as among the sweetest remembrances of life. We hope to hear often from C. F. R.]

Do you e'r think of us over the seas
Brothers and sisters dear,
When the home wind stirs the linden trees
That sing beside the door?
Think of the sandals, tattered and torn,
Of sore and weary feet
That tread the desert hill bruised and worn
Walking the stony street?

Think of the wanderer out in the gloom,
Care if his heart grows cold
As he weaves the threads of fortune's loom
In this city so noted for gold?
Do you think of the bruised and broken hearts
Aching for distant homes,
Of the heaving sigh and the tear that starts
When retrospection comes?

The weary feet, though they be bruised and sore,
Shall find the pathway still
That leads through the fields to the old home door,
The mill-stone at the sill:
They shall come again with familiar tread
When summer days are still,
In dreams revisit the old path that led
Athwart the schoolday hill.

San Francisco, Jan. 10th, 1862. C. F. R.

THE HAND UPON THE LATCH.

A YOUNG WIFE'S SONG.

My cottage home is filled with light
The long, long summer day,
But, ah! I dearer love the night,
And hail the sinking ray.
For eve restores me one whose smile
Doth more than morning's match—
And life afresh seems dawing while
His hand is on the latch!

When Autumn fields are thick with sheaves,
And shadows earlier fall,
And grapes grow purple 'neath the eaves,
Along our trellised wall—
I dreaming sit—the sleepy bird
Faint twitters in the thatch—
To wake to joy, when soft is heard
His hand upon the latch!

In the short winter afternoon
I throw my work aside,
And through the lattice, while the moon
Shines mistily and wide,
On the dim upland paths I peer
In vain his form to catch—
I startle with delight, and hear
His hand upon the latch!

Yes; I am his in storm and shine;
For me he toils all day;
And his true heart I know is mine
Both near and far away.
And when he leaves our garden gate
At morn his steps I watch—
Then patiently till eve await
His hand upon the latch.

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR.

BY VIRGINIA. F. TOWNSEND.

"Agnes!" called Mrs. Matilda Grayson, from the foot of the staircase, to her niece—"Agnes! Company!"

The information communicated in this laconic fashion, reached the young lady, who sat reading by a chamber window. It was evidently not very gratifying to her. She rose up, laid her book upon the table with a sigh, and there was a dissatisfied, irritated look, on her face, which made it almost sour.

She loosened her hair before the mirror, and shook it back of her head, in a listless sort of way, which showed a general inward discordance and defection. Yet, it was beautiful dark hair, and its weight was heavy, as she lifted it in her small hands. Agnes Maltby was twenty-four, and she had resided for the last two years with her aunt, who was her mother's only sister.

Agnes was an orphan, and her aunt was her nearest living relative. Mrs. Grayson was a bustling, managing, ambitious woman, with two daughters near Agnes' age—proud, affected, silly girls, with not half the good sense of their mother.

Mr. Grayson was president of the bank in Peytonville—a pompous, good-natured, money-loving man, who left the sole management of his domestic concerns to his wife, of whose administrative powers in that direction he had a justly high appreciation.

Agnes was wholly unlike any of her relations. She had a rarely endowed, sensitive, susceptible nature, with the temperament which usually accompanies such mental organization.

Of course, her relatives could not understand her. They were coarser grained, and never walked in the finer country of her spirit.

Agnes' father was a man of fine-spun theories, a scholar, and a dreamer; but he had little practical thrift or shrewdness, and his fortune slipped through his fingers, and he died a poor man, leaving his wife and daughter dependent upon their relatives.

Mrs. Maltby did not long survive her husband. But Agnes inherited the strength and force of her character from her mother, who had combined with these qualities a rare sweetness and gentleness of disposition.

The girl was not happy with her relatives. They thought themselves very kind and generous towards her; but their instincts were selfish, and they constantly galled and fretted the proud spirit which they could never comprehend.

Mrs. Grayson never respected her niece's individuality. Because she gave Agnes a home, and dressed her as well as she did her own daughters, she felt that her niece's time and entire self were at her disposal.

Agnes had rare conversational gifts, and Mrs. Grayson was fond of society, and ambitious to sustain a reputation for hospitality. She had a large circle of acquaintances, and it devolved upon Agnes to entertain these, with the assistance of her aunt and cousins. Nothing could have been more repugnant to the girl's tastes and feelings.

To interchange common-places with strangers, to sit still and listen for hours to the gossip and frivolous talk, which floated like bubbles along the deep currents of her life, was slow torture to Agnes. But her aunt had no sympathy with her niece's tastes and feelings, and she buried them in her own heart.

Her cousins thought her a little peculiar—a little inclined to moods and strange fancies, such as getting by herself in a dark evening, and reading the sky, and listening to the winds; but, as these peculiarities gave them no trouble, and as "Cousin Agnes" was on the whole kind and amiable, they liked her well enough.

The young girl stood at the window, and looked out, after she was dressed. It was a bleak, cheerless day, late in November. The sky had a wearied, hopeless look, as though it had turned its face from the summer, and caught a glimpse of December, and drawn a vail of gray brown clouds over her face at the sight.

The face of Agnes Maltby, standing at the window, reflected the expression of the sky. It was a fair, pale face, but one of those which needed the warmth and light of the heart to unlock it, to give it life and interest; and it had neither of these now.

The girl turned away from the window, and walked up and down the room hastily. "I've got to go through with another of these long farces," she said, and a look of pain, that almost amounted to anguish, crossed her face. "How I detest them! Every day they grow more repugnant, and every day I have to put on my company smile, and go down into the parlor, and go through with the same weary routine of ceremony and brainless talk with silly, fashionable people, who haven't one sensible idea in their heads or in their hearts. I am sick unto death of this life. I won't stand it much longer!" and now a flash of determination went over her face.

"You'd better earn your daily bread by the toil of your two small, white hands, Agnes Maltby, than go on at this rate;" and she lifted them up, and looked at them with a bitter smile. "It's time for you to put an end to all this in some way. Set about it with all the soul there is in you, and battle with the world for your independence. Don't mind what your proud, foolish relatives, will say. You can teach school—at least, the common English branches, and Latin and German; and that will pay your way, and your time and your liberty will be at the command of no living soul!"

"Agnes!—Agnes!" There was a little impatience in the call, as it came up the stairs a second time.

"I *will* do it," she said, and the set of her lips indorsed her words; then Agnes Maltby put on her "company face," and went down stairs. There was quite an unusual advent of visitors that morning. Several of the "first families" in Pentonville had called, and two of these had brought with them relatives from New York; so there were more than a dozen eyes turned towards Agnes as she entered the room, in a warm, brown, merino dress, which suited her style and complexion.

The young city ladies were showily dressed, and a good deal after the pattern of Helen and Harriet Grayson, who, radiant in new blue and purple morning wrappers, were smiling and chatting with their guests. Among the latter, were a couple of gentlemen, whom Agnes hardly observed as she bowed to them. One of them was an elderly, well-preserved, rather pompous gentleman—a man whose whole air and manner indicated great self-complacency, and his bearing plainly showed that he regarded himself for one or several reasons as a person of weight and importance, whose opinion on any matter was entitled to much respect and consideration. The other was a young man, somewhere about thirty, with a thoughtful, intelligent face, and a bearing which suited the face—quiet, observant, gentlemanly.

As I said, Agnes was too much preoccupied with her own thoughts to give either of the gentlemen more than a passing thought. She took the seat which her aunt made for her on the sofa, betwixt a lady from New York, and the wife of a judge in Pentonville, and tried to mingle in the small side-eddies of conversation which flowed through the room. But Agnes was in what her cousins would have called one of her "moods" that morning. Her aunt was vexed that on so important an occasion her niece should be so dull and reticent, for she was proud of her intelligence and conversational gifts.

At last, however, Agnes' face brightened; for a beautiful boy of three years, a son of one of the strangers, seemed suddenly attracted towards her. He came across the room, and laid his head with a sweet, shy grace, in her lap. The young girl's hand nestled at once amongst the bright clusters of curls which crowned the boy's head.

"What made you come to me, darling?"

"Because I thought I should like you."

And, looking at the two smiles, you would have been puzzled to tell which was the sweeter, the young lady's, or the child's.

Agnes lifted the boy on her lap, and was soon engaged in conversation with him. He was an intelligent, affectionate little creature, and it was surprising how well they got on together. But, in the midst of the conversation, the child espied a small, curly-haired lap-dog, which ran across the opposite side of the room, and laid himself down to sleep under a chair in the corner. With a shriek of delight, the boy bounded from Agnes' lap, and rushed after the dog, which he succeeded in securing. He grasped the animal tightly around the neck by both of his white, round arms, and tottled towards Agnes.

It was a ludicrous spectacle. The four legs of the frightened quadruped strung out in the air, like a struggling swimmer's, as he vainly tried to relieve himself from his most uncomforable position; and, as the child's grasp tightened about his neck, the animal was in evident danger of strangulation.

Agnes' sense of the ludicrous was keen, and she laughed outright at this spectacle. It was a laugh that it would have done you good to hear—so sweet, and childlike, and full of glee; a laugh that came right up from the deep, bright well-springs of her nature.

Both of the gentlemen heard it, and turned and looked at her. Her face was not the face which she had brought into the room an hour before; the warm lights were in it: the bright flush upon the pale cheeks, and on the daintily curved and sweetly parted mouth. She saw nobody but the little boy then, as he panted up to her, and laid the dog on her knee, with a crow of triumph, and she reached out her arms to him in playful eagerness.

"What a sweet face! I will know more of that girl!" thought the two gentleman. Half an hour later, the sun put aside the gray brown clouds of the November day with one sweep, and looked out, and blessed the earth.

"Oh, Aunt Tilly, isn't *that* delightful? The year has got some smiles left for us yet!" exclaimed Agnes, half forgetting herself in a glow of enthusiasm, as the light broke into the room.

Theodore Reid, the younger of the two gentlemen, caught the remark, for he was standing near Mrs. Grayson at the moment.

He turned, and spoke to Agnes: "Do you always have such welcomes as these for the year's smiles?" he asked.

"Yes; I think they grow dearer to me as they grow fewer, just as the last smile of dying faces do;" and Agnes' thoughts went to her father and her mother.

"Yes," answered Theodore Reid, lowering his voice, for he knew he was quite beyond the depth of the others. "I suppose that amongst all life's good gifts, that we take each day, as though they were our right, we only know how to prize the few which are leaving us."

"Life's good gifts!" and a little doubt, and a little shade of bitterness, was interfused with Agnes' smile now. "Do you really think that life has anything worth living for, Mr. Reid?"

"Do I think it has?" asked the young man, looking into her face with a glance and a smile which had many and solemn meanings. "It is a great and unspeakable gift, Miss Maltby, and it is full, to all of us, of deep and tragic experiences and duties, neither of which we can put aside; and then, these few years are so short, and in them so much is to be done for ourselves and for others—for you know for what life was given us, and what the living should be. It is a great, solemn, awful fact, looked at from any right stand point."

"I believe I am very wicked," said Agnes, simply, her face full of solemnity.

"I believe we are all that," answered Theodore Reid; and looking up, Agnes met his smile, and it reassured her heart.

"I shouldn't have asked you the question that I did," continued the girl, "if I made anything out of my life, but I do not. I seem to be hemmed in on all sides. If I had any work to do, I should grow stronger and better; but *this* living, I think sometimes it is worse than dying."

"You should get away from it then, by all means," responded the young man.

"That is what I am most eager to do; but there are obstacles before me not easy to surmount. My friends will be greatly opposed to my leaving them, and I have no one to assist me to get away."

"Miss Maltby," said Theodore Reid, "we are strangers to each other, and it must seem presumption in me to offer you my services; but if in any wise, at any time, they can be of use to you, you may command them freely."

Agnes Maltby lifted up her face, and looked into the young man's. There was something touching and childlike in the earnest, searching gaze which went into his eyes, for there was something of childlike simplicity and faith in the nature of the young girl.

The young man bore the gaze unflinchingly, and Agnes was evidently satisfied, for after a long-drawn sigh she said, "You are so kind Mr. Reid, that I do not know how to find words to thank you. I have no plans for the future; but if I could find my way into some seminary, where I could teach for a small salary, and be sole mistress of my own time and thoughts, I should be happier than I have been for years."

"I do not think it would be very difficult to find such a position, if you are willing to trust me with the search."

The sweet hazel eyes grew dark under their tears. "You would be opening the gates to the prisoner," answered Agnes.

"Mr. Reid," called Harriet Grayson, at this moment, "won't you come over here, and tell us which of these engravings you consider the finer?"

Agnes was so absorbed with her own thoughts that she did not observe a moment later that the chair Mr. Reed had vacated by her side was occupied by the elderly gentlemen, with whom she had only exchanged a bow on her entrance into the parlor.

Mr. Stevens tried to make himself very agreeable to his young hostess for the next half hour, and he succeeded in some degree, for he was jovial, witty, and prided himself on his gallantry to ladies; but there was a repellant self-consciousness about the man, for he never lost sight of the fact that he was worth five hundred thousand dollars. But Agnes was in a happy mood now, and she laughed at the gentleman's jests; and the roses grew wide in her cheeks, and the lights flashed in and out of her hazel eye; and the ladies gradually drew near the young girl, and, unconsciously to herself, Agnes became the life of the company.

"My dear," said Mrs. Grayson to her niece, as the family sat at their late dinner that day, for they grafted city fashions on their country life, "I think Mr. Stevens enjoyed his visit this morning, as he informed me that he should repeat it at the earliest opportunity. He is a brother of Dr. Morgan's wife, and very rich; and he has been a widower for the last six years."

"That explains his attentions in a certain quarter this morning," subjoined Helen Grayson, as she slipped her napkin into its ring, and smiled, and glanced significantly towards her cousin.

Agnes Maltby had plenty of faults, but she had that natural delicacy, that fine graining of soul, which made jesting of this kind, exceedingly coarse and repugnant to her feelings.

But her cousins were not malicious, only thoughtless and good-natured in their jests.

"I declare, papa," interposed Harriet Grayson, picking an almond from its shell, "Helen and I must be very amiable to stand such a putting in the shade, as we had this morning."

"There was Agnes monopolizing the society of the young gentleman as well as the old, and all we could do was to sit still and see it. Imagine our feelings!"

"But what did he say that made you put on so solemn a face, Agnes?" inquired the elder of the sisters.

"Positively Mr. Reid looked just like a parson in the pulpit, while he was talking to you, and you—dear me—I could think of nothing but a school girl who hadn't recited her lesson, and was feeling very penitent over the schoolmaster's lecture."

They all laughed at this—all excepting Agnes, and the jest jarred painfully on her feelings.

"Who is this Mr. Reid, Agnes?" said the President of the Bank of Pentonville, leaning back in his chair, after indulging in a most liberal dinner.

Harriett, his youngest daughter, answered. "He's a young lawyer, papa, a nephew of Mrs. Adams, the minister's wife. His father failed a short time before his death, and the young man had to struggle through college as he could—they say he's very talented in his profession."

"I think," added the elder sister, "that Mr. Reid's agreeable, and fine looking, but somehow—I never feel at ease with him."

"No wonder!" thought Agnes; but she kept silent.

"And now, girls, I want you to go, and call on the Tracys, this afternoon. They've been in the neighborhood a whole week, and it won't do to neglect them longer," said Mrs. Grayson, in her prompt, decided way, as they rose from the table.

Agnes' thoughts went with greedy longings to her book up stairs. What would she not give for one hour of quiet communing with herself.

"Aunt Matilda!" she pleaded, "let the girls go alone. I want to stay at home this afternoon."

"Don't now, Agnes," interposed Harriet. "We want you along, and it will look much better for each to call."

"You'd better go, my dear," said Mrs. Grayson. "The walk will do you good, and you've nothing to do at home."

"Another wasted day! It shall not always be like this," muttered Agner to herself, as she went up stairs.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Patriotic Father.—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Jones, rector of St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, N. J., is a native of Charleston, S. C., and was for many years the pastor of an Episcopal Church in Virginia. He has six sons born in the South, who are all serving in the rebel army of the Potomac. Dr. Jones himself, however, notwithstanding the treason of his children, is a most devoted and thorough going Union man. He read from his pulpit the recent circular of President Lincoln and Lieut. Gen. Scott, asking the loyal women of the country to exert themselves in behalf of the army hospitals, and after commending the work to his congregation, said, with marked emphasis, that it was peculiarly incumbent on him who had so many sons fighting to destroy the best and noblest government the world ever saw, to do what he could to support that Government and to atone for the wrong done by his children. In conclusion, the reverend doctor, lifting up his hand and voice, exclaimed with energy and feeling: "May the Star Spangled Banner float in triumph over every portion of this land, even though"—he adds, in a lower tone—"*it shall float over the field where my six sons are lying.*" In view of all the circumstances, we think it would be hard to find a higher expression of patriotism than this.—*Newark Advertiser.*

The present conflict may perpetuate our Union, and its institutions, but says an old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, "the curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and know so well how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all!"

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Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is *so* low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:
Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,
Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
Niagara " " " "....."	305,000
Washington " " " "....."	500,000
Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn..................	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y..............................	168,000
Total..............................	$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by
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8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,
SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,
Musical Instruments,
Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music co[illegible] and arranged for a Instruments; New Music published; [illegible] sic arranged and sound; Genuine Silver Strings manu actured to order. 1-1y

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throught the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce; For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars.
B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our
Wine Cellars,
Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets
Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,
PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
Proprietors.
18

WEBER HOUSE,
STOCKTON, *CALIFORNI*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE AB well-known House, and beg leave to inform the pu that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly nished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to hav

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BED

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newsp the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exig the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and nest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a Fi Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of pub age.
A. & C. SPERRY,
Propr
11

Union Hotel, Sonoma

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAV purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the la prietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared the best accommodations to the traveling public

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale
We can offer to those who want the best kind of Stock, the following:
A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and crous of same.
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; ver superior.
A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood Engl Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.
Several Mares and Colts of high grades.
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Farmer.

Literary Shrubbery.

MI MUCHACHITA.

Pink orchards spread on either side;
A strip of beach behind us;
A gentle horse that wouldn't shy;
A little maiden—O my eye!
And not a soul to mind us!

A picture! All the saints befriend
That self-same *muchachita!*
Her eyes were dark, her voice was sweet—
And she'd the daintiest little feet!
You'll know her—if you meet her!

I took her hand. I wonder why?
Her very silence chid me:
Her drooping eyelids made eclipse
Of two bright orbs, the pouting lips;
She wouldn't!—but why did she?

O, golden time of life for both!
It stretches far behind us;
But oft I see that little maid,
That horse and chaise, that lonely glade,
With not a soul to mind us.

And when I dream of things like these,
And life, when life was sweeter,
I cannot think that Mrs. Snow
(She weighs 200 pounds or so!)
Was once *mi muchachita!*

Australian Life.—Take any day of Australian life. You come home after a hard, dusty day's work, and you long for a quiet evening with your wife and children, such as you could get once in old England. When you sit down to dinner, which your wife has had to cook, and your children to prepare for, you see the partner of your domestic joys with a face (from flea and muskito bites) like a bottle of prize strawberries at Chiswick, a pleasant object to contemplate of an evening. During your dinner you are tormented with flies and bitten by fleas; your very slice of roast mutton on your plate, before you have time to dispose of it, is blown by the yellow bottle full of live maggots. You push your plate away sick and disgusted. You pour out and drink half your pale ale, and in a moment your glass is crammed with ten thousand debauched flies, who die in drunken happiness.

You call in your children; they come, looking squalid, pale and jaded; no rosy cheeks here. You help your wife to put away the things, and then sit down with flies, fleas, and your own pleasant reflections. You may have made a very fortunate speculation; but it takes a vast amount of money to compensate you for so much domestic misery. When you retire to bed it will be only a second torture of fleas and other vermin, and you will pass a restless, feverish, sleepless night; your children will cry and call for mamma half the night long, and you will get up to another day of speculation, gain or loss, a jaded wife, tired children, and thorough discomfort.

Hence it is not just of those people who write books for the purpose of inducing emigration to Australia, to give an estimate only of the milk and honey the country offers. A great quantity of the household milk is sour, and much of its honey but gall and bitterness.

Modern Chivalry.—A modest young lady living in Madison avenue, on her way home one evening, was accosted by a rude fellow who became very insulting. Her screams brought a genteel-looking young man to her assistance, and the vagabond ran away. Seeing her overcome with terror, the young man volunteered to accompany her home, an offer which she gladly accepted. When they arrived there she thanked him for the great service he had rendered her, said she would never forget it, and only regretted she knew of no way to reward him. He listened attentively, bowed, and said: "It's no great matter—if you'll hand me a quarter we'll call it square."

John G. Saxe, in making a speech at a flag-raising at Albany, proposed three cheers for the young men at East Albany, through whose liberality the flag had been procured. As the cheers were about to be given, the chairman of the occasion amended the proposition of Mr. Saxe, so as include the young ladies. After the cheers had been given, Saxe rose and gave as an apology for the omission, that he supposed "the young men" *embraced* "the young ladies."

Too Sharp for Him.—A very supercilious and haughty Virginian, named Vinton, had a pass to enter the Federal lines; and meeting a Zouave picket, handed the pass to his slave, probably deeming himself too good for the contact. The Zouave read the pass, and told the darkey to go on. Vinton attempted to follow, but was stopped by a bayonet.

"But that's my pass!" he exclaimed angrily.

"Can't help it," says the Zouave; "it says, 'pass bearer,' and bearer has passed."

"I will call Sam back, and take it. Here, Sam!"

"Won't do," said the picket. "That pass is to Alexandria, not to Fairfax. The nigger's got to have another one before he can return."

So the discomfited Virginian was forced to turn back.

"Farmer's Boy" advertises in a Kentucky paper for a wife. He says:

He wants to know if she can milk,
And make his bread and butter,
And go to meeting without silk,
To make a show and splutter.

He'd like to know if it would hurt
Her hands to take up stitches,
Or sew the buttons on his shirt,
Or make a pair of breeches.

Sometimes, in musing upon genius in its simpler manifestations, it seems as if the great art of human culture consisted chiefly in preserving the glow and freshness of the heart.

An absurd blunder is related in Tom Moore's Diary about John Kemble. He was performing one night at some country theater one of his favorite parts, and was interrupted from time to time by the squalling of a child in one of the galleries, until at length, angered by this rival performance, Kemble walked with solemn steps to the front of the stage, and addressing the audience in his most tragic tone, said: "Ladies and gentlemen, unless the *play* is stopped, the child cannot possibly go on."

If you cannot inspire a woman with love of you, fill her above the brim with love of herself, and all that runs over will be yours.

Fair Retort.—"Good news, Behloul," said the Grand Vizier to a wit of Bassora; "the Caliph has appointed you governor of all the apes and asses in his dominions!"

"Prepare, then," replied Behloul, "to obey my commands!"

A man was recently fined, in England, for cheating himself. He was charged with using a steelyard that was incorrect. It turned out that the inaccuracy of the steelyard, which was one used for weighing the coals from the pits, defrauded the man himself; but the Sheriff was compelled to fine him.

We never know a great character, says Channing, until something congenial to it has grown up within ourselves.

It is said that there are more paupers than voters in England.

A man tried the other day to purchase a hen that would lay a brick.

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, Grain and Feed Bags, Garden Hose, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G. N Swezy, President, and Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. Harris, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work Better, Cheaper, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

One-half of my interest in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
119 First street.

3-3m

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms — say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,

Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only bestudied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ALBANY, N. Y.

15-3m

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamenal when no in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

9 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

THE CATARACT Washing Machine AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times As Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

BAILEY'S PATENT COMBINED WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 6th, 1859; and March 27th, 1860;

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

The British Reviews, AND Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

N. B.—*The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is $31 per annum.*

Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
17 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Jan. 30.

We have to note a decline in prices of all kinds of produce, since our last weekly report. The spasmodic speculation has subsided, and produce of all kinds is getting back to old prices, although at present quotations the producer, in our opinion, is being liberally paid. As we predicated, a few days of fair weather supplied our market liberally from the abundant resources in the interior. Wheat, that one week since, sold at 2¾ to 3 cts., is now saleable from 2¼ to 2½ cts., the latter being an extreme figure. Potatoes, in particular, have suffered the heaviest decline, and being a substitute in a measure for flour, this has had its effect. Hay is quotable, cargo price, from $18 to $22 50; $25 to $30 are jobbing prices. Corn, Rye and Buckwheat, in consequence of scarcity, maintain their several prices. We know of one instance where a speculator, or operator, bought a large parcel of wheat, thinking to make a profit on it; but the prices having fallen so rapidly, the load bears heavily on his shoulders, and he has offered the same at cost, or less, without effecting sales. This proves that big prices do not pay to speculate on. Barley and Oats are in demand, and saleable at quotation prices. Our views in regard to Barley and Oats are, that an advance is probable. The prices of these two grains have ruled so low that many farmers have not used the same care that they did with wheat. The result was that a large amount has been lost, and we think the demand will suffice to predicate an advance.

Our receipts for the few fair days, of produce, have been large for this season of the year, both from around the Bay and coastwise, as will be seen. There is at the present but one buyer in the market for shipment, and prices being above his limits, he can scarcely be considered a competitor of our millers. There is at present a large amount of available tonnage in our market, awaiting charter, and should Wheat, Flour and Barley, decline to a shipping point, large amounts will be exported before another harvest.

The receipts of Produce for the past week, from around the bay, have been as follows: Wheat, 17,169 sks; Barley, 12,859 sks; Potatoes, 3500 sks; Flour, qr sks, 3652; Oats, 1966 sks; Hay, 183 tons; Beans, 300 sks; Corn Meal, 200 sks; Corn, 100 sks.

Wheat, ℘ 100℔—		Flour......℘bbl—	
For seed	$3 00@ 3 50	Superfine, shipm't	6 50@ 7 50
" milling	2 25@ 2 50	Extra "	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, for seed	1 12@ 1 25	Baker's extra	9 00@10 00
do brewing	1 07@ 1 12	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 00@ 1 10	Eastern ..℘bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Domestic ℘100℔	3 00@ 4 00
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Hay ..℘ton	18 00@22 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Potatoes ..℘100℔	2 50@ 3 00
Rye	2 50@ 3 00	Beans ..℘100℔	3 00@ 5 00
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	Onions	3 50@ 4 00
Squash ..℘ton	10 00@12 00		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ℘℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides ..℘℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ℘℔	5@ 6	Goat skins ..each	..@ 37

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala ..℘℔	40@ 70	Cheese, Cala ℘℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ℘doz	..@ ..
Eggs ..℘doz	..@ 80		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Jan. 30.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

Since our last issue Beef has advanced one cent per pound for first quality American, and perhaps for an extra article a small advance on our quotations might be realized. Fat Hogs on foot have also advanced, and meet with ready sales at our quotations. Mutton has declined very materially, which would seem to indicate that the destruction of sheep has not been as large as was supposed.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ℘ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 7c@8c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot —@ 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 10c@14c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Jan. 30.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ..℘℔	1 00	Okra, Dry ..℘℔	1 00
Artichokes ..℘doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans ..℘℔	6	Potatoes	5
Brussell's sprouts	15	do New	..
Beets	3	do Sweet Carolina	12
Broccoli ..℘doz	2 00	do Yams (S Isle)	..
Cabbage	2 50	Pumpkins	3
Cauliflower	1 50	Parsnips ..℘doz bunches	75
Carrots	50	Parsley	50
Celery ..℘bunch	12	Pickles, in jars ....each	50@62
Cress ..℘doz bunches	50	Rhubarb ..℘℔	..
Cucumbers ..℘doz	..	Radishes ..℘doz bunches	50
Cranberries ..℘gall	1 25	do yellow	50
Dried Herbs ..℘℔	50	do black, ℘ bunch	12
Egg-Plant	..	Red-Peppers ..℘℔	50
Garlics new	12	Summer Squash	..
Green-Peas	..	Squash, Marrowfat	4
Green-Beans	..	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Peppers	..	String-Beans	@..
Green-Corn, in cans	50	Spinage ..℘basket	75
Lettuce ..℘doz	50	Salsify ..℘bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ℘℔	25	Turnips ..℘doz	37
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars ..each	37@62
Onions ..℘℔	8@12	Tomatoes, fresh ..℘℔	..

FRUIT.

Apples ..℘℔	12	Crab Apples ..℘℔	..
do cooking	10	Limes ..℘doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	75
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples .. each	1 00
Winter Nells	..	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ℘bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ..℘℔	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	..	Los Angeles	..
Strawberries ..℘℔	..@37	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons ..each	..@..
Figs, new	..	Canteopes	..@..
Peaches	..		

FISH.

Salmon ..℘℔	20	Crabs, large ..℘doz	75
Smelts	6	do small	25@50
Perch	12	Soft Crabs	50
Rockfish	12@15	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish	12	do fresh	..
Smoked salmon, new	15	Shrimps ..℘℔	12
do herring ..℘doz	..	Flounders	18@25
Tomcod ..℘℔	12	Sea Bass	25@30
Crawfish	10	Halibut (rare)	..
Oysters ..℘100	1 50		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ..℘℔	50@ 75	Cheese ..℘℔	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala ..℘doz	60@ 00	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	..@ ..	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ....℘℔	25	Leg Mutton ..℘℔	25
Sirloin & rib pieces	18	Lamb .. (scarce)	25
Pork—rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues ..each	12
Veal	18	Bacon, California ..℘℔	20
Veal Cutlet	25	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	10	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	18	Tongues ..each	75
Mutton chops	25	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com ..℘pair	50@ 75	Snipe ..℘doz.	..@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison ..℘℔.	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails ..℘doz.	1 50@2 00
Geese	..@1 00	Hares ..each	1 00@ ..
do tame ....each	..3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys ..℘℔	..@ 25	Squirrel ..℘pair	37@ ..
Hens ..each	75@1 00		

Youth's Budget.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 3.

Gray's Elegy in a Churchyard.

ENIGMA NO. 4.

I am composed of 19 letters:
My 2, 14, 15, 7, 4, 16 is an artificial angling bait.
My 12, 4, 14, 18, 16, 9, an ancient Roman priest.
My 6, 3, 9, 16, 14, 1, 6, 4, 16, an excellent fruit.
My 15, 11, 15, 7, 4, 16, a shell-fish.
My 10, 3, 17, 16, 11, 9, a Scripture name.
My 7, 2, 14, 9, a Persian governor.
My 15, 11, 19, 10, 18, a province of Africa.
My 7, 3, 10, 10, 6, 2, 5, 4, 8, 1, a celebrated Indian warrior.
My 17, 11, 4, 6, 2, 8, 19, a fish.
My 7, 14, 4, 16, a garden vegetable.
My 12, 14, 9, 17, 14, 19, 10, 18, a merry gathering.
My whole was a king in ancient times, and father of a greater than himself.

HUNTING TIGERS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

Many of the Malays obtain their livelihood by tiger catching, the skin of this animal being valuable. They use a novel mode of ensnaring the savage beasts. Two Malays generally go in company, and travel over many parts of the country. Those who follow this business regularly have chops, or permits, from the Quong of Saigon, allowing them to build a hut for their use in any place they see fit. The hut is built on the top of four bamboos, from fifteen to twenty feet high; and, as the tiger cannot climb these, the two men can remain in it and watch their snares in safety. The snares consist of large leaves, or sometimes pieces of paper about six inches square, covered on one side with a substance of the same nature as bird-lime, and containing a poison, the smallest particle of which getting into the animal's eyes causes instant and total blindness. These are laid about thickly, with the bird-lime side upwards, in the track of a tiger; and as surely as the animal puts his paw upon one of the treacherous leaves, he becomes a victim; for, finding it sticks to his foot, he shakes it, by which means other leaves adhere to it. He then probably rubs his paw over his head, in the attempt to rid himself of these leafy incumbrances, but they stick to his head and face. He then rolls himself on the ground, and thus becomes fairly covered; and, while scratching and rubbing himself to get free, some of the poisonous bird-lime gets into his eyes and blinds him. He growls and roars in agony, and this is the signal for his captors to come and dispatch him. The Malays then skin the animal, and take away parts of his body that may be valuable. They leave the carcass well strewn with more leaves, as a bait for other tigers. They ensnare other animals, and birds also, in the same manner.

THE STRENGTH OF A KIND WORD.

How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word, or even a blow cannot do. It will subdue the stubborn will, relax the frown, and work wonders. Even the dog, the cat or the horse, though they do not know what you say, can tell when you speak a kind word to them.

A man was one day driving a cart along the street. The horse was drawing a heavy load, and did not turn as the man wished him to do. The man was in an ill-temper, and beat the horse. The horse reared and plunged, but he either did not or would not go the right way. Another man, who was with the cart, went up to the horse and patted him on the neck, and called him kindly by his name. The horse turned his head, and fixed his large eyes on the man, as though he would say: "I will do anything for *you*, because you are kind to me;" and bending his broad chest against the load he turned the cart down the lane, and trotted on briskly, as though the load was a plaything.

A little girl, after being out some time, trying to ensnare the little fishes in a neighboring stream, with a crooked pin and a thread-line, came running into the house, out of breath with excitement, and exclaimed:

"O, mother, I got it!"

"Got what, my child?"

"Why, I got the fish."

"But I do not see any fish."

"Why, mother," answered the little angler, her voice suddenly changing to mournfulness, "I got it, but *it un-bit and dro!*"

HOW TO KISS.

First grasp with haste around the waist, and hug her tight to thee; and then she'll say: "Do go away! now won't you let me be?" Then, oh! what bliss! Ah never miss so good a chance as that! but make a dash, as quick as flash, and—Harriet, hold my hat!

An editor in Michigan, talking of corn, says he has a couple of ears fifteen inches long. Some people are remarkable for the length of their ears!

An Irish soldier called out to a companion:

"Hollo, Pat! I have taken a prisoner."

"Bring him along, then; bring him along!"

"He won't come."

"Then come yourself."

"He won't let me!"

A subscriber to a moral reform paper called at the postoffice the other day, and inquired if the "Friend of Virtue" had come.

"No," replied the postmaster, "there has been no such person here for a long time."

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a pretty girl from the country.

"Yes, sir," said the blushing damsel, "that's my feller outside. He wouldn't come in."

Why is a bachelor like a saddle-belt? Because he is a Sir *single*.

Which is the longest letter in the alphabet? The letter O, because it has no end.

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

A Farmer's Mill in High Water.—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the Farmer Office.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Rebuild Your Fences.

The universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market San Francisco.

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

The undersigned have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.

EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

The subscriber has just fitted up a room on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having **Steam Power** attached to the Machine.

☞ **All Hose Warranted.**

13 S. HOWARD.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth Three Times the amount asked on loan.

12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

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DESCENDANTS OF THE CELEBRATED DUCHESS STOCK OF MR. BATES, ENGLAND.

THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

LETTER NUMBER EIGHT.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Visit to the "Clos de Vougeot,"

Its Antiquity—Master of the Cave—Tank-Room—Ancient Wine-Presses—Old Casks—Wine Cellars, Etc.

Paris, December 1, 1861.

Editor Farmer: In a previous letter, I described to you my visit to Johannisberg; in this one I have the intention of describing the one I made to the *Clos de Vougeot*, which, as you know, produces one of the most esteemed Wines of Burgundy.

In the forementioned letter, I expressed the fear that my description would seem pretentious after the one made by my father in his Report to the Legislature; this letter carries with it the same apprehension. However, there may be some of your readers who have not the opportunity of reading my father's Report, and if so, it is to them my letter is addressed:

Taking the cars at Dijon, we duly arrived at the small village of Vougeot. Once at the village we were soon indicated the *Clos*, which consists of 50 *hectares* of land (125 acres), the whole surrounded by a stone wall, from 12 to 18 inches thick, and about 7 feet high.

This wall, with the Monastery, whose building still exists, was built by the Monks of the Order of *Citeaux*, about the year 1037.

Immediately on entering, I was struck by the better appearance of the vines, and the evident care that was bestowed upon them.

Approaching the forlorn looking old building we rang and entered. After a few words with a surly looking fellow, in the inner yard, we were ushered into the presence of Mr. Roux, Master of the Cave. He seems to be about forty years of age; is rather stout about the stomach, tall, and possesses quite a cordial and intelligent look. The gentleman, learning that our desire was to visit the premises, consented with politeness. After a short conversation on different topics, Mr. Roux led us to the Tank-Room. This immence apartment consists of four parts, each of which is at right angles with two others. The space contained within these four parts forms a rectangular yard, serving for various purposes. In each corner of the Tank-Room is an immense unwieldy Wine-Press, whose large beam-levers are more than 30 feet long. These Presses were constructed in the year 1117, by the Monks, 60 years after the foundation of the Monastery. They are too heavy, take too much room, and are too unwieldy for our modern taste; but let us treat them with respect, and look upon them with awe, for it is from under their heavy pressure that has rolled all the distinguished Wine of the *Clos de Vougeot*.

Mr. Roux assures us that since their foundation up to this day, they were the only Presses ever used on the *Clos*.

On entering the Tank-Room, I was immediately struck by the fine array of Fermenting Tanks placed with such order, one beside the other, and reaching round the whole four parts of the Room. For a person having a taste for such things, this sight would be most beautiful. There was a place for everything, and everything was in its place. The entire capacity of the Tanks in this Room is 425 barrels.

We next went to a small room near the entrance of the ancient Monastery, where we were shown several large hogsheads, empty since eight years, but which the Master of the Cave guaranteed us to be as clear of all mould or rot, as if new.

We next went to the Bottle-Room, which is opposite, and of about the same dimensions. It is here that the wine is kept when once put in bottles. Our polite guide conducted us from here to the large cellars, where my admiration was called forth by the order, care, and cleanliness, and the tasty arrangement of the hogsheads. The floor, composed of a deep bed of sand, could not be neater nor more level, and was totally without moisture. There were two cellars. The larger can contain 1200 barrels, and the smaller 600, being a total of 1800 barrels.

The first cellar we entered was the smaller. The barrels and casks of ordinary size, were in the middle, while the large hogsheads, holding from 11 to 13 barrels, were on the outside, thus leaving an alley between themselves and the barrels. The first cellar contained two alleys, the second, three. Here, as well as everywhere else on the premises, everything was in the greatest order—everything was in its place. The only disorder was that of our foot prints on the clean sand, for, in our admiration of so much care and taste, we went, came, and returned, only to recommence again.

The large hogsheads presented a beautiful appearance by their regular order and splendid condition. Most of them were no less than three hundred years old, and some had even seen four centuries! They are all painted with a wine-colored paint. They are made of wood brought from Germany.

All these cellars, or, rather rooms, are on the ground floor, and it astonished me much on entering, to find them so cool. The manner in which this low temperature is maintained, is, by having double doors and placing between them a bundle of straw, dry of course. Straw, as every one knows, is a bad conductor of heat. Besides this, the windows are kept closely shut and blinded.

After remarking many more things worthy of note, and obtaining much valuable information from Mr. Roux, we retired, highly satisfied with the result of our visit. The knowledge relating to the treatment of wines on the *Clos*, which Mr. Roux gave me, I send with my letter, hoping that it may be of use to my fellow citizens.

Truly, yours, Arpad Haraszthy.

[This description of the Treatment of Wines was received with this letter, and will be published in our next.]

◆

Valuable Fruits for Planting.

Now, as soon as old Sol will shine upon us a little, and give us some of his kindly rays, the earth will wake to life again, and buds and blossoms will make the very air fragrant with their perfumed breath.

There are several kinds of fruits that have proved so successful, we can urge their cultivation to a great extent, and though classed among the *small* fruits, they are so prolific, so nutritious, and so palatable, they should be in every garden.

1st. *The Lawton Blackberry.*— Among all the choice fruits, there never has been a better table fruits known than this, in its fresh state, as a preserve, for a jelly or a jam, used as a tart, or for a pie, and again for a wine, the Lawton has no rivals; for productiveness it never has been equaled, as we have testimony to prove that *one single vine* has produced half a bushel of fruit in one season—thirty-two quarts to a vine! can this be beaten?

2d. *The Cherry Currant.*—This splendid fruit should also be found in every garden. It is an abundant bearer, a large and beautiful fruit, superior to any other currant known; and as a table fruit, for jellies, jams, &c., always ranks among the best.

3d. *The Raspberry.*—This delicious fruit, by many considered as reaching the very acme of the epicure for a desert fruit, is one of our abundant bearers, and in our State long continued in its season. This fruit is also unsurpassed for preserves, jellies and jams.

4th. *The Gooseberry.*—This fruit has been too much neglected, yet is the *ne plus ultra* of the *tart* fruits; and when good varieties are selected, it is one of the rare fruits for the desert, yet more particularly a choice one for culinary purposes. To the cultivators of these choice plants, we refer them to another column for the manner of planting and cultivating the same.

The Dairy of California.

The splendid group of noble bovines here presented, we hope, will attract more than ordinary attention. With a country like California, unparalleled in the luxuriance of her valleys and hillsides, and the means of presenting a perfection of food all the year round, with sires and dams of the purest and noblest blood, and of the best species, by means of which all the highest aims can be attained; yet, with all these attainable means within our reach, California, to-day, is far, very far, behind what she ought to be with the power which has been given her. There is but little excuse for any dairyman to be milking a poor, half-fed Spanish or American cow, that yields but two, four or six quarts a day, when there is at his command a class of stock that will yield him ten, twelve, sixteen, twenty, or twenty-four quarts a day. Neither is there any excuse for allowing his stock to run dry one-half of the year because the native grasses dry out (demanding only their natural period of rest), in the summer season, when, by a judicious system of cultivation, rotation of feed crops, roots, grasses, &c., a perpetual green food can be secured to the stock, and a perpetual stream of rich milk flow into the dairy house, and a perpetual stream of gold into the pockets of the dairymen of our State.

Why is it necessary for California to import butter by the thousands of barrels a month, and that butter sell for forty cents a pound, and for our dairymen to see cows sell at $10, $8, and even as low as $5 each? Such occurrences show a kind of management that looks "out of joint," for we know of good dairymen that have informed us that if insured 25 cents a pound the year round they would ask no better business. The amount of butter imported by steamers at a large cost is now increasing, and this is very much to the discredit of our State, for we have all the means within ourselves to make, not only all the butter and cheese we need for home consumption, but we could make for exportation to the Islands and elsewhere. There is not a shadow of excuse in allowing the importation of butter, and that butter taking 40 cents a pound from our citizens, when we can make butter here for 25 cents even better and fresher; it is a reflection upon our whole industry.

What will change the present erroneous system is the introduction upon the dairy-farm of improved stock. Sell one hundred cows of common kinds that give four and six quarts, and buy thirty that will give three times that quantity. Cultivate the earth, and sow grasses, grain-fodder, root crops, and shelter stall-fed cows in the hot months, and thus preserve their health, their flesh, and also continue their milk. Such plans as these will show wisdom and economy and shrewd management. And when such are pursued, as they can be, then, and not till then, will the importation of butter cease, and the hundreds of thousands of dollars now sent abroad for butter, be turned into the pockets of our dairymen.

◆

Loss of Stock by Cold Weather.

The late severe cold weather has destroyed a large amount of cattle, sheep, and swine. We have information from all sections, of quantities of stock that has perished by the cold, and the late floods, and as the short fed stock were poorly prepared to stand the severe cold weather they have perished by the hundreds of thousands. Sheep have also perished in lambing, by reason of the severe weather following the exposure to the flood, and swine also. Horses, also, have perished. It is to be hoped that the trials and losses of the year will teach lessons of wisdom, and induce stock owners to be merciful to their stock, provide them with shelter for the wet season, and raise food for winter feed, such as root crops, and the saving of fodder that for years has been burned. It will be recollected that for years this journal has urged measures, that, had they have been adopted, would have saved tens of thousands of our stock. Hereafter we believe our people will adopt these very measures, and thus be saved from further loss.

◆

Sorghum Culture in Ohio.

In the December Number of the Ohio Valley Farmer we find the proceedings of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, which proceedings relate mainly to Sorgum culture and sirup manufacture. We extract the most important portions of it:

John H. Gerald stated that the cultivation of the Sorghum cane was on the increase: was in fact becoming common, and thousands of gallons of the molasses were added to the product annually, in this country; that its cultivation was rapidly extending through the Northern States, and would soon render the North independent of Southern molasses.

The subject for discussion being Sorghum sugar, a communication was read from Mr. Havilah Mansfield, of Lexington, Ohio, accompanying six samples, just made by him, with Cook's Evaporator, exhibiting the Sorghum in all its stages of manufacture subsequent to the expression of the juice. No. 1 was a very thick pale sirup, of the consistency of honey, and ready to be granulated. In taste and color this was equal to the finest golden sirup of Cuba. This juice was expressed from the butts of the ripe cane, which had stood a few days in shock on the field. No. 2 was a pale amber sirup, thinner than No. 1, and about the consistency of New Orleans molasses, but of lighter color, and free from the alcoholic taste of the New Orleans molasses. This was made from ripe cane, and treated with lime. No. 3 was granulated sugar, but undrained; this was of light color, and pleasant flavor, but retaining a slight taste of vegetable acid, would probably disappear after drainage. This was taken by Mr. Mansfield from that portion of No. 1 which he had set apart for sugar, and had crystalized forty-eight hours after being poured into the bottle. This sirup (some twenty-five gallons) Mr. M. said would yield about seventh-tenths of its weight in sugar. The drainage would take about thirty days. No. 4 was a beautiful sugar, dry and coarsely granulated, of light color, and equal in every respect to the best New Orleans sugar. This was made from the juice of the Sorghum in September. No 5 was a sample of a portion of No. 1, heated to 240 deg. Fahr, a point to which the books say the sirup must be raised to make sugar, and which Mr. Mansfield says is proved by this experiment to be an error. The result was "taffy" of a dark color. No. 6 was the same as No. 1.

Mr. Mansfield's letter adds:

"My deductions from my experiments this fall are, that Sorghum sugar may be made readily and surely, but the following are the grand requisites:

1st. Ripe, or very nearly ripe, cane.

2. Thorough skimming at a low heat—say 130 deg. Fahr.

3d. Rapid evaporation. The importance of this cannot be too highly appreciated.

4th. Unremitted skimming.

5th. A thorough removal of a white gum from the sirup. I have found nothing will remove this except Cook's Evaporator.

6th. Keep on skimming.

7th. At about 230 deg. Fahr. remove the sirup from the Evaporator, and,

8th. Keep it in a warm place, in shallow vessels, stirring it occasionally. A temperature of 80 to 90 deg. is required. The sirup must never be allowed to chill.

The cane should be cut up and shocked, allowing it to season in the shock a few days, as you would wheat. Band the shock around the top, instead of the middle."

Dr. Whipple stated that when carbonate of lime was used in excess, the vegetable acids were got rid of, but the color of the sirup was darkened.

Mr. Gill, of Columbus, stated that, among other thing, in Ohio alone two and a half millions of gallons of Sorghum sirup were made in 1860, and that in 1861, five times as much ground was planted; but the cane having suffered with drought the amount of sirup would be less in proportion —probably three times the amount of 1860—say upwards of seven millions of gallons. But this sirup will be superior to that of 1860, from the improved methods of manufacture. The average price of the product of 1860 was 45 cents, but that of 1861 will average 55 cents per gallon. This yields a handsome profit, and will stimulate farmers to grow the cane. At the Fairs of Deleware, Newark, Coshocton, and Wheeling, the sirup made on exhibition readily sold for $1 00 per gallon. Grocery merchants have offered 50 and 55 cents this year, expecting to retail at 80 cents. One man sold 25 barrels at 55 cents. My expectation is that in 1862 the cultivation will be quintupled.

The premium crop was 450 gallons to the acre, of good molasses. I know of a dozen cases of 350 gallons per acre. The average is about 200, though in some cases not more than 50. A gentleman last year planted 50 acres, averaging 75 gallons per acre. Some soils run a large quantity of juice; soils vary greatly in this respect. But neither the quantity of juice produced, nor the density of the juice as tested by the saccharometer, is any sure indication of the quantity of molasses yielded; showing that the density is owing to other matters beside saccharine. Last year many specimens showed a deposit of mucous matter; this year it is not so, as yet.

There is no difficulty in keeping Sorghum sirup. We this year took a premium on some samples two years old. The best soil for Sorghum is good rich upland, clayey loam, with sand in it. The rich black soil of the Ohio prairies is not so favorable. The cane is heavy, but the product not so remunerative in sugar. Bisulphite (not bisulphate) of lime, helps to prevent the fermentation of the sirup.

◆

WORK FOR THE SEASON.

Prepare for the Vineyards.

Now is the time to prepare the land for vineyards. The sunshine that now beams upon us will soon fit the earth for the plow, and the plow will prepare for the vine. Plant the best vines only.

Hops.

This production should be raised in our valleys, as they can be raised with great success and with profit, too, and save a large amount of gold from being sent abroad. California hops are brighter, sweeter, stronger, and better than any hops that can be produced abroad, for our climate is peculiarly fitted for their growth. All along the foothills the soil is rich, and just the place for hopyards.

Broomcorn.

Land for the broomcorn should be plowed deep and fine. If fine, long, clear broom is wanted, let the earth be tilled finely, and this will secure the kind of broom.

Sugar-Cane.

Farmers will see that they now have the machinery for making sirup and sugar, not only from the *Sorghum* but from *Sugar-Beet*. Let no time be lost in planting both these products. They will also do well as feed for all kinds of stock.

Planting and Cultivating Preserving Fruits.

The cultivation of all kinds of trees, plants and vines, is too little understood, or if known, this important work is greatly sleighted. So we find it wherever we travel, the most of the work is but half-done

The *Lawton Blackberry*, of which we have spoken in another place, should have a deep, rich alluvial soil, well and finely prepared. The plants should be set *eight feet* apart, each way, and staked strongly, and if carefully pruned each sprig will produce a crop beyond belief.

The *Currant* should be grown carefully in a *tree form*, with well formed head. Soil deep and rich, light and porous, plants set three feet apart.

The *Gooseberry*. Plant in same soil as Currant, and grow same way. They should be pruned with open heads, so as to give them air and save them from mildew.

The *Raspberry* should also have a good, deep, and rich soil, and the plants set *three in a hill* one foot apart in a triangle, and the hills *six feet apart*.

If a very dry and hot season occurs, a mulching of the roots with fine old decomposed manure is advantageous, and this can receive two pails of water or soap-suds two or three times in a season. These four fruits should be in every good collection, and every family will enjoy better health that have these fruits supplied to them liberally.

Grapes and Wine.

[We continue the remarks of Dr. Grant, before the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, a portion of which were published in the Farmer of Jan. 3d. They are somewhat lengthy, but, says the Horticulturist from which we copy, their interest will fully repay perusal.]

In our discussion of the first question, perhaps the fourth also, incidentally, by its intimate relation to the first, has been sufficiently considered to need no further examination. It is as follows: "Can the native grape be profitably grown for wine-making?"

But the question directs our attention to a field very extensive, and too interesting to suffer us to pass it by without a word of special notice. We shall see that the answer to this will be yea or nay, according to the management of the vineyard. As the native vine (Catawba, for instance) is grown by one man, we shall find it not merely profitable, but largely remunerative. If we state his annual net profit at five hundred dollars per acre of Catawba vineyard for a succession of years, taking the seasons good and bad (to him, by-the-way, they have never been very bad), we shall only state what we know has in numerous instances actually taken place. Within sight of these productive vineyards are others upon land as good, and as favorably situated, but badly managed, whose profits have been measured by a minus quantity. In this the vineyard does not differ from any other business which requires manly care. It may be said of the vine, however, with more exactness of truth than of any other subject of culture, that as is its management, so is its return to the husbandman.

The vine is not a being of accident, but, like humanity itself, a creature of circumstances; and if these are favorable, the produce is excellent and abundant. And it is in the vintner's power, as it is his province, with extremely rare exceptions, to *make* the circumstances favorable. The vine that is trained up in health to full development, and is still continued under good management, has very great power to withstand the trying changes of the seasons, and ability to bring at least a large portion of its crop to maturity in those the most unfavorable. Its care and management are not intricate and difficult, nor are the operations of the vineyard matters of speculation or doubtful propriety, or of uncertain result. They are such as patient, well-informed industry, that feels it a privilege and high honor to co-work with the Almighty Father, will find much pleasure in giving at the right time and season, but such as impatient indolence fails of bestowing at the right time and season, and so comes short of the reward.

In one of the most noted vine regions of this country, there is a committee of distinguished vineyardists appointed to visit the vineyards from time to time during the season, to note their management and condition, and at the end of the season to report the results of their observations. The chairman of that committee, to illustrate his own views of the importance of good management and care, said in my hearing, that if the particulars of the treatment of a vineyard were given to him, he could from the account alone give the result almost as well as by personal inspection: so intimately are management and success connected.

Now the management of the vine must not be regarded as difficult in any one of its operations, but, like the good man's life, it is a *patient continuance in well-doing throughout*; and under these conditions, which are well ascertained, and easily intelligible to any one who, unbiased by preconceived theories, is willing to observe, under the clear light of long-established facts, we may say, without fear of contradiction, that the vineyard affords a more remunerative pecuniary return than can by any other branch of culture be drawn from the bosom of our blessed mother earth.

There are other and even more important considerations rising up and clustering around this one of profit, which must form the base, but upon which we can not now dwell, that have in all ages constituted the calling of the vineyardist the most dignified and elevating of all industrial pursuits, and a good vineyard as the most desirable of possessions.

I have instanced Catawba vineyards, because I desired to give, not evidence merely, but actual demonstration by history, of a long succession of years. Some most instructive cases of rise from poverty to wealth and high consideration by means of Catawba vineyards I could relate if time would permit.

The Catawba for wine-making is suited to only a limited range of climate; and although good in quality, it is far from being best; and those very persons who, by the thorough management of their Catawba vineyards, have furnished largely our means of demonstration, have also, by their careful observations and experiments during a series of years, demonstrated the surpassing value of our new varieties, which are perfectly suited to a very wide range of climate. The question must receive an emphatic affirmative answer.

Question 3d.—What is the comparative value of the native and foreign grape as objects of culture for profit?

This question fitly leads, for even a most cursory view of it will lay open to our sight the great importance of the subject commercially since the advent of the new varieties of grapes, which are working a revolution, not the least in importance of those which characterize our age.

If I rightly apprehend the import of the question, a comparison is intended between the culture of foreign varieties under glass for table use, and the cultivation of our native kinds in the open air.

Without violence, the subject may be so enlarged as to make comparison of the prospective value of the investment for the production of foreign grapes for the table, and of the native grapes for the table and for wine. But, restricted to the cultivation of grapes for the table, the parallel may be more easily drawn, and the main points of the case more clearly set forth to our immediate observation. We shall be able to place the conditions and circumstances of both by the side of each other for strict comparison, so that if we treat the subject fairly, we need not fear to fail of arriving at a just conclusion.

To avoid unnecessary complication, we shall consider the foreign grapes to be grown without artificial heat.

If this question had been under consideration ten years ago, the case would have presented a widely different aspect from the present. Our best natives then had too little resemblance to the foreign kinds to permit them to be brought into general comparison, but now we have kinds which, if they blush at all, can only blush with pride at the high rank which they are able to hold by the side of the best of any country, and particularly for wine. For it was for this purpose that we had almost banished the hope of getting anything of eminent excellence, and so long had we earnestly looked in vain, that we had begun to call that wine which does not deserve the name.

But to our immediate subject. We can not bring the subject before our sight clearly without the use of some figures, but will avoid their use as far as can be done safely. And we may remark at the beginning, that there is so much that is attractive and deeply interesting pertaining to the vinery, that it is not a little difficult to make a rigid calculation of the cost that shall enable us to know its economical value.

To those who have the taste and ability to enjoy the vinery as a luxury for cultivation and diversion, as well as for its magnificent productions, it has a real value not to be estimated in dollars and dimes, and consequently can not be placed to account of its commercial value, which we are now seeking to learn.

A house one hundred feet long and twenty-one feet wide will afford accommodation for one hundred and twenty vines. These, under the best of care, may be expected to produce about fifteen pounds each. Much more than this weight is often obtained in a particular season, but not in a succession of seasons.

An average of the actual product will fall below this, but the best management may fairly hope for this amount. I have named twice as many vines as are generally given to a house of this size, for without this number and by the ordinary method of training, I do not believe more than two-thirds of the crop named can be obtained during a succession of ten years.

This structure alone, if built as cheaply as possible, consistent with full efficiency and due regard to durability, may be made for six hundred dollars, apparatus for watering not included.

[The doctor's figures are too low here. A substantial, *durable* house, one hundred by twenty-one feet, can not be built for this sum. A very cheap house is always in the end a very dear one, the cost of keeping it in repair being out of all proportion to its estimated value.—Ed.]

To occupy this ground fully with Delaware vines to the best advantage in exact system they should be planted in four rows, which would contain in all one hundred and forty-eight vines, as follows: The first to stand one foot in advance of the fence, containing fifty vines two feet apart, trained in full Thomery plan; the second, eight feet from the first, containing forty vines two and a half feet apart, in three-fourths Thomery plan; the third, six feet from the last, containing twenty-five vines, in half Thomery plan; and the fourth four feet from the third, containing thirty-three vines, according to the most approved vineyard plan, containing thirty-three vines. The hight of the trellises will be about nine feet for the first, seven for the second, five for the third, and three for the shoots upon the arms of the fourth.

The first may be expected to produce seven hundred pounds, or fourteen pounds per vine; the second five hundred pounds, or twelve and a half pounds to the vine; the third four hundred pounds, making sixteen pounds to the vine, and the fourth two hundred pounds, being about six pounds to the vine, making eighteen hundred pounds in all, which is truly a large amount, but still a very low estimate, and considerably within a safe calculation.

We have supposed the cost of border to be the same in each case, and so we shall continue it in our calculation; but, in fact, our border for the natives would cost twenty-five per cent less than the border for the vinery. For the natives the fence and trellis would be required for training and protection, which the vinery would furnish in itself. This would be less expensive than the watering apparatus, including cistern and tanks; but to avoid, as far as possible, estimates in figures, which are difficult to keep in mind, we will balance each with the other.

Cholic in Horses.

An officer of the United States Navy states that he has found eighteen drops of croton oil, from his own experience, to be a sovereign cure for cholic in horses.

A correspondent of the Farmer and Planter writes:

One pint of salt dissoved in warm water will cure a horse of cholic. I have tried it twenty years without a failure.

Another remedy mentioned by a correspondent of the Northwestern Farmer is the following:

Take a bed quilt, wet it thoroughly in cold water, wrap it around the horse, and as it gets hot pour on cold water. I have known the lives of horses saved in this way, when the veterinary surgeon said they could not live many minutes, and in fifteen or twenty minutes would be up and eating, and sure to get well.

* * *

Winter Apple Crop.—The Folsom Telegraph says: O. C. Lewis, of this place, has in his garden several trees, which are now producing apples. The fruit is about the size of walnuts, and appear healthy. The trees are young, and bore a small crop last summer.

The Petaluma Journal adds: This reminds us that we have also in our garden a tree upon which there are about a dozen apples, ranging in size from a walnut upwards. The tree was planted late last season (in April or May), and during the month of November blossomed for the first time. The weather being mild, the fruit set, and has now attained to the size given above.

Illinois Plantation Sirup.

In the Farmers' Advocate, of December 14th, last, we find an article under the above heading, giving some important information in regard to quality and value of Sirup from the Chinese Sugar-cane, which we copy for the benefit of our farmers. The Advocate is published at Chicago, Illinois. It says:

"We are tired of the word Sorghum, because it is unpleasant to speak, unpleasant to the ear, and very inexpressive. So we have adopted the above name for what will hereafter become as well known to the world as New Orleans sugar now is.

"We are happy to announce to our readers that the Illinois Sirup has gained a reputation and value, the past week, which it never possessed heretofore. The Messrs. Hunter, at what was formerly Belcher's Sugar Refinery, have been experimenting of late with our Illinois-manufactured molasses, and the result is a complete success. From a poor sample, they have made Sirup fine enough to grace the table of a king. That green, unpleasant taste is all removed, and a Golden Sirup is the result, that is superior in flavor, taste, and color, to Belcher's Golden Sirup. Its flavor is much like the maple molasses, rich and pleasant, and when once tasted, leaves a desire to taste again.

"The refiners say it is superior to their own make of Golden Sirup. The loss in refining is ten per cent. The Messrs. Hunter propose to pay from 30 to 35 cents per gallon for the raw Sirup, according to quality, or refine it for parties at ten cents per gallon, or return 75 gallons of refined for 100 of the raw Sirup. This gives the production of the Chinese Sugar-cane at once a market value, and its importance to the West can hardly be told. It will supersede all other Sirups in the market in a few years, and we shall also furnish it for Eastern States with Sirups of better quality than can be made from the product of the Southern cane field. But this is not all; we are going to make our own sugar, and plenty to spare. The Messrs. Hunter have in their employ Mr. B. N. Bender, a first-class chemist, who is experimenting and analyzing, to fully ascertain the percentage of sugar it contains. They feel confident of their final success in manufacturing from the Illinois Sirup a good merchantable article of Sugar. This result once obtained, and it places the entire North perfectly independent of Secessia for the supply of Sugar and Molasses. It has been demonstrated over and over again that it can be made to pay well at from thirty to thirty-five cents per gallon. We shall send out to those that we know to be interested in the manufacture, samples of the Sirup, kindly furnished us by the Messrs. Hunter, nicely put up in small bottles. These samples were refined from a very inferior article, about as poor as any made, black and dirty.

"We are anxious to obtain about 200 barrels of good Sirup for the refinery, and will obtain the highest price for any that may be consigned to us. Heretofore we have discouraged parties from sending the Sirup to this market, because it has been very difficult to sell it at any price. That difficulty is now removed, and we say to all, send in your molasses. From the first we have been sanguine of its success, and have labored, since we assumed the chair Editorial, to spread abroad all the information on the subject that we could obtain from the various portions of the West where it is cultivated."

A Plea for the Goat.

Allow me to call the attention of the readers of the American Agriculturist to the just claims of a domestic animal whose valuable qualities, in my opinion, have been too generally passed by in favor of other and more costly occupants of the farm yard—I allude to the Goat.

In the most ancient of histories we invariably find goats mentioned in conjunction with sheep, as constituting the chief wealth of the Patriarchs, and we read of their flesh being frequently offered to guests as a choice morsel, and occupying a prominent place at "high festivals."

In these modern times it is also certain that large flocks are raised in many countries of Europe and Asia. Is there any peculiarity of soil or climate on this Continent to prevent our doing so also? Would not the possession of this animal, by a cottager or poor man, who has neither the facility nor means to keep a cow, be a great acquisition?

I have one which yields two quarts of milk daily, far richer in cream than that of the cow—no mean addition, I think, to the scanty supply of food for the young family of a laboring man.

Its flesh is sweet and wholesome, and although it cannot compete with the sheep in the value of its outer clothing, yet I believe its hair is used to some extent in manufactures, and its skin in the shape of leather, is far superior to that of the sheep, and brings a much higher price.

It is hardy in constitution, and by no means dainty in its food, thankfully receiving anything you may offer, and nothing comes amiss. It will quietly suffer itself to be tied to a stake and feed by the roadside. It is, when treated kindly, gentle in disposition, and dearly loves to romp with the children. It will live on land of no value in an agricultural view, and will courageously face and beat off the fiercest dog; and there is a tradition that when kept around a stable, it banishes therefrom many of the diseases incidental to the horse.

As a friend to the goat, I see all merit, and no demerit; can anything be shown and proved against it—or has it been neglected hitherto like another favorite of mine, the Ass, solely on account of its unpretending modesty, its patient docility, and low obscurity?

Kicking Cows.

Cows sometime move their feet from impatience or restlessness, and sometimes kick for the same reason. Any invariable and prompt infliction of a short quick punishment will soon cure them. They dislike to have their teats jerked, and if, whenever they kick or step, this infliction always invariably follows, they will soon cease. It is of the utmost importance that it always be uniformly severe, not irregular, and never but once performed for each repetition of the fault.

THE OLD WOODEN PLOW.

A STAFFORDSHIRE DITTY.

Up by the Blake More o'Morridge long time ago,
There lived an old chap, wi' an old wig o' tow,
His name was Tom Morris, and I'll tell you how
He made a discourse on an old wooden plow.
Gee ho Dobbin; gee ho Dobbin! gee ho Dobbin!
[Gee up and gee ho!

'Twas the tenth of October, and tho' oats were just ripe,
On the settle he sat, and smoked his long pipe,
And he thought a long time about this thing and that,
And said "Tommy! sit down, and I'll tell thee what's what."
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"These are terrible times, lad, prithee come nigh,
And I'll gie thee a wrinkle or two ere I die;
I can't stand it much longer, it shortens my breath,
These new-fangled notions will soon be my death.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"They're going too fast lad, I tell thee, a deal;
There's Lord Talbot, o'Ing'stre; and Ralph Sheyd o' Keel;
And Sandon, and Buller, and Main'ring and Bill—
Lord, the stuff they've been taking, it makes me quite ill.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"With their bones and their acid; their drills and guhanner;
Thy grandfather, Tom, niver farmed 'i that manner;
He'd a stared hard enough, if he'd heard what they say
About boiling o' oilcake, and chopping o' hay.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"Then soughing's a thing as in course they mun alter,
So they go a mon's depth for to get at th' top water—
And they scoop out the dirt wi' a thing like a spoon,
And for tiles! they'll be using o' bacca pipes soon.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"Then they prate o' their carrots and mangels, and sich—
As if carrots and mangels would mak' a mon rich;
Of hoeing o' turnips, and clearing of yallows—
Stuff and nonsense! and growing o' wheat without fallows.
[Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"It makes me to loff! without fallows indeed!
Why, I think they mun ha' a soft place in their head,
But what dun ye think they've been doing just now?
Why, they've got up a loff at an old wooden plow.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"Aye! an old wooden plow—and they say to be sure,
As the wide-awake farmer mun use 'em no more;
They mun a' be of iron, and wood there's no trade for—
Why, what do th' fools thinken as ash trees was made for?
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"Talk o' plows made o' iron! why, th' next thing they'll do,
As sure as you live, they'll be painting 'm blue;
Then they've two tits a breast, as they call a 'ge ho'—
They may call long enough, but they never can go.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"No! gie me a good wooden plow as is strong,
And a good pair o' big wheels to help it along,
And four long tailed tits and a mon and a lad,
And a good steady place, and it shanner be bad.
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

"But Tommy, my lad, niver heed what they say,
But get thee on still 'i thy father's old way;
They'll bring all their hogs to fine markets just now.
But stick while thee liv'st to thy old wooden plow."
Gee ho Dobbin! &c.

Hints on Transplanting.

From the well got up and extensive catalogue of Mr. S. Thompson's Suscol Nurseries, we copy the following practical directions, being as directly applicable as anything we might write on the subject.

Before planting, the ground should be plowed and worked as if being prepared for a grain crop; after which, large and deep holes should be dug for the reception of the trees, so as to admit every root freely without bending by coming in contact with the walls of the holes.

The hole should then be partly filled with the surface soil, finely pulverized, and the tree placed in it an inch or two deeper than it had originally stood in the nursery—the roots spread with the fingers carefully about the hole, taking care to give them a gradual descent from their crown to their points; and then fill up all the interstices with fine surface soil. As strong winds blow more or less in all localities during the summer season, and almost always in the same direction, a stake should be driven into the ground on the windward side of the tree, immediately after planting, and the tree tied to it so as to hold it firmly in its place until the roots are fairly fixed and have fastened themselves in their new home.

In no case should the earth (unless a sandy loam) be tramped upon the roots, as it will cause the ground to bake on the roots and about the trunks of the trees, and be dry and hard in midsummer, when it should be free, loose, and moist.

After the trees are planted and staked, and the winter rains are mostly over, the ground should be again plowed as deep as possible with an ordinary plow, to be followed with a subsoil plow that will loosen the ground up to the edge of the holes, eighteen or twenty inches deep, and after this let the orchard be kept perfectly clean of weeds and grass, so that the trees may appropriate all the moisture and substance in the soil to themselves.

We could also recommend planting as early in the season as possible after sufficient rain has fallen to put the ground in good working condition. By adopting this plan, the subsequent rains tend to settle the earth well about the roots, and the trees become firmly established in the ground before the warm suns usual in Febauary start the sap and cause the tree to throw out its young fibers. If not done before the sap starts, the tree will be more or less injured by removal, or if left till late in the spring and removed it will grow but very little during the first summer, while by early planting the tree scarcely feels the effect of its removal; and some kinds, especially the peach, will most likely mature their fruit the first season after planting.

The trees should be headed back after transplanting, and subsequently kept low. This treatment we consider all that is necessary to secure any one having grounds of sufficient fertility to produce grasses or grains, a thrifty orchard.

In planting *Dwarf Trees, Pears in particular*, the point of union between the bud, and stock, must be *at least* two inches under ground,—if thus planted, the bud in many instances will throw out roots for itself, making it no longer dependent upon the stock.

* * *

Distribution of Seeds.—We hope soon to be able to announce to our subscribers the largest and best distribution of seeds we have ever had. We are preparing for all our subscribers a liberal lot, and shall endeavor to scatter in the pathway of all as many of the useful and beautiful as is possible, and free of cost. Those who are not yet subscribers to the Farmer had better become so at an early moment, and thus secure their share of this distribution.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 71 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Jan. 31, 1862.

XIII.—M.

The Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and those of the Gulf Shores.

THE COLORADO AND GILA INDIANS OF EMORY'S SURVEY, 1846—1857.

LT. Michler (1854, who only confirms Kino's and all accounts previous to the Jesuits, of Sonora, and Lower California), in his explorations connected with Col. Emory's Survey of the Sonora-and-Arizona Mexican Boundary, makes the following notes on the Yuma Indians and their affilees of the Colorado country. As we have before mentioned in these Indianology Notes, the entire basin or Valley of the Colorado, from the bases of the Eastern Mountain Ranges to the base (desert) of the California Mountains (see Blake, Antisell, and others, as well as Indian traditions of 150 years past), indicate that this great extent of country has been elevated since the discovery of California or shortly before, as shown (as seems to us) by the presence of numerous brackish and fresh-water Mollusca and water-lines of great freshness, and leaving even a residue of brackish-water plants (Algea). We have not yet had the satisfaction of reading the report of Lieut. Ives' Colorado Exploring Expedition of 1858–59, but the field traversed must have yielded large results to the Indianologist.

Near Fort Yuma—Its Former History, etc.

Michler says: "In the report of Major Heintzelman of July 1853, he states, that Fort Yuma is on the site of a Presidio established about seventy years ago by the Spaniards. Padre Pedro Garces came out here with a San Gabriel Indian, and reported this a favorable position for a Mission. The next year he and Padre Kino [a mistake of about eighty years, as Kino died in 1710; Garces was killed by the Yuma Indians about 1782.—A. S. T.], came out with troops and established a Mission at the junction, and Jose Maria' Ortegas, son of Don Francisco Ortegas, Captain and Commandante of the expedition of the discovery of Alta California, founded the Presidio. [Neither Michler nor Heintzelman state their authority here; probably it is from the Chronicles of the Franciscan College of Santa Cruz of Queretaro, 2 vols. 1790–99 folio, printed at Mexico, and which contains extended accounts of the Journeys of Fathers Escalante, Dominiguez Garces, Font, and other Missionary Friars of the College in Alta California, New Mexico and the Northern States of Mexico, and bearing particularly on the Indianology of these countries, a scarce but very valuable work.—A. S. T.] The position is described between the Sierras of San Pedro and San Pablo. The Yuma hills (of quartzose sand and gravel) opposite the Fort are interesting from the beautiful specimens of quartz found among them, among which were fortification and moss agates, chalcedony, jasper, and opals, and various fine pieces of petrefactions of mesquite, cottonwood, and indigenous plants, and one of palm wood." Michler relates many particulars of the Volcanic (Plutonic) rock formations, recent earthquakes, etc. etc, of the vicinity of the Post and the Gila, which are exceedingly curious and suggestive. He is traversing the lands described by Padre Kino from 1696 to 1709, and the Jesuit and Franciscan Friars up to 1800, including those of Lt. Hardy of the British Navy (1825–27), Dr. Coulter (1831–37), John Patie of Missouri (1827–30), all of which valuable works are not to be had in California, and since the epoch of 1848 found to be of a character of exceeding value to all students for the objects of comparison.

Aspects of the Fort-Yuma Country.

Michler continues: "Standing on the top of the Sierra Prieta (not far from Fort Yuma), you have a magnificent panorama of the high peaks, rugged sides, and angular outlines, of the mountain ranges which encircle you. From this point looking westward and *following the points of the compass* round towards the north, your eye first rests upon *Avie—Quah-la—Altwa* (*Avie* signifying mountain in the Indian [Yuma] tongue, and known as the Pilot Knob of the emigrants; a little further on, Avie-arena-hampan, connecting with the low ranges of white sandhills already spoken of; then Avie-qui-a-sa viño; to the northwest a light and dark range named Avie-qui-a-sa and Avie-haz-e-ons; afterwards Avie Sout-ma-moura; all isolated ridges. Ranging across the north is Avie Mil-li-ket, its highest peak called by the Americans 'Chimney Peak,' and by the old Jesuits 'San Pablo.' The Indian name (of the Milliket) is in honor of a wise and learned chief, who became a deity after his death. He occupies a large cavern in the mountains, the entrance to which is guarded by a *raccoon*, a pet during his stay upon the earth; the path which leads from the cave to the river bank is said to be distinctly marked by his foot-prints. [There are several traditions among the California tribes in different sections of the country, of the footprints of men and animals in the rocks, which are suggestive to the geologist as really made by them while the formations were in a plastic state. There is one *of a snake* impressed in the white quartz formations which abound in the vicinity of the road from the Merced river to the town of Mariposa—this I saw myself in 1851—its length was about two feet. Quartz in all melted shapes and heaps abounds in the most singular forms, among the outcrops of foliated slate in the Gold ranges of these and other parts of California. A.S.T.]

Earthquakes.

"He seems to enjoy long intervals of sleep and when aroused from his slumbers by the wickedness of his worshipers, he is believed to change his position and the act of rolling over causes the rumbling earthquakes which are *frequently felt throughout this section of country*. During the last shock experienced there (1851–1853), it is reported that a large piece of the peak of Milliket, solid rock as it is, was broken off and rolled into the plain beneath. The Indians, considering it a part of their religious duty, make regular visits to the spot, like Mahomedans to the shrine of Mahomet.

Grand Prospect.

"To the east of Milliket is another remarkable peak called Piechie, the allegorical allusion scarcely bearing mention; the two are almost in juxtaposition. Avie-Milliket is quite an extended range, and is about twenty-five miles north of Fort Yuma. To the northeast and about forty-five miles distant is Avie Tokava or Dome Mountain, or Sierra de San Pedro, a solid rock many feet in hight, and resembling the dome of a cathedral. Some god is supposed to inhabit this range. Near it is a second peak called the 'Broken Dome.' To the east and south are Cone Mountain of the Santa Isabel range and the Sierra de la Gila—Antelope Peak is the principle one of the latter. To the southeast mountain after mountain rises up; to the south those of Lower California are plainly visible, *so high that snow envelops their tops*. [Michler is writing from Nov. 1853 to March 1854; the Jesuits and Franciscans have mentioned these snow-peaks, and they were found by Patie in 1828–29, not far from the Mission of Santa Catalina, neighboring on the desert; they have also been seen by California newspaper scribes, 1849–1860, but never explored.] When the southwest winds blow they are more chilly than those from the north, bearing along with them the cold air of the snow-clad peaks. From a distance these mountain ranges look rugged in the extreme, although here and there, as you watch the play of the sun, you see reflected back perpendicular walls of smooth white rock. The atmosphere is so clear that you are able to see at long distances.

Atmosphere—Mirage.

"In the morning a beautiful sight is afforded by the Mirage; it has the effect apparently of raising the mountains and bringing them more plainly to view, and many are the fantastic and peculiar shapes that are represented." [This mirage is well known in *all parts* of California, in *hot dry days*, generally, but on the scale of the African and Asiatic deserts, it is seen in perfection in the basins of the Colorado and Mohave, as well as those other Oriental features of sand-storms of pulverulent impalpable powder, and which are as dangerous and violent as those of the ancient countries, and which no doubt have greatly assisted to bury up remains of the Indiada as in the ancient cities of the Mediterranean countries.—A. S. T.] Michler then turns from this barren view and surveys the extensive green river-bottoms of the Colorado, covered with cottonwood, willow, mesquite, etc, and thickets of arrow and greasewood.

River Bottoms.

"The bottom or river-bank lands of the Colorado and Gila are *below high-water mark*, and subject to [immense] overflows. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay; a few varieties of grass are very scatteringly distributed. [Others say there are fine fertile open lands, admirably fitted for pasture, and the cultivation of frijoles, cotton, maize, etc, of which cotton there is an indigenous variety, from which is named a large alluvial island called Algodones (cotton), so named by the Jesuits, ante 1758.—A. S. T.] The distance from Fort Yuma to the mouth of the Colorado is about 160 miles. The whole of the country strongly resembles the Rio Bravo del Norte or Rio Grande, in its vegetation of all kinds, though that of the Rio Grande is more fertile."

Volcanic Phenomena.

"To add to the interest of this section of our country, it is subject to earthquakes by which it *is sometimes depressed and sometimes elevated.* Of one of these in November 1852, Major Heintzelman says: The low ground was full of cracks, from many of which gushed forth sulphurous waters, mud and sand. At the time great changes were made in the bed of the river. The earthquake appears to have been occasioned by an accumulation of gases and steams in the caverns of the earth. The elasticity of these forced an escape through a pond 45 miles below; on the desert between the river and coast mountains the repeated escapes causing rumbling and shocks. It is an old orifice that has been closed several years, so that the first effort occasioned the most violent explosion. The steam rose in a beautiful snowy jet more than a hundred feet in the air, and spread, appearing above the tops of the mountains *like a white cloud* and gradually disappeared—the repetitions of these were on a smaller scale. The water of the pond above three months after was 118°; in a smaller one 135°; in the mouth of a gas-mudhole 170°, and crystals of sulphur and other volcanic products were found.

Climate.

"The climate of this region in the winter months is generally mild, although the changes in temperature are very great, ranging from 30° to 90°, i. e. noon and early morning—the days uncomfortably warm, and the nights (early mornings) *intensely cold*—at early dawn fires were necessary. Owing to the clearness of the skies the radiation is extremely rapid, and ice forms quickly. At our return in August we found the glass in the shade 116° to 120°; the heat commences in May, and becomes almost unendurable in June to September. In this belt of country rain seldom falls, and then generally in December to March. In Sonora rains fall in June to September.

Simoons or Sand-storms.

"Instead of storms of wind and rain during the winter months, they have those of dust and sand, principally from the northwest, seeming like mist and formed of pulverized sand and dust. You can watch them in their progress as they approach for hours beforehand, and when they reach you the dust penetrates into every crevice, the finest silk not being impervious to it: they last generally a day, sometimes three days. [The overland mail is often troubled with these dust-storms or simoons.—T.] The gusts of wind which produce this unpleasant effect in winter, are in *summer like the simoons* of the Sahara—they sweep over and scorch the land, burning like the hot blasts of a furnace." [They often bury whole districts of land with the sand and powder, as in Africa and Asia.]

◆

PRIDE OF WEALTH.—A prudent and well-disposed member of the Society of Friends once gave the following friendly advice:

"John," said he, "I hear thou art going to be married."

"Yes," replied John, "I am."

"Well," rejoined the man of drab, "I have one little piece of advice to give thee, and that is, never marry to a woman worth more than thou art. When I married my wife, I was worth fifty shillings and she was worth sixty-two; and whenever any difference has occurred between us since, she has always thrown up the odd shillings."

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

SEED WAREHOUSE.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1850.)
S. W. MOORE,
IMPORTER
....AND....
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
ALL KINDS OF
GARDEN, FLOWER, FRUIT,
Agricultural
....AND....
Ornamental Tree and Shrub
SEEDS,
NO. 110 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Between Sansome and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIFORNIA.

HAS FOR SALE
Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual Inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v16 8

TO THE FARMING INTEREST!

E. F. JONES, 51 Wall street, New York. | HENRY H. HEWLETT, Stockton.

JONES & HEWLETT,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
GROCERIES,
LIQUORS,
Provisions,
AND
HARDWARE, MINING, AND
AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.
Plows,
Harrows,
Reapers,
Mowers,
Thrashers,
Grain and Flour Sacks, Baling-Rope,
Powder, Oakum,
Shot, Tar,
Fuse, Pitch,
Cordage, Rosin,
Marline, Blocks, Oars.

The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
4-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Plant Early!
Seed! Seed! Seed! Seed!

A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Well Cleaned Grain!
FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

J. T. GRANT'S PATENT, IMPROVED BY JONES & HEWLETT for taking out Barley and Oats; 25 just received.
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

Sportsmen!
Powder
AND
SHOT.

Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
500 qr. kegs Sporting.
100 qr. kegs Eagle Sporting.
100 cases in 1 lb cans.
25 cases in ½ lb cans.
Hazard, Dupont, and Oriental.
1000 bags Tatham Bro.'s Shot. For sale by
2-3m JONES & HEWLETT.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietor of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announces to the trade, that he is prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:

FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

The Goods named are for examination and sale at the
AGENCY:
511 Sacramento street.
v15-5 D. McLENNAN, Proprietor.

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

NEW
IMPORTED SEEDS!
J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,
MARYSVILLE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.
Our stock comprises a full assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
including a great variety of
PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

☞ We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNSURPASSED IN QAULITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

Bulbous and Tuberous
FLOWERING ROOTS.
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:
Hyacinths, Lilies Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,
Ranunculus, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
FLOWER SEEDS, and
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.
The time for planting most of the above roots is now.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.
BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT
TOBACCO SEED.
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

AT PREVOST'S
San Jose Nursery,
ALWAYS ON HAND
A Fine Collection of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE
PLANTS ROSES, ETC.
....ALSO....
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of the California,
Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or Thousand. Direct to
L. PREVOST, San Jose, Cal.
Agent in San Francisco—
17 MR. DELABIGNE, 89 Clay street.

Important to Farmers!
ENGLISH
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS
....FOR SALE BY....
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
CROSS & CO.
10 613 Battery street.

Chinese Sugar-cane.

500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
11 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery street
Or O. B. SHAW,
11 Sonoma.

To the Seed Trade!

J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,

Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.

For further particulars and Trade Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
2 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................FEB. 7, 1862.

☞We have engaged Mr. B. F. Runnels as carrier of the Farmer in this city, and our patrons will hereafter be served by him.

Delayed Papers.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the Farmer, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

☞Those who receive a number of the Farmer wit this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public nterest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Marin County—No. 1.

This county seems to be the one wholly exempted from the sweeping calamities of the flood. It is one of the richest and most fertile and best sheltered counties of the State, and yet, but very little known over the State, save by its history as connected with the State Prison and Lime Point, and we hardly know in what way to call proper attention to it save by sketching, though briefly, its resources and its capabilities. That it has been wofully neglected by those in power, we know, for it has little or no postal facilities, no public roads or bridges of any account, and although the county is free of debt, it is also free of all public buildings and public improvements. With almost unlimited means of wealth, the income of the county is only $20,000, when it should be $100,000. For this, the people are to blame, for the people elect their managers! or rulers!

We have spent some days on a visit to this county (its county seat and immediate vicinity), and shall continue our visit to some of the principal points, and shall in future numbers give our readers a sketch of what we have seen and what we shall see, beginning at the county seat, thence among the stock ranches, dairymen, and the beautiful hills and slopes, that we hope ere long to see divided up into prosperous farms of 50, 100, and 200 acres, but are now held as tracts of thousands, thus hindering the progress of the country.

Plant Cranberries.

It is to be hoped that those who have good meadow land will not let this spring pass without an effort to plant cranberry vines. They will yield great profit.

Our next number will contain interesting and valuable communications and articles which we have been obliged to defer.

The Skies are Brightening.

San Francisco, the great central mart of the Pacific, like a ship after the lulling of a gale, shows signs of "righting" from the effects of the late severe storms and floods, which had greatly checked the tide of business. A walk upon her busy wharfs will serve to cheer the hearts of the despondent, and revive the drooping spirits that have been depressed and dampened by the unusually long continued rains of December and January. February opens finely, and the bright sunshine is starting the streams of commerce that flow in upon us from every quarter of the civilized world. The cheerful yo-heave-ho! of the seamen, as they haul the freighted ships alongside the docks, in anticipation of a pleasant run on shore, at the close of long and stormy voyages from distant lands; the steaming and puffing of tugs, towing other huge vessels out to sea through the perils of the Golden Gate; the white-winged small craft that skim over the water in successful emulation of the garbage-eating gulls, going out and coming in upon their coastwise errands, laden with produce, lumber, hides and fuel; the steamers departing amid bustle and noise, with full freights for the interior, and for our northern and southern commercial dependencies; the hurrying to and fro of drays, carts, cabs, and express-wagons; the merchants cyphering over their immense heaps of grain, potatoes, etc.; the jobbers and small dealers eagerly chaffering over the quarter of a cent on the pound: All this varied activity presents a scene of business animation that is cheering to contemplate, and is vividly suggestive of the vast resources of our city and State.

The country, far and wide, has suffered to an unprecedented extent by the terrible inundation with which we have been visited—though the loss, so heavy in individual cases, is even now generally estimated to be less in the aggregate than the benefit that will result. But from all directions come the tidings of preparation for renewed efforts to conquer fortune, and promises of more complete success than ever in enterprises of energy and industry. The floods have swept off mills, and bridges, and dams, and whole towns in several instances; but with an elasticity peculiar to Californians, the people are already laying their plans to erect finer mills, higher bridges, stronger dams, and more substantial towns! Hundreds who thought themselves ruined, are beginning to see their way clear to further exertion, with abundant promise of success. Our State has self-recuperative elements within her borders to an eminent degree. The re-building and restoration of the many valuable works destroyed by the deluge will call into active service mechanics, engineers, artisans, and workmen of all classes; capital will flow plentifully from its hiding places into channels where a good per centage of profit may be realized, as naturally as water seeks its level; farm produce will be in great demand, at highly remunerative prices, owing to the quantities that have been destroyed; the mines will yield more richly than they have for several years past, from the fact that hundreds of worked out placers have been rendered by the upheavals and washings of the floods almost as rich as they were originally; and commerce will have extraordinary calls for its supplies. In short, a prosperous year awaits the hopeful and energetic of every branch of productive industry in the State. None but the non-producers need despond, and they had better conclude at once to pull off their coats, and go to work at something useful to the community. So mote it be!

Legislation.

In regard to the proposition to issue the bonds of the State for ten millions of dollars bearing ten per cent interest, and to have a special board under the cognizance of the Legislature to loan these bonds to sufferers by the flood at one per cent, to which we alluded last week, we say let this plan be carried out to the letter and spirit, and let a special committee of from seven to thirteen (a quorum of five or seven to do business) of the best men of the different sections of the State be appointed by the Governor who shall arrange this law, this committee to be called the "State Relief and Loan Commissioners," and let it be men who shall feel that to have the honor of giving this kind of relief in behalf of the State to the most deserving of the sufferers, is reward enough. Let the committee do their duty without pay. If the plan is to make a committee to act as bankers under a good salary, then we don't think the State will save itself with two per cent. We should fear that by past experience, the result would be that the State would suffer more than the people, pecuniarily: No, let this work of helping the people be done without cost, then it will be a noble aid and worthy a bright page in our history.

We say amen with all our hearts. We say raise ten or twenty millions and it will do more to secure this State from the threatened ruin that is impending, than all other kind of legislation that can be conceived of. It is also imperatively necessary that the law in regard to fencing should be changed, for the benefit of our farmers who have lost all their fences in the flooded districts, as it will be their only salvation for the present season. Will the Legislature act promptly?

The bill concerning Agricultural Societies which allows such associations to borrow on mortgage $5,000, has been passed; the existing law limits the amount to $1,000.

P. S.—Just as we were going to press, we received an article from the well known practical cultivator and pioneer, L. Prevost, Esq., of San Jose, strongly urging prompt action on the part of the Legislature in changing the present law in regard to fencing, and presenting some weighty arguments for such action. We are obliged to defer the communication till our next issue.

Snow in Marin County.—"Tamalpais," or the high peak (2500 feet above the sea), is now (3d) covered with snow down to nearly its base, and has remained so for about a week. All the high hills of the county are also white with snow, and the entire county presents the aspect of "New England" about Thanksgiving time.

Large Ranches Retard Progress.

In traveling over the State, we find a very great feeling against large ranches, or grants, as injurious to the settlement and improvement of the counties wherein they are located. By large ranches, we mean the large grants that comprise land by leagues. These large tracts are generally assessed at a low rate and do not pay an equal rate of the taxes of the county, and occupying miles along the public roads they prevent improvement of every kind, retard the building of bridges, improvement of roads, building school-houses, and all the various marks of a prosperous place.

The large tracts thus retained in a body leave the entire district wherever they are situated almost a wilderness, being used only for a stock ranch, unfenced and uncared for if they are used at all, and as long as they thus remain the settlement or increase of population in that district must be retarded, whereas, if the owners of these large tracts would throw them into the market at a fair rate, lands in many counties that are now only valued at two or three dollars an acre, in tracts of ten, twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand acres, would, if cut up into farms of from fifty to three hundred acres each, be of more than double the income and value to the owner, and soon, by improvement, would be valued and taxed at six, ten and fifteen dollars an acre, and give a large increase to the income of the country, and at the same time quickly add to the population, the business and the prosperity of each county. These facts are so self-evident that it is the first duty of every well wisher to the prosperity of his country to use his best influence to induce owners of these large tracts to throw them into the market.

There is a general complaint that there are no farming lands for sale, and specially the land at the foot-hills and mountain ranges. This is the kind of land now wanted, and now is the time for owners of large tracts to throw them into the market. We have been forcibly impressed with these truths while in the county of Marin, a county rich by nature, possessing great natural advantages, and now when every other county is more or less afflicted, Marin county is unharmed by the flood. Yet, Marin is not so far advanced in the cultivation of her soil, nor so well populated, nor is she possessed of manufactures like other counties (if we except the State Prison), and the reason is, large tracts of land, Spanish grants, many yet unsettled, prevent the county from increasing her population or her wealth; and although this county stands free of debt, yet her income is only about $20,000 per annumn, whereas if a better state of things prevailed it would be $100,000. This question of the influence of large grants upon the prosperity of the country is a question that should receive the attention of all our citizens, and especially the very owners of the tracts. They are more pecuniarily interested than any one else, and they can greatly benefit themselves and the community by wise action, now.

Our Early History.

[We take the following reference to this subject from the Daily Herald, of this city.]

The people of California are much indebted to a few men who have with remarkable zeal and great assiduity devoted themselves to the task of putting in permanent and reliable form its early history. The late Edmund Randolph, a gentleman alike distinguished for the purity of his character as for the great talents he possessed, in 1860 delivered an address before the Society of Pioneers in this city, in which he presented to the American inhabitants a condensed and brilliant epitome of the history of this State from its first occupation by the Spaniards to the time it became a part of our Union. Mr. Randolph's work (for it must be called such) contained much interesting matter before unknown, and discovered by his industry and researches.

Another gentleman, Mr. A. S. Taylor, a resident of Santa Barbara and an old and valued contributor to the columns of the Herald, is also entitled to regard for his unwearied and successful efforts to preserve the records of the State while under Spanish dominion. More than any other man has he applied himself to the study of its history, and translating from the first writers who gave their experience in and impressions of the country. In addition to his valuable labors in this field, he has recently compiled a catalogue of works concerning California, from 1830 to 1861, which will include nearly every book published on North Pacific America. We are sure that when it is published it will prove most useful to lawyers' libraries, in both the United States and Europe. Mr. Taylor has also prepared a translation of Cabrillo's discovery of California, results procured from the archives of Spain. It contains many facts not heretofore known, and of great interest to the people who have adopted this country as their home.

We cannot be otherwise than pleased in noticing the labors of such men as Mr. Taylor. He proceeds unostentatiously but effectively in the work of rescuing from obscurity, early events in this State. His writings so far would constitute a respectable history; and with the works now promised, will leave little or nothing to be accomplished by others in the sphere of California historical study and compilation.

The Marin County Journal.—This Journal, edited and published by Jerome A. Barney, Esq., is a creditable paper for a county so curtailed of postal facilities, several of the post offices having been abolished, much to the injury of the citizens, and also curtailing means of information.

The Journal is a sprightly and good paper, containing much interesting matter, and citizens of the county should give it a generous support; this is the way to make a good paper.

We must return our cordial thanks to our contemporary for a kind and courteous attention, and generous efforts on his part to extend the circulation of our paper. Such disinterestedness, and freedom of all jealousy deserves our sincere and grateful thanks. We wish our neighbor and friend unbounded success.

Dead Stock.—In our traveling recently in Marin county, over the hills and through the cañons, we met with cattle and hogs that had perished by the late storms, and on the Point San Pedro, and all along shore, we saw dead stock that had drifted from above. At San Pedro a large, noble Durham bull, resembling the "Duke of Northumberland." Who has lost such an animal?

The Season of 1862.

This is said to be the most severe season of snows and rains known in California and the Northwest Coasts since 1824–25.

The rains set in in Oregon very heavy about the first of December, 1861—[We think the accounts state that the rains commenced as early as the first of November; they commenced about the tenth of November in California.—Ed. C. F.]—which occasioned great floods and immense distress in that country and in Washington. On the ninth to the eleventh of December, the flood of rain and melted snow inundated Sacramento and other towns of the Sacramento Valley, causing immense loss of stock and all farm property.

This storm did not reach Santa Barbara county till the fourteenth of the month, when it continued, heavily raining till about the eighteenth.

The second storm of rain commenced in the Sacramento Valley about the 21st, but did not reach Santa Barbara till the 23d, when it poured down a continous shower until the twenty-first day of January, 1862, with the exception of about thirty hours interval. This storm caused not only a second and disastrous inundation of the Sacramento Valley, but also throughout the San Joaquin plains, and extended all over the Southern counties to San Diego. In the county of Santa Barbara it tore up the roads and gulches, and widened immensely all the banks of the streams, making immense holes, erosions, and ruts everywhere, so that the mail stages not only ceased running for six weeks, but roads were rendered for many days impassable for horses.

These immense rain-storms seem to return in California about every twenty-five or twenty-seven years, with intervals at every ten years' lapse of a kind of half as heavy storms as the lapses of twenty-five years. In the winter of 1848–49 occurred very heavy rains and snow; in 1852 also; in 1842 they were heavy. About 1832–33 they were also very heavy; but in 1824–25 (the four months of winter) it more than doubled the rains of any previous lapse of ten years.

In 1812 is said to have occurred another very wet winter, but this did not equal the winter of 1802–03, which is said to have equaled that of 1824–25. It was noted that the Indians about Marysville retired to the highlands some days before the heavy storms of December, 1861, and warned the settlers there would be a great overflow.

The new account of Cabrillo's Voyage of 1542–43, recently obtained from the Spanish archives, makes particular mention of the heavy rains and snows of the season of from the first of December 1542 (old style, or eleven days less, *i. e.*, the nineteenth of November) to the first of March, 1543, in which Cabrillo was in imminent danger of losing his crew and barks. He mentions particularly the mountains of Monterey Bay being covered with snow, and that in the Santa Barbara Channel off Point Concepcion or Galera, he experienced great tempests from all points of the compass, and on the twelfth or February, 1543, a great deal of snow and cold. It has only snowed on the low sea-lands of Santa Barbara county once since 1825, that is, early in 1849, which was also the time when the snow covered all the ground around Monterey town, and of course all the highlands, for two or three weeks.

These rain-storms or clouds of the North Pacific Coast, cover an immense superficial surface of the earth. A great rain-cloud, with revolving wind, or a true Cyclon, visited all the Northwest Pacific Coasts, on the morning of the first of January, 1855, extending not only to the Sandwich Islands, but, by the East Indian papers, as far as Bombay, where it effected immense destruction. It thus covered eleven thousand miles of longitude of the earth's suface, and was the first of the kind recorded in the annals of history, as no periodical record existed throughout this belt before 1855.

A. S. T.

San Rafail.—This is the county seat of Marin county—a perfect beauty spot in nature—we mean its natural location, sheltered completely from all chilling and strong winds. It contains only about 200 souls, yet capable of giving riches to 2000. It is one of the prettiest spots for a summer residence in our State, yet, sadly neglected in the proper cultivation of the rich soil, or in the proper attention to making the homesteads beautiful. All the vegetables, even, that are used in this place are brought from San Francisco. This is a reproach to a place susceptible of a high cultivation. The citizens must look to this if they desire to make it, what it can be made, the garden spot of our State. We shall give items in our future numbers of what has been done and is doing.

Herding Sheep and Goats.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature, designed to confine sheep herding to the lands of their owners. The grazing land in many of the large counties is rendered worthless for cattle, by the pasturing of large herds of sheep upon it. Cattle will not graze upon pastures that have been overrun by sheep and goats.

Royal Insurance Company's Almanac.—This useful volume has been laid on our table by the Agents of the Company in this city, Messrs. Alsop & Co. It is elegantly gotten up, and contains many valuable tables of reference, and a deal of interesting historical matter. Among the tables we notice a schedule of the British tariff, and a list of the members of the House of Commons.

Public Documents.—We are under obligations to our Congressmen for valuable documents. To Senator M. S. Latham, for Patent Office Report (Agriculture) for 1860, and to Representative A. A. Sargent for same; also, to former, for Official Army Register for September, 1861, and Report on Commerce and Navigation for 1860.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum Society celebrated its Eleventh Anniversary on Tuesday, at Music Hall, when reports were read; there was singing by the children, and an address by Rev. Starr King. The liberal amount of $659 was contributed on the occasion.

Santa Clara Valley—The Floods, Etc.

San Jose, January 27th, 1862.

Editor Farmer: As your object is to make known every fact pertaining to Agriculture, so as to promote its interests, I think you will receive with pleasure a few observations on the rains and flood in our valley. As I live on the banks of the river, I am well posted to appreciate and judge of them.

When we hear of nothing every day but disasters, loss of life and stock, and all kinds of property in Oregon, and in every part of this State, Sacramento in particular, we must consider ourselves in paradise, in San Jose, where we have nothing of that kind worth mentioning. It is true that we had snow in the surrounding mountains, and rain by torrents, for a long time, and the rivers were very high at five different times; but San Jose is so situated that it cannot be overflowed, or even injured by the flood; and as it is now, I consider it as a blessing for the whole valley, for it destroyed the gophers, squirrels, and thousands of vermin that were destroying our trees and crops generally. Also, we were suffering from the dryness of the soil, as we had not rain enough for many years to saturate it sufficiently. Now, we have it well saturated, and we must expect the most abundant crops of everything, more so than we have had for ten years, during this coming summer.

The only damage I know of, is the washing away of a small portion of the new turnpike, between our place and Alviso; but this could not be otherwise under the present circumstances; for this turnpike was not quite finished, and they were still working at it, when the rain came down so hard. Then it was easy for the waters to wash the loose dirt, more especially as it was very sandy at that point. But I hear that the company intend to erect a good bridge over that place, and it is anticipated that such an accident will never occur again, and our communications with the steamer at Alviso, for San Francisco, will never again be cut off. But, notwithstanding this accident, it is a remarkable fact that, with the exception of one or two trips, the steamer has been regularly carrying passengers between San Jose and San Francisco. Some other damage that I know of, because it is right below me, is, that our city bridge, which has also been newly made, had some of the loose dirt washed away, and some portion of fences down, but not lost. But what is all that, if we compare it to the good done? And, now, if we also compare ourselves with others in various portions of the State, we must thank the Great Master above for having placed us in the very best spot, and where we may enjoy, generally, good health.

Now we will have nothing more to wish for in our locality, when the Rail Road, now in progress, shall be fully completed. The Company has promised to push it forward rapidly, and I trust they will do it. Now, during these floods, is the time for them to be on the ground and judge for themselves of the state of things. In doing so, they would avoid great accidents and expenses for the future; and they would be able to ascertain which ot their surveys is the best; in fact, they ought to explore and visit the whole line, and they will learn by that how to work, so to have no accident in the future, arising from like floods. This would avoid great difficulties for the Company and the public at large.

If we reflect a moment as to why we have merely nothing to fear from the flood in our valley, every reasoning man can understand it, in comparing localities with each other. For instance, in Sacramento and other places in this State, in ordinary times, I am told that they are *below* the level of the waters, when here, in San Jose, we are *above*, and our valley being so level, the waters have not a strong current, and can spread without raising very high. For my part, as you know, I live on the river bank, and have a bridge; nothing has suffered, and I have nothing lost. My artesian wells have raised considerably; I never before saw them giving so much water as they do now, and they are still raising every day.

For five days last week, and also yesterday, we had no rain, and we were expecting that the ground would allow us to go to work again this week, but we had a change last night, and found the mountains covered with snow, as I never saw them before during the twelve years I have been living in this valley. The snow is still falling all this morning; we had also hail here in the city.

Everything begins to grow here. I have almond trees in full blossom; but the temperature is now too cold to expect any fruit from these early blossoms. The thermometer is down to 32°, and it is now 11 o'clock A. M. We have had frost for a few nights. In conclusion, we must hope that, generally speaking, the good crops all over the State will compensate partly for the losses; but, alas! this will not give back life to those who have lost it. God be with them. Yours, truly,

L. Prevost.

Flood at Wheeler & Wilson's Depot.—Outside—outside, reader—was the flood of waters. Owing to the stopping up of the drains, the waters filled the streets around the deepot of H. C. Hayden, Esq., Agent of Wheeler & Wilson. The only injury we heard of was a little hindrance to the crowd of customers pouring into their office, to purchase the new and handsome patterns of Sewing Machines.

The election for officers of the Savings and Loan Society was held on Tuesday evening last, and the result was a gratifying proof of confidence entertained by the depositors in the former managers, and for which we think they have the most sufficient grounds. For President, E. W. Burr was elected by a large majority. John P. Buckley was elected Vice President. The Trustees elected are: Benj. D. Dean, Herman Michels, Henry Haussman, Robert Turner, John Archbald, Charles Pace, B. O. Devoe, C. O. Gerberding, J. Hyde.

The steamer from Panama brings news from Mexico, that a battle had been fought between the Spanish and Mexican troops near Vera Cruz, in which the former were badly beaten.

STATE SUMMARY.

At La Porte the snow averages three feet in depth, and the sleighing is excellent.

It is said that Dan Showalter and party are employed daily at Fort Yuma, by Maj. Rigg, with shovel, pick, and spade, in throwing up earthworks.

The fear of a want of provisions in the mountains has subsided. The fine weather of late has permitted interior transportation to be resumed in part, and supplies to be generally distributed.

At Sacramento, the Committee appointed for the purpose have framed a plan for conducting the affairs of that city. It proposes the appointment of a Mayor and four Aldermen—the Mayor to hold office three years, two of the Aldermen two years, and two of them four years.

At Visalia the flood is reported to have been very disastrous: twenty-six brick buildings destroyed, and water averaging over four feet deep. "Many women had to wade, carrying their children, for two miles, to a place that was not overflowed."

The Telegraph between this city and Sacramento was finally put in working order on Wednesday, and messages were sent through for the first time in several weeks. The difficulties in repairing the line may be conceived, when it is stated that at some points the wires were actually *sailed over* by the operators, in examining the line! The line across the continent is now in good working order.

Captain Weber, of Stockton, who has lived in the valley twenty-five years, says, in 1852 the water was higher than he ever saw it previously. Old hunters in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys confirm the statement and add that for fifteen years previous to Capt. Weber's arrival also, the floods were not so high as in 1852. The Sacramento Bee thinks it "safe to say that not in the past hundred years has the water been higher or even as high in this portion of the valley as it was in the present winter."

The only crossing at Marysville on the Feather river is now the free bridge, which is standing in good condition, and has been made passable, as we learn from the Appeal, by having the earth, gullied out by freshets, filled in again. To prevent any such stoppage again, the company is now about to lengthen the bridge at each end, by adding thirty feet at the Yuba City end and fifty feet at the Marysville end, driving piles and framing bents thereon, so that no future freshet can possibly endanger the bridge or impede the travel over it, so long as it will be possible for teams to reach it.

Farmers were preparing to sow, and many plows that we know of would have been going Monday, says the Bee, both in Sacramento and in Yolo, but for the rain of Sunday night, which of necessity will throw them back a few days longer. There is a determination on the part of those having land above water to sow all the wheat they can, fence or no fence, relying on the Legislature to protect by law their crops from destruction by live stock. The spirit of the country is even buoyant under this disaster; and a few months of fine weather will, in a great degree, wipe out the loss, or the remembrance thereof.

The weather has been mostly fair during the past week. Saturday morning last was quite cool, though not so cold as the previous Tuesday, when by some records in the city the thermometer marked 22°. Sunday was rainy (where is the proverb that we always have pleasant Sundays)? and most of the night it poured steadily. On Monday the weather cleared up warm (though the mountains round the Bay were white with snow), and as this is not the usual routine of our late winter weather, we may conclude that routine has been broken in upon, and look for good weather now. Yesterday was very fine and mild, and renewed animation is apparent everywhere. May such bright skies continue gladden the hearts of our cultivators. Considerable snow fell on Sunday at Nevada, Placerville, Auburn, Camptonville, and other points in the foothills and mountains.

Snow Storms.—Oroville was visited on Tuesday night, 28th ult., by a snow storm which continued almost without interruption until Thursday morning, when there were between three and four inches on the ground. The Butte Democrat styles it the severest snow storm in the valley since 1849. In Nevada at the same time there was a heavy fall of snow, lying over a foot deep in the city and in the upper portion of the county falling to the depth of two feet. The snow has since been slowly melting. In Placerville, on the morning of the 27th, three inches of snow were discovered on the ground by the earliest risers, the day being raw and cold. In the foot-hills the snow lies generally from two inches to a foot. On Friday, a party of twenty or thirty couples got up a sleighing excursion, and had a good time.

Shoes for the Poor.—Amid the numerous plans which the unfortunate are constantly devising, to "make both ends meet," that of "shoes for the family" and cheap clothing is an item of importance; and now that the weather is so severe, and health is most undermined by *wet and cold feet*, we wish to inform all who wish shoes for the children or the family, that at No 720 Montgomery street they can find them and a great lot of clothing at less than *half* the ordinary prices—good shoes for 50 cents, and everything in proportion. We give this information freely for the thousands, of little means, in hope of doing a deal of good to them.

The Loss of Stock by the Flood.

We desire to prepare a Record of the Loss of Stock of all kinds by the Flood of 1861. We therefore ask of those who have met with such losses to furnish us with a list of each kind, and their value, so that we may register the same.

We also desire to make a record of all the losses experienced by the Farmers and Ranchmen of our State, and shall be greatly obliged if they will give us as many particulars as shall be considered by them worthy of record. We deem such facts of great importance for future use.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

Citizens—Friends:

M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of **Sympathetic Clairvoyance**, which enables her to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the Remedy.

Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to its power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism.

Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.

Room No. 10, Union Block, cor Market and Kearny streets. *Office Hours*—From 12 m. to 3 p.m. 17 6t

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

Dispatches were published yesterday up to Feb. 4th, the telegraph working now quite regularly.

The news from Europe is of a checkered character There are plenty of rumors unfavorable to continuance of peace between the United States and England, as well as France and Spain; yet it is reported at Washington, on the 2d inst., that, notwithstanding the tone of some foreign journals on the stone blockade, a dispatch received at the State Department asserts that there is complete restoration of good feeling in England, France and other Continental States. Private letters from Bishop Hughes and Thurlow Weed to Secretary Seward, give very hopeful views of our relations with England and France. Advices from England to 24th of Jan. give the following: The Paris correspondent of the London Post says, It is not true that the French Government has taken steps to bring about a reconciliation between the North and South. Mr. Massey, a Member of Parliament, delivered a speech to his constituents, advocating that the European Powers should interfere between North and South, by recognizing the Confederate States, and breaking up the blockade, which attracted some attention. The London Times, in an editorial upon it, says: Let France interfere if she likes; England's policy is to suffer a little longer, and let events work themselves out. It will not be long—it may, indeed, be doubted whether our interference would not rather retard than hasten the opening of the ports. Let us, then, pursue an honest policy by standing quietly aloof." The Manchester Guardian argues in the same strain.

In Congress—The House Committee on Territories have under consideration a bill to regulate and govern rebellious States as Territories. It is now asserted there are not ten Republican members in the House prepared to advocate an immediate and unconditional emancipation of slaves. All hope of this sort of legislation is now abandoned, and the Administration programme of preserving the Union and Constitution, and enforcing the laws is said to be omnipotent in the House. The bill ordering the names of pensioners who sympathize with the rebels to be struck from the roll, has passed both Houses. The Senate in Executive Session, Feb. 3d, confirmed between four and five hundred appointments and promotions. General Denver has been confirmed General of Division in the Army of the Potomac. Andrew J. Butler, of California, was rejected as Commissary of Subsistence. Secretary Chase, in a letter to the Committee, says that the general provisions of the bill seemed well adapted to the necessities of the Treasury; that the legal tender proviso was doubtless well considered by the Committee, and their reflections had conducted him to the same conclusion. He felt great fears as to making anything but gold and silver legal tenders, but among so many expenditures and bank suspensions the provision is now indispensable. He suggested an amendment providing against counterfeiting, and detailed the manner in which the notes should be executed. The Secretary addressed a note to Spalding, saying immediate action was very important.

Latest.—Dispatches from Washington of the 5th, say Senator Bright was expelled from the Senate on that day. The result was received with satisfaction. A majority of Senators are opposed to the Treasury Note Legal Tender Bill.

As evidences of an onward movement, orders have been issued from Washington to Commanders of the Federal Forces in Virginia, to have all baggage, except those which may be absolutely necessary on a march, safely stored; also, it has been ordered that all convalescents shall be sent from the Military Hospital as soon as possible, that beds and wards may be ready for the use of those who may need them. Government has resolved to place all Rebel privateersmen captured by Federal vessels, on the footing of regular prisoners of war.

Ericsson's famous Floating Battery was launched in New York harbor on the 30th ult, and will be prepared for service in one week.

Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly invested and can be taken whenever Gen. Sherman chooses to attack.

News from Richmond confirms the statement that Beauregard had moved with 15,000 men, and that Jeff Davis was to take command in person of the Manassus army.

The New Orleans Delta says a steamer ran the blockade in Texas. Jan, 14th, with 1000 bales of cotton. The Governor of Louisiana has vetoed the bill to loan cotton planters seven millions of State Treasury notes.

General Halleck has ordered several companies of the Fourth Missouri Regiment to hard labor on the Cairo fortifications for their mutinous conduct. Officers of said companies will be discharged and mustered out of service for not enforcing order and military discipline. Gen. Hunter has issued such orders as effectually puts a stop to the much-talked of Jim Lane expedition. Gen. Halleck has agreed upon a system for the exchange of prisoners with Price, but excludes from its provisions all persons charged with violation of the law of war, such as spies, bridge-burners, marauders, etc., who will be held for trial.

The Burnside Expedition was delayed by contractors' frauds. Orders have gone forward to compel parties who sold or chartered improper vessels to the War Department for the Expedition, to return the amount received or go to prison.

The Northern Light arrived at New York, Feb. 4, and brings reports that the Pirate Sumpter was cruising near St Domingo. The Panama Railroad steamer Columbus was lost at Point Remedios. It had a cargo valued at a million and a half, mostly English goods. Her passengers are on the Northern Light. The Northern Light brings five hundred and seventy bales of cotton from Acapulco.

At New York, Jan. 31, the 7 3-10 Treasury Notes were in good demand at 98. It is supposed the Secretary has concluded not to issue any more to contractors at present.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ **The undersigned are the Sole Agents of** DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market San Francisco.

GARDENER WANTED.

A GOOD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENER can find a place for a year, at moderate wages, in a neighboring county.
18 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and
CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial. 18

The Question Solved.

COOK'S
Improved Portable
SUGAR EVAPORATOR
FOR MAKING
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS
TRUE CANE-SUGAR
Is a Settled Question.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of

Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for Defecating without Chemicals, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

The Undersigned hold the PATENT RIGHT for the entire Pacific Coast and are now ready to take orders for this justly celebrated EVAPORATOR. Its merits are so well established that it need only be seen to be appreciated.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, Liberally Reduced to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan,	45 by 90 inches	......	$100
No. 4— do	do 45 by 100 do	......	125
No. 5— do	do 45 by 144 do	......	150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

☞ For any further information and for Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address the undersigned.

CAROTHERS & BATES,
Box 306 P. O. San Francisco.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left. 17

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

Wool, Hides, and Skins
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
....BY....
R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
17 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

One Grover & Baker's
BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.

Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No. 110) California street.
15 San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.

8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY BROWN has taken an Interest in, and will be associated in the publication of, the California Farmer, from and after this date
J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.
San Francisco, Jan. 20, 1862.

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.

TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco,, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - -	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt - -	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set -	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE

Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.

Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.

Advances

Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
.....OF.....
TUCKER!

Original Eagle Hat Store.

COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.

BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate

Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats,

☞ **Orders and Hats from the Country will** will receive our particular attention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

BAILEY & HARRISON,
PHENIX
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.

Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson,

WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best

SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
KEROSENE.
And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.

☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge. 16

Hay and Wool Presses
FIVE
INGERSOLL'S
HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY
16 **MACONDRAY & CO.**

IMPORTANT!

WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!

STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

Dr. E. C. Angell,
DENTIST,

IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples be may seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—

ANGELL'S
Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

Is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For **Straightening Irregular Teeth**, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE..........659 Clay street,
16 lower corner of Kearny.

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

LITTLE FLORENCE.

BY DAVID RAESIDE.

Little Florence, fond and free,
Playing by the apple tree,
Laughing on her mother's knee—

Sunbeams slanting on her hair,
Flowing wreaths of flowerets fair
Dangling from her in the air.

Fast and faster go her feet,
Where the grass and sunshine meet.
Joyful Florence! Life is sweet.

Little Florence, mild and weak,
Trouble looking from her cheek,
Scarcely can she move or speak—

Looks out to the falling rain.
All a mother's cares are vain;
Pillows may not ease her pain.

Gladness has a flitting will.
How came she to taste of ill?
Joy is evanescent still.

Little Florence, weak and worn,
Like a faint star left forlorn,
Trembling on the point of morn.

Angel forms are in the air,
Flitting on the golden stair,
Bearing up a mother's prayer.

Little Florence, cold and dead,
Green grass growing overhead,
Waiting for thy wonted tread.

Lying by the apple tree,
Sunshine comes to look for thee—
Comes to crown thy wonted glee.

And thy mother leaves her home—
Comes here, where she used to come.
Silent Florence! Death is dumb.

Little Florence, clothed in white,
Looking back upon the night,
Standing in the shadeless light.

Walking up the golden street,
Sitting at the Saviour's feet,
Where the pure and holy meet.

Shadows stood on yonder shore,
Waiting for thee heretofore;
They shall wait for thee no more.

Thou didst pass them o'er the flood—
Left them standing where they stood.
Angel Florence! God is good.

[Chambers' Journal.

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR.

BY VIRGINIA. F. TOWNSEND.

[CONCLUDED.]

A month had passed. There had come little change to the life of Agnes Maltby. She had been tied to her aunt's guests as much as before. Of a l these she had enjoyed the society of the rich widower, Mr. Stevens, the best, for his conversation was at least on a higher level than the endless gossip of her fashionable acquaintances; and he understood the worldly, and some phases of human nature, and exerted himself to please the tastes of the young girl.

Agnes felt very grateful to him, because he was kind and polite to her, and relieved somewhat the tedium of the hours which she had passed in her aunt's parlor, but her thoughts never went beyond this. Her cousins' frequent jests on the matter, of course annoyed her, at the time, but that was all.

"Agnes, my dear," said Mrs. Grayson, entering her niece's chamber one morning, with a look of pleased mystery on her face, which expression was repeated by that of her two daughters, who followed her, "I have some gratifying news to communicate to you."

The three ladies sat down, so did Agnes, her fair young face full of surprise.

"Mr. Stevens had an interview last evening with your uncle, and desired his permission to ask you to be his wife."

"Oh, Aunt Matilda!" cried Agnes, and she buried her face in her hands, and shook from head to foot.

"It's a great catch!" exclaimed Helen Grayson. "You can have a magnificent house, and keep your own carriage, and live in splendid style. You ought to thank your stars, Agnes Maltby!"

"So you had," added the other young lady. "Papa says that Mr. Stevens is worth half a million. Think of that. Can't you astonish the world one of these days!"

Agnes Maltby rose up and walked across the room. The blood burned bright in her cheeks. "It has come so very sudden," she said. "And—and, this man must be thirty years older than I am."

"What's that when he's so rich, and can give you such a position?" exclaimed both of the cousins, and they looked at Agnes with a new respect, seeing in her the prospective Mrs. Gerald Stevens.

"But I do not love this man. I have never thought of him as my husband."

"You are young, Agnes, and it is quite natural you should be taken by suprise," answered Mrs. Grayson, with a mixture of patronage and complacency.

"Oh, Aunt Matilda!" suddenly broke out the orphan girl, "you were my mother's only sister, and she gave me to you on her death-bed. I am young and inexperienced, and alone in the world, and all this has come so suddenly that I am bewildered. Take for a moment the place of the sister whose heart has laid under the summer grasses so many winters! Tell me what I shall do?"

This pitiful appeal went down through the deep worldliness of Mrs. Grayson's nature, and reached her heart. For a moment she forgot all the advantages of wealth and position which Mr. Stevens' proposal afforded her niece.

"My dear child!" she said, "I will not urge the matter upon you. If it was either of my own daughters, I would not hesitate to give her to a man of Mr. Stevens' character and position. But you shall have the whole day to decide, and gratified as we shall all be to learn that you have accepted the offer which you have received—still it shall come of your own free choice, not of our urging."

And, kissing her niece warmly, Mrs. Grayson left the room, and her daughters followed her, and for once were silent.

Poor Agnes! It was a long, slow day to her. How she longed for some friend in that great crisis of her youth. An easy and pleasant road was suddenly opened to her out of the weariness and trials of her present life; and her heart had never known the beauty and tenderness of a true love to teach her how coldly it throbbed towards the man who now sought her hand. She longed for rest and a home of her own; and something of pride and vanity stirred in her heart, as she thought of the sumptuous surroundings which awaited her as the lady wife of the rich New Yorker.

Mr. Stevens was, it is true, she reasoned, not all the man after her young dreams and hopes, but then life had been altogether a disappointment to her. He was a pleasant, agreeable gentleman, and if she was his wife she would try to make him very happy, she should always feel so grateful to him.

Late in the afternoon of that day, Agnes Maltby went out alone for a rapid walk. There had been a slight snow that morning, for the year had fallen into December now, and the earth lay with cold, hushed pulses under the white flannel of winter. Agnes walked very rapidly, for there was a strange pain and restlessness at her heart. She chose a by-road which led out of the town, to the woods, and on turning into a lane which branched off from the road, she came suddenly upon Theodore Reid.

The young man seemed greatly surprised to discover her. Agnes had not seen him since the morning interview she had with him a month before, and the girl was glad to meet him now.

"Are you fond of such long walks on winter days?" asked the young lawyer, for Agnes was nearly three miles from her home.

"Not usually; but—but I was troubled and restless, and wanted to walk fast and breathe free."

"I understand the feeling. I had some business to transact for a client of mine not far from Pentonville, and so I thought I would run over and tell you that I had not been unmindful of my promise all this time. Miss Agnes, I think I have found a school for you."

Her face brightened up with interest.

"You *have*, Mr. Reid?"

"Yes; it is a small, pleasant family school, whose Principal is a friend and classmate of mine. Your salary will not be large, but your duties will not be arduous."

There was doubt in the face of Agnes Maltby—doubt, dashed with pain.

Theodore Reid bent down and searched her with his deep, bright eyes.

"What is it?" he asked.

Agnes was a young girl, and a very impulsive one. It certainly was imprudent, but she had no friend whose counsel she could seek, and she stood sorely in need of one.

There was something in Theodore Reid's calm, sincere manner, which drew out her faith and trust, and as they walked over the thin crust of snow, which frosted the by-road, she told him all that had been in her heart that day.

There was a deep, long silence after she concluded. The frightened girl wondered at her own boldness, as she heard the quick throbs of her heart.

At last the young lawyer spoke. "Miss Maltby, you say that you respect and esteem Mr. Stevens; but if he were a poor man, without friends, wealth, position to offer you—would you marry him this day, with a heart which so loved that you would be willing to make almost any sacrifice or endure almost any privation for his sake, and the joy of being with him?"

"No, I do not love him so," answered Agnes, speaking from her heart with her lips, for the light grew clearer to her.

"Then never marry him."

That night, Agnes gave her answer to her uncle and aunt, in a few strong, brief sentences.

"I do not love Mr. Stevens, and if I married him it would be for his money, and for the position which he would give me. If my dead mother were to rise out of her grave this night, she would say to me, 'My child, do not commit this sin!' and neither will I."

The relatives were evidently disappointed, but her earnestness impressed them. They did not attempt to make her, only her cousins said:

"Oh, Agnes you will get over this romance some time."

"Hush, children," interposed Mrs. Grayson. "I said that we would not urge her."

During the next three weeks Mr. Reid was in Pentonville several times, and he never left without seeing Agnes, and every time he came she felt stronger and better.

He had told her that the situation which he had secured for her would not be vacated until the following month, and knowing the opposition which her project must meet with from her relatives, Agnes had refrained from communicating it to them.

One afternoon, Mr. Reid called, early in the new year. The family had gone out to pass the day, and Agnes had been excused, having taken a severe cold.

"You look pale," said the gentleman, as he took her hand, when she entered the parlor.

"I had forgotten that I was sick," she said, with the smile that touched her whole face with light. "It is so good to be alone."

He seated her in the easy chair, and then they had one of their long, pleasant, grave talks, alone together.

And in some pause Agnes said, "You haven't spoken a word about the school. I must get well for that, you know."

Theodore Reid looked on the young face upturned to him, and it moved him with a strange tenderness. He was a strong, self-sustained man; one who had long disciplined his impulses, and was not easily hurried into any rash act. Moreover, he had often declared that he would never propose to any woman until a year's intimate acquaintance had assured him that they were fitted for each other by congenial tastes and sympathies, and by the same great aims and purposes in life.

But it is a settled fact that people frequently do just what they say they will not, and so did Theodore Reid. He took the small hands of Agnes Maltby in his, and he said to her,

"Miss Agnes, If I were to ask you just the same questions regarding myself, which I did a month ago respecting Mr. Stevens, would you answer me as you did him?"

She did not answer; she wrenched her hands out of his, and buried her burning face in them.

"Tell me," he said, softly.

After a while her low answer came—

"I do not think that I should."

"Then, Agnes, come to my school—take no teacher but me."

"I had better be your pupil," said she.

"Well, have it so, then. We will teach each other in the sweet harmony of a true union, how to live truly and righteously the life which God has given us."

"You have something to live for now, Agnes?" bending down his head until the short, bright locks brushed her burning cheeks.

Very softly the answer came to him, and above the lips which spoke, the loving eyes were dark with sweet and grateful tears, "Something to live for, thank God!"

Making Others Happy.—Have you made one happy heart to-day? How calmly you seek your pillow! how sweetly sleep! In all this world there is nothing so sweet as giving comfort to the distressed, as getting a sun ray into the gloomy heart. Children of sorrow meet us wherever we turn; there is not a moment that tears are not shed and sighs uttered, yet how many of these sighs are caused by our own thoughtlessness; how many a daughter wrings the very soul of a fond mother by acts of unkindness and ingratitude. How many husbands, by one little word make a whole day of sad hours and unkind thoughts. How many wives, by recrimination, estrange and embitter loving hearts. How many brothers and sisters meet but to vex each other, making wounds that no human power can heal. Ah! if each one worked upon this maxim day by day—"Strive to make some heart happy," jealously, revenge, madness, hate, with their kindred evil associates, would forever leave the earth.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

Senators Hold Over.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle. S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.
Senators Elect.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—G. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtlif, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U Dems.
Butte—J M. Kunnard, R., Geo W. Printy, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reeve, W. W. Battles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley. R.
Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30

(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).

For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the Interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an Immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have.*

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

Insure Your Property

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DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

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PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

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Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	"	650,000
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Washington " " "	"	500,000
Lamar " " "	"	350,000
Hope " " "	"	220,000
Phenix " " "	"	290,000
Park " " "	"	280,000
American Exchange "	"	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.		3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.		168,000
Total		$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by
BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES:

Louis McLane, Esq	Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co	San Francisco
Horace P. Janes	"
Messrs. Flint Peabody & Co	"
Jonathan Hunt, Esq	"
C. B. Polhemus, Esq	Of Messrs. Alsop & Co.
Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co	Sacramento, Cal
Julius Wetzlar, Esq	"

8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers
IN
PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,
A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,
Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments
TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

A. H. TODD & CO.,
Produce Grain Brokers,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce; For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

Being often applied to by acquaintances throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co,
SAN FRANCISCO,
My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties) giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

PACIFIC
FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SU-COL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to
RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,
OR FOR SALE,
And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE
HOTEL,
On Fourth Street,
Between J and K streets,
SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

WEBER HOUSE,
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

The undersigned have taken the above well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood-Stock, the following:
A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.
A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.
Several Mares and Colts of high grades.
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Literary Shrubbery.

LOVE IN A RAILROAD CAR.

A few weeks ago, a young German couple, only a few days married, got into the cars. They had been spending the evening at a beer garden, and had both apparently been indulging rather extensively. Be that as it may, however, they were oblivious to all the world, and seating themselves in the car, entered at once upon those endearments which, in all classes, of society, are the life of love.

"Ah, mine Gertrude!" exclaimed the young husband, grasping the hands of the bride, "Ah, mine Gertrude! you bes the betterest voman vot I knows!"

"Oh, Hans, mine sweet Hans! I love mine Hans better as not'in!" was the response of the fair one, as she threw her arms around her husband's neck, and covered his face over with kisses.

Hans instantly gathered her in his arms, placed her lovingly on his lap, and hugging as tightly as two lovers need want to hug, they gave themselves up to the most extravagant caresses.

The car was full of passengers, including ladies, and though all were diverted, even to boisterous laughter, that made no difference with the lovers. They continued to hug and and to kiss, and to make the most extravagant declarations of love. No one enjoyed the scene more than the conductor, and it was a matter of regret to him that in his fare-collecting round, he had to disturb the scene. He approached the lovers hesitatingly, and finding that Hans did not observe him, he uttered the usual salutation:

"Fare, sir."

"Ah, mine Gertrude!" was the response, accompanied by a sounding buss.

"I will take your fare, sir," persisted the conductor, almost bursting with suppressed laughter.

"An' I love mine Gertrude, mine little fat Gertrude!" exclaimed the infatuated husband, as if in a blissful dream.

The conductor saw at once that he would be compelled to resort to forcible measures, so taking Hans by the shoulder, he gave him a gentle shake, and renewed his application for the fare. At that moment Gertrude's face was snug away in close proximity to Hans' neckcloth, and both were squeezing each other to the full power of their muscular force. When shaken, Hans lifted his head, as if just awakened from sleep, and then seemed to realize the fact that he was still in world of care and sorrow.

"Vat you vants, eh?" he asked sharply of the conductor.

"Your fare—ten cents."

"Oh, yes, I pays him for mine Gertrude. Sets up a pit, mine Gertrude, vhile I gets der money."

The young wife released her hold reluctantly, taking and giving a kiss, however, as she raised her head. Hans soon found, and handed over the dime, then once more drew his Gertrude to his bosom, and held her there until the end of the journey. Never were lovers in a greater state of bliss than they were while riding in the car, and as an old bachelor, who was a fellow passenger, remarked: "Earth will prove heaven to them, *if their love only lasts.*"

General Bounce's Views on Marriage.—"Marriage, Charley," said the general, oracularly, with a solemn shake of the head, "is like that empty decanter. It comes in sparkling and blushing, like sunrise on a May morning. What? You draw the cork, and the first glass is heaven upon earth—that's the honeymoon; then you fill another—same flavor, but not quite equal to the first. Never mind, try again; so you keep sipping and sipping, to analyze, if you can, the real taste of the beverage, and before you can satisfy yourself you come to the end of the battle; then, sir, when you get to the bottom, you can see through it, and you find how empty it is!"

Farewell to Greece.—Bayard Taylor, in a letter from Athens, thus bids tender farewell to the land of classical memories:

Let me not lose the pensive sweetness and sadness of Athens. The sun is rapidly sinking in the clear saffron light beyond the pass of Daphne, and a purple flush plays along the sides of Hymettus. Before me rises the Acropolis with its crowns of beauty; Parthenon, on whose snowy front the sunsets of two thousand years have left their stain. In the distance is the musical Ægean, dancing with the whispering waves to fill the rock-hewn sarcophagus of Themistocles. Plato's olives send a silver shimmer through the dusk that is creeping over the Attic Plain. Many an evening have I contemplated this illustrious landscape, but it never was as lovely as now, when I look upon it for the last time. Every melodious wave in the long outline of immortal mountains—every sacred marble in the august piles of ruin—every blooded anemone on the banks of the Ilissus, and every asphodel that blossoms on the hill of Collonus—I know them and they know me. Not as a curious stranger do I leave Athens; not as a traveler, eager for new scenes; but with the regret of one who knows and loves the sacred soil, to whom it has been a sanctuary and a home.

A proud parson and his man riding over a common, saw a shepherd tending his flock, and having a new coat on, the parson asked him in a haughty tone, who gave him that coat.

"The same," said the shepherd, "that clothed you—the parish."

The parson, nettled at this, rode on a little way, murmuring, and then bade his man go back and ask the shepherd if he would come and live with him, for he wanted a fool. The man going accordingly to the shepherd, delivered his master's message, and concluded, as he was ordered, that his master wanted a fool.

"Are you going away, then?" said the shepherd.

"No," answered the other.

"Then you may tell your master," returned the shepherd, "that his living cannot support three of us."

In Paris, when dealers in precious stones purchase rubies, they behead a live pigeon, so that the blood of the bird shall fall on a sheet of white paper, alongside the gem, as a test of its color; the blood of a pigeon being a standard of color and transparency.

A lady writes from Pike's Peak, that for three months she has not been in a house, sat in a chair, or seen a woman. She sleeps in a wet bed, wears damp clothing all the time, and finally writes these experiences upon a board in her lap, sitting on the ground.

"Mr. Van Buren," said a defeated client, "is there any client so low and mean, or any case so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?"

"I don't know," said John, pausing to put away another oyster; then bending down, and confidentially drawling out his reply in the little man's ear; "what have you been doing?"

A very diffident young gentleman, in one of his experiences, waiting on a maiden home in the evening, desired her not to mention it, as it might cause remark.

"Don't be afraid of my telling it," said the lady; "I feel as much ashamed of it as you do!"

Great talkers use their faculties as spendthrifts their cash, bestowing on all objects alike.

The pebbles in our path weary us and make us foot-sore more than the rocks.

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N Swezy, President, and Chas. M. Gorham, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. Harris, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work Better, Cheaper, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

One-half of my interest in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
119 First street.

33m

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL. WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

BUY ALL YOUR

GOLD ORNAMENTS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks—and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only bestudied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
2

San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861.

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

---

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500 according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
ALBANY, N. Y.

15-3m

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when so in use.

No. 4. The Mecnanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

9 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

BAILEY'S PATENT

COMBINED

WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT

Washing Machine

AND WRINGER.

Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
170 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

The British Reviews,

AND

Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory)

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Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR

DIAMONDS

......OF......

TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Feb. 6.

Since our last weekly report, our markets for produce have shown a firmness unexpected, and prices have ruled steady, with an advance in some kinds of grain. Our Milling demand for wheat has been fully equal to the supplies or receipts, enabling sellers to dictate prices. The demand for Barley has much improved, and liberal sales have been effected at a marked advance in prices. Our brewers' stock is light, and they being extensive consumers, have entered our market and are buying freely; this, with the belief that large quantities of Barley have been lost, has had the effect to improve and sustain prices. We have to note one new feature in our Barley market by the arrival of a large amount from Sacramento, and without an explanation this would seem strange, and contradict our assertion that Sacramento, or the North, were soon to become heavy buyers. The following is the cause of the large arrivals from our sister city: Some of the Sacramento grain merchants, having removed to San Francisco and engaged in business here, they, for security, are bringing their stocks here, but assure us, as soon as trade opens they intend to reship not only their own but will be buyers of a large amount to supply the Northern demand. We are also informed, from a reliable source, that purchases of mules to a large extent have been effected in Mexico, and that, at the present, droves of these animals are now en route to California, to enter in the freighting to Washoe and the new mines in British Possessions. California stocks of grain will be required to feed them; this, we argue, proves favorable for our feed grains. From the different sources we have of gaining information, we feel confident that the present prices of Wheat and Flour are unfavorable, and believe a decline in both is positive at no distant day. The quantity of Wheat now in the State may safely be estimated at one million and a quarter sacks. We have the authority of one well posted, that there is now in the store-houses of Salinas, Pajaro, and Santa Cruz, over one hundred thousand sacks of wheat, and a larger amount still on the ranches of farmers in that section of the State. Those, who have Wheat that they can market, and do not improve the present prices, are, in our opinion, speculating at a high price, and will have cause to regret it.

Our receipts of Produce, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat, 10,254 sks; Barley, 6609 sks; Oats, 2508 sks; Hay, 179 tons; Salt, 1300 sks; Potatoes, 502 sks; Flour, 2308 qr sks; Shorts, 27 sks; Bran, 475 sks; Beans, 634 sks; Corn Meal, 460 sks.

We note the sailing of the ship Haze, for New York, with an assorted cargo, among which was 5614 sks Barley, 468 pkgs Furs, 5144 Hides, 25 bales Sarsparilla, 633 blds whalebone, and 244 bales of wool.

Wheat, ₱ 100 lbs—		Flour......₱ bbl—	
For seed......	$3 00@ 3 50	Superfine, shipmt	6 50@ 7 50
" milling.....	2 25@ 2 75	Extra "	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, for seed ..	1 25@ 1 37	Baker's extra ..	9 00@10 00
do brewing	1 12@ 1 20	Cornmeal—	
do feed ...	1 00@ 1 10	Eastern .. ₱ bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Domestic ₱ 100 lb	3 00@ 4 00
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Hay .. ..₱ ton	18 00@22 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Potatoes..₱ 100 lb	2 50@ 3 00
Rye..	2 50@ 3 00	Beans.. ₱ 100 lbs	3 00@ 5 00
Buckwheat.. ..	3 00@ 3 50	Onions..	3 50@ 4 00
Squash.. ..₱ ton	10 00@12 00		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ₱ lb	10@ 20	Dry Hides .. ..₱ lb	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ₱ lb	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

[Corrected by R. G. Ring, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..₱ lb	40@ 60	Cheese, Cala ₱ lb	20@ 25
do Eastern ..	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱ doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. .. ₱ doz	..@ 40		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Feb. 6.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

It is impossible at the present time to tell whether our late destructive flood will have any material effect on prices of stock, throughout the State at large. That there has been a great loss of Stock is quite certain; but as San Francisco is a market for principally fat Stock for our home supply, and not for the generality of Farm Stock, we cannot as yet tell what the effect will be in different sections of our State, nor do we think a correct statement can be given until the flood has entirely subsided and business resumed its original channel. In this connection, we should be pleased to hear from Stockmen from all the different portions of the State, stating the principal loss of the different kinds of Stock in their vicinity, and what they think the effect will be to them.

We have no change to note since our last issue, with the exception of Mutton, which has again declined. It may be said, although the prices of other Stock remain the same, that there is a downward tendency in price for all kinds of Stock except first quality of American Beef. We quote:

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ lb.

Veal—first quality, 7c@8c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot —@ 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@8c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 6.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..₱ lb	1 00	Okra, Dry.. .. ..₱ lb	1 00
Artichokes.. ..₱ doz	75@1 50	do Green.. ..	.. ..
Beans.. .. .. ..₱ lb..	6	Potatoes..	5
Brussell's sprouts	20	do New..	.. ..
Beets..	3	do Sweet Carolina ..	12
Broccoli.. .. ..₱ doz	2 00	do Yams (S Isls) ..	.. ..
Cabbage..	2 50	Pumpkins..	3
Cauliflower..	2 00	Parsnips..₱ doz bunches..	75
Carrots..	50	Parsley...	50
Celery.. .. ..₱ bunch..	12	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cress.. ..₱ doz bunches..	50	Rhubarb.. .. .. ₱ lb..	..
Cucumbers.. .. ₱ doz..	..	Radishes..₱ doz bunches..	50
Cranberries.. ... ₱ gall	1 25	do yellow..	50
Dried Herbs.. .. ₱ lb..	50	do black, ₱ bunch ..	12
Egg-Plant..	..	Red Peppers.. .. ₱ lb..	50
Garlics, new..	12	Summer Squash..	..
Green-Peas..	..	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	4
Green-Beans...	..	do Hubbard's.. ..	4
Green-Peppers..	..	String-Beans..	@..
Green-Corn, in cans	50	Spinage... .. ₱ basket..	75
Lettuce.. .. ₱ doz..	50	Salsify.. .. ..₱ bunch..	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ₱ lb..	25	Turnips.. .. .. ₱ doz..	50
do cultivated.. ..	50	Tomatoes, in jars..each	37@62
Onions.. .. . ..₱ lb	8@12	Tomatoes, fresh.. ..₱ lb..	..

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. .. ₱ lb	8@12	Crab Apples.. .. ₱ lb..	..
do cooking..	10	Limes.... .. ..₱ doz..	37
Pears, Bartlett..	..	Oranges..	75
Vicar of Winkfield.... ..	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme ..	..	Pine Apples.. .. each	1 00
Winter Nelis..	..	Bananas...	4@12
Easter Beurre.. . ..	..	do ₱ bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. .. ₱ lb..	..
Fall Butter..	..	Sweetwater..	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..	..	Hamburgh..	..
cooking..	..	Los Angeles..	..
Strawberries.. ..₱ lb..	@..	Yellow Gage...	..
Raspberries..	@..	Damsons..	..
Gooseberries..	@..	Almonds..	25
Currants..	..	Peanuts...	25
Blackberries..	..	Filberts....	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts.... ..	12
Cherries...	..	Green-gages....	..
Apricots....	..	Pie-melon..	3
Nectarines..	..	Watermelons.. ..each..	@..
Figs, new..	..	Canteloupes..	@..
Peaches....	..		

Youth's Budget.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

What are the children thinking of,
To-night, by the farmer's fire?
What are the children talking of
By the beautiful, blazing fire?
There are little bits of boys and girls,
And girls and boys not so very little,
Some half undressed in cap and gown,
Sitting, standing and tumbling down,
Frizzle heads, smooth heads, and heads of curls,
And some in boots, who can whistle and whittle,
All together there in a heap,
Big enough all to be asleep:
Little tall children, little short children,
Rosy children, plump as a berry,
Wide-awake children, ever so merry.
What is the cause of the clatter they keep,
To-night, by the farmer's fire,
By the beautiful, blazing fire?

I know what the children are thinking of
By the fireside's ruddy glow,
And I know what the children are talking of
As well as I want to know;
For I've been a little bit of a girl,
At night by a farm-house fire,
With sisters and brothers, oh, ever so many,
As wide-awake and as noisy as any;
Have joined, myself, in the noisy play,
By the beautiful, blazing fire,
When counting the days to that golden date,
For the coming of Christmas we scarce could wait,
Oh, that Christmas day! that blessed day!
How could we wait? Yet we did wait;
And so must you, my little friend.
But come it will, you may depend,
And the fair, white snow of the world below,
Why children, it will be a Christmas snow!
Such icicles hanging from all the eaves,
Such frost-work trellised on all the leaves,
Such drifts, such piles, so dazzling white,
And God has made it in just one night!

Oh I know as well as if I were with you there
How you will laugh and how you will shout,
When you wake in the morning and first look out;
And how you will laugh, and how you will shout,
When you go down stairs and first find out
How the gifts you have dreamed of have come to your share;
As you empty your stocking of goodies and toys,
And take down your dolls, books, pictures and slates,
Your caps, mittens, knives, whistles, trumpets and skates,
Just the happiest girls, and the merriest boys—
As you think, and I think—that ever were born,
To live by the light of a farmer's fire,
By the great red blaze of the farm-house fire,
By the beautiful fire of a Christmas morn.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 4.

Philip, King of Macedon.

ENIGMA NO. 5.

I am composed of 27 letters—the name of a useful book on a farm.

My 14, 8, 12, 7, 19, 14 is a field vegetable.
My 10, 23, 9, 3, 11, 14, a pleasant color.
My 17, 22, 18, 25, 14, 13, 2, a grandee.
My 22, 7, 20, 17, a disagreeable complaint.
My 17, 15, 24, 13, 8, a portion of house-building material.
My 20, 2, 9, 7, 11, 16, a notorious filibuster.
My 13, 19, 3, 14, 6, what boys are generally fond of.
My 17, 19, 13, 13, 14, 5, 26, a peddler of provisions.
My 13, 25, 14, 25, 18, 25, 27, a pompous festival.
My 6, 21, 25, 9, 1, 23, 3, 7, a flowering plant.
My 14, 5, 24, 18, 11, 26, a man of trouble.
My 13, 26, 5, 11, 24, 13, 25, 13, 8, a useful fruit.
My 20, 3, 23, 1, 12, a piece of money.
My 14, 19, 4, 7, 23, 9, an ancient Roman officer.
My 6, 21, 8, 11, 9, a farm animal.
My 4, 17, 11, 8, 10, 5, an agricultural production.

THE DOG NOBLE AND THE EMPTY HOLE

The first summer we spent in Lennox, we had with us a very intelligent dog, named Noble. He was learned in many things, and by his dog lore excited the undying admiration of the children. But, having on one occasion seen a red squirrel run into a hole in a stone wall, Noble could not be persuaded he was not there for evermore!

Several red squirrels lived close to the house and had become familiar, but not tame. They kept up a regular romp with Noble. They would come down from the maple trees with provoking coolness; they would run along the fence almost within reach; they would cock their tails and sail across the road to the barn; and yet there was such a well-timed calculation under all this apparent rashness, that Noble invariably arrived at the critical spot just as the squirrel left it.

On one occasion, however, Noble was so close upon his red-backed friend that, unable to reach the tree, Bunny dodged into a hole in the wall, ran through the chinks, emerged at a little distance, and sprang into the branches. The intense enthusiasm of the dog at that hole can hardly be described. He filled it full of barking. He pawed and scratched as if undermining a bastion. Standing off at a little distance, he would pierce the hole with a gaze as intense and fixed as if he were trying magnetism on it. Then, with tail extended, and every hair thereon electrified, he would rush at the empty hole with a prodigious onslaught.

This imaginary squirrel haunted Noble night and day. The very squirrel himself would run up before the dog's face into the tree, and crouched in a crotch, would sit silently watching the whole process with great relish. But Noble's conviction that that hole had a squirrel in it, continued unshaken for six weeks. When all other occupations failed, this hole remained to him. When there were no more chickens to harry, no pigs to bite, no cattle to chase, no children to romp with, no expeditions to make with the grown folks, and when he had slept all that his dog skin would hold, he would walk out of the yard, yawn and stretch himself, and then look wistfully at the hole, as if thinking to himself, "Well, as there is nothing else to do, I may as well try that hole again!" and go at it with unflagging zeal.

Sometimes we thought he really believed there was a squirrel there. But at other times he apparently had an inkling of the ridiculousness of his conduct, for he would drop his tail, and walk towards us with his tongue out and his eyes a little aslant, seeming to say, "My dear sir, you don't understand a dog's feelings. I should of course much prefer a squirrel, but if I can't have that, an empty hole is better than nothing. I imagine how I would catch him if he *was* there. Besides, people who pass by don't know the facts. They think I have really got something. It is needful to keep up my reputation for sagacity. And, to tell the truth, I have looked into that hole so long that I have half persuaded myself that there is a squirrel there, or will be, if I keep on."

Well, every dog will have his day, and every dog must have his way. No doubt if we were to bring back Noble now, after two summers absence, he would make straight for the hole in the wall, with as much as zeal as ever.—[H. W. Beecher.

A fellow in an oblivious state took up his lodgings on the sidewalk. He woke next morning, and straightening himself up, looked at the ground on which he had made his couch. "Well," he said, "if I had a pick-ax, I would make up my bed!"

"Do you enjoy good health?"

"Yes," was the reply, "Who doesn't?"

The only ones who "enjoy bad health" are the doctors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

A Farmer's Mill in High Water.—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the Farmer Office.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Rebuild Your Fences.

The universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

Collegiate Institute,
BENICIA.

FOR MALES ONLY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THE INSTITUTE, THE FOURTEENTH,

Will Open on the 12th of January.

Pupils are requested to come on the 10th or 11th.

TERMS: Board and Tuition in the studies belonging to either the English or Classical Course, per month........$31 00

Washing, " " 4 00

The rooms are ready furnished. No Entrance Fee is charged.

Persons wishing more particular information in regard to terms, range of studies taught, &c, will please request a Circular from the Principal,

12-1m C. J. FLATT.

University of the Pacific.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL COMMENCE January 16, 1862.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT of this Institution having been in operation Ten Years, the Collegiate Seven, the Medical Three, and its Female Collegiate Institute Eight, it is not necessary to commend it to public notice. For information concerning Course of Study, &c, apply to

E. BANNISTER, President, Santa Clara.

Female Collegiate Institute,

AT SANTA CLARA.

THIS INSTITUTE, though under the supervision of the University Trustees, is exclusively a Young Ladies' Seminary in all its arrangements. The next Session will begin Jan. 16, 1862. For information respecting Course of Study, Government, expenses, &c, apply as above, to E. BANNISTER.

14 1m

MISSION WOOLEN MILLS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of prosecuting the business of the Mission Woolen Mills, taking effect December 11th, 1861, under the name and firm of LEONARD & McLENNAN.

EPHRAIM W. LEONARD,
DONALD McLENNAN.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR

PEARLS

......OF......

TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES, ...AT.... "WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

Also—A few **Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.**

R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES ON

Consignments of approved Produce

TO THEIR

FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,

ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S CHALLENGE

Yeast Powder,

FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market **Fruits and Vegetables,** in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expenes. 1-3m

PIONEER
Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,

Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
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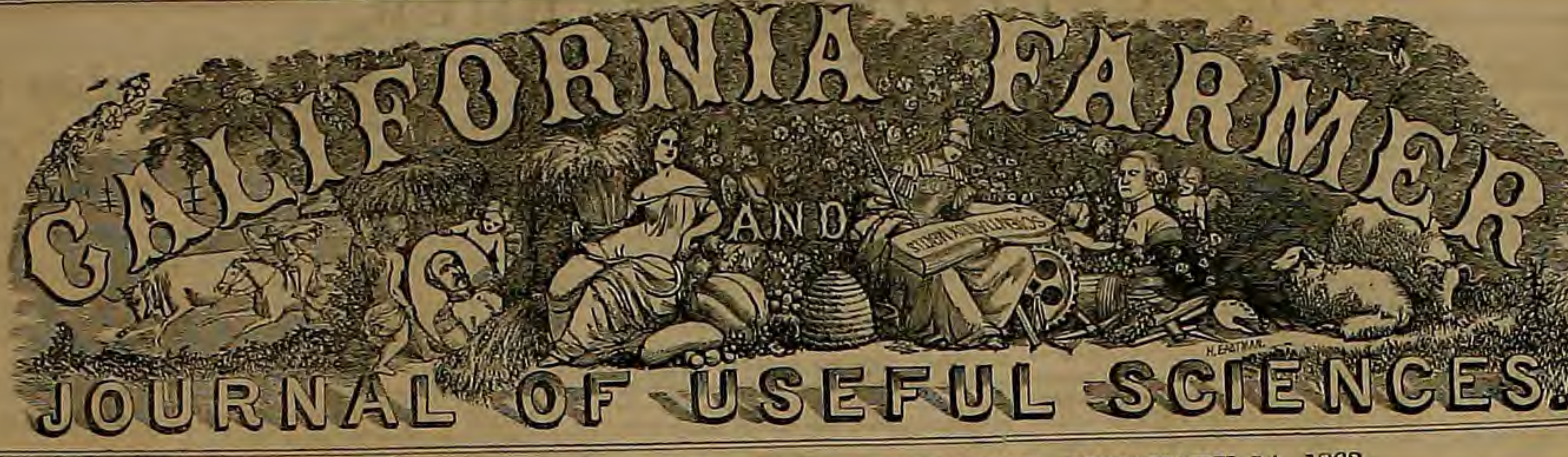

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1862. NUMBER 19.

The California Farmer.

AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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[For the California Farmer.]

THE SUNNY SIDE.

Walk upon the sunny side;
Shun the ague-breeding shade,
Where the noisome gases hide
And the atmosphere pervade.
Like the bee of busy wings,
Honey suck in sunny hours,
Leaving unto meaner things
All the poison of the flowers.

Sweetest is the peach whose cheek
Oft is kissed by solar rays,
And the violet, so meek,
Sweetest where the sunlight plays;
On the sunny south hillsides
Grapes of finest flavor grow,
And where summer longest bides
Wines of rarest virtue flow.

Walk upon the sunny side,
As you journey on your way;
Choose the good you find supplied—
Eat the manna of to-day.
Vainly you provide for ills—
What you dread may never be;
You cannot look beyond the hills!
How should you, then, the Future see?

Like the bird of rosy breast,
Swaying on some topmost limb,
Caroling with swelling chest—
Sing thou, too, a thankful hymn.
Like him, sing between the showers,
Let your spirit aye be glad;
Life's made up of such short hours
That 'tis folly to be sad.

Lightly treat the ills of life,
Take the fairest view of things;
Mingle not in useless strife,
Round which nought but sorrow clings:
When the storm is violent—
Like a vessel in a bay,
Lie at anchor till 'tis spent,
Then pursue thy peaceful way.

Mope not, like the birds of night
In their fastnesses of shade,
Hiding from the genial light
Which the blessed God hath made.
Earth's harmonious symphony
Chides the misanthropic moan;
Life is full of poetry—
Choose not, then, the prose alone!

J. L. W.

San Francisco, Feb. 14, 1862.

THE VINE AND WINE IN EUROPE.

LETTER NUMBER TEN.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Wine-Making on the Clos de Vougeot.

Paris, December 1, 1861.

Editor Farmer: The only kind of grape in the whole vineyard is the *Black Pineau*. The grapes, after being gathered, are brought to the Tank-Room and thrown upon the boards of the presses. There, under the immediate inspection of the Master of the Cave, they are crushed by men, wearing on their feet large boots, or wooden shoes. The crushed grapes, with the whole of their juice, are then thrown into the fermenting tanks; the whole is left to ferment.

The mass becomes heated, and the carbonic acid frees itself abundantly, while the ferment converts the sugar of the grapes into alcohol. To use a technical expression, the *must boils*. The carbonic acid, in its efforts to escape, throws up the skins, seeds, etc., which, in the end, form a crust on the surface, called *hat of the vintage*. When the fermentation is almost imperceptible, the men are sent into the tanks to trample down the skins, etc.

This curious and rather unclean custom is universal in France. In good years this is only done once, while in bad ones it must be repeated many times before it becomes effective. Last year, for example, 1860, on the eighth day the wine did not ferment any more than when crushed. To make it ferment, men had to be sent into the tanks three times a day until the twelfth day!

Generally, the wine ferments in twelve hours, but in bad years it takes several days to get it into action. When the palate recognizes that the sirop of sugar has disappeared and made place to a wine *taste*, the wine is drawn off. Those who have not experience enough to judge by the palate, must make use of the *Œnomèter*. They must, however, to avoid errors, take the degree at three different depths, add them together, and divide their sum by three. This is what mathematicians call *taking the mean*. Even with this precaution one is often led astray. The best judge, after all, is the palate.

The Master of the Cave assures me that he degustates his wine, while fermenting, at least twenty times a day.

The wine is drawn off into barrels, almost new, that is, barrels having been used only from six weeks up to six months, at the utmost. They are not sulphured before receiving the wine; they are rinsed out twice, with warm water only. Those barrels alone, that are not intended for immediate use, are sulphured. If they are to remain unemployed for three months, a sulphur match, as long as a finger, is burnt on the interior; for three months longer, the match is reduced one-half, etc.

The wine once drawn off is left in the same barrel until the month of March, so as to give it time to depose its residue matter. The first eight days after drawing off into barrels, the barrel is refilled every day, then every two days, and so on. After the first six months it is filled only once every three weeks, or once every six weeks, according to the wine.

Some wines lose much; others less. In the month of March the wine is drawn off into a second barrel, where it is left until six weeks afterwards. This time expired, the wine is cleared by putting into it the *white* of six eggs. They must be well beaten before used. Eight days after this operation, the wine is clear; it is then drawn off into a third barrel, where it remains until the month of November, when it is again drawn off.

The first year the wine is drawn off three times; the second year, twice; the third and succeeding years, one.

Eight days before the drawing off into bottles, the wine is once more cleared with the white of eggs, as above mentioned. Once in bottles, it is ready for consumption.

In transferring the wine from one barrel into another, the *Burgundy bellows* are made use of. This instrument consists of a pair of large bellows, whose end is at right angles with its tube, and fits exactly to the bung-hole of the barrel to be emptied. The cask which is to receive the wine is on a level with the other, or a little below it; a hose joins the faucets of the two barrels; by means of the bellows, air is compressed into the full barrel, whi h, pressing on the wine, forces it into the empty one. When a hissing noise is heard the air escapes by the faucet, and the operation is finished. The manner in which the wine is put into the bottles, and then into heaps, is exactly the same as that which I have already had the pleasure of describing to you.

Truly, yours, Arpad Haraszthy.

REPORT ON VINE CULTURE.

BY COL. HARASZTHY, COMMISSIONER.

To the Honorable the Senate and Assembly of the State of California:

In accordance with a joint resolution of the Assembly, adopted March 2d, 1861, and concurred in by the Senate, April 1st, 1861, authorizing and requesting His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Commission to report to the next Legislature, upon the ways and means best adapted to promote the improvement and culture of the grapevine in California, I have the honor to report as follows:

Having been appointed by His Excellency the Governor, J. G. Downey, upon said commission, I first considered the best mode of fulfilling the duties imposed by the above resolution.

It became evident to me that the objects of the Legislature would be best secured by an examination of the different varieties of grapes, and the various modes of making wine in the vine-growing countries of Europe, and I communicated this view to the Governor, and offered my services to proceed to Europe, if he should think it desirable. He approved my suggestion, and sactioned the enterprise, and I at once proceeded on my journey.

On my way I stopped at Washington, and was supplied by the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State of the United States, with a circular letter, directing the diplomatic agents of the United States in Europe, to afford me such assistance as lay in their power, in this important mission.

On my arrival in France, I opened a correspondence with the different Imperial, Agricultural, and Horticultural Societies, requesting them to furnish such information and letters of introduction as would facilitate my object. They responded with cheerfulness, and I was received with distinction, and afforded every opportunity for obtaining the information I required—in fact I met with general courtesy wherever I went.

I visited various parts of France, the Netherlands, Holland, Rheimish Prussia, Bavaria, Nassau, Baden, Switzerland, Spain, Italy and England.

Various examinations confirmed my previous convictions, that California is superior in all the conditions of soil, climate, and other natural advantages, to the most favored wine-producing districts of Europe, and that it actually has yielded considerably more per acre. All this State wants to produce a noble and generous wine is the varieties of grapes from which the most celebrated wines are made, and the same care and science in its manufacture. This conclusion is the result of a thorough investigation, and frequent consultation with many eminent men in Europe, who assured me that the quality of the grapes grown was in a great measure the quality of the wine—a fact proved by many scientific experiments, showing that even in the least favored localities, where common wines were ordinarily made, the most costly wines had been produced by planting the best varieties of grapes.

Having provided myself with analyses of the soil of California from various localities, it was not difficult to obtain a correct estimate of its average capacity as a wine-producing State. From all the information that I have been able to get, our climate and soil are greatly in our favor.

In view of these facts and the purposes of my mission, I determined to make arrangements to purchase a quantity of vines, and also to examine every celebrated wine-making establishment within my tour, so as to learn and describe the newest and best methods of making wine. I did not limit my observation and study to the manufactories alone, but procured the reports of scientific committees appointed by different governments to investigate the subject, by means of different practical experiments, continued through a series of years. I also obtained the proceedings of the Congress assembled by order of the Government of France, for the purpose of comparison and consultation, and which was composed of most scientific chemists and practical wine-makers. I availed myself of the reports of similar assemblies, held annually in Germany, and of the newest and best works in various languages, written by able men, who had spent their lives in the business of vine-culture and wine-making.

It is proper to remark here that the countries through which I traveled possessed a lucrative trade by making raisins, drying figs and prunes, raising almonds, cultivating mulberry trees for the sustenance of silk-worms, and above all, producing sugar, at enormous profit, from the sorgho, imphee, and sugar-beet. I therefore thought it advisable to add to the more strict duties of my mission, an investigation into these branches of industry, and to procure the best and newest works concerning them.

I was gratified to find that of all the countries through which I passed, not one possessed the same advantages that are to be found in California, and I am satisfied that even if the separate advantages of these countries could be combined in one, it would still be surpassed by this State when its now dormant resources shall be developed.

California can produce as noble and generous a wine as any in Europe; more in quantity to the acre, and without repeated failures through frosts, summer rains, hail-stones, or other causes.

The quantity of raisins, currants, figs, almonds, olives and prunes, which we could raise, would surprise the most sanguine of our people. The mulberry, and the silk-worm, would occupy and give support to many industrious females, who have now no remunerative employment in the rural districts; would aid the small farmer to educate a growing family, and would add largely to the wealth and revenue of the State.

In my opinion, no country can surpass this in raising the sugar-beet, sorgho, and imphee. There is no part of the world except, perhaps, Africa, which can produce the same quantity of these commodities to the acre. The present mode of making sugar from these products is so simple that every farmer, at an expense of $30 for machinery, can manufacture enough for his own use, and have a considerable overplus each year for the market. The capitalist, too, may safely invest his money in this lucrative business, and enrich himself as well as our State.

The countries I visited in which these products are cultivated and manufactured, derive from them a considerable revenue, as their statistics show, and there is no substantial obstacle to prevent the agriculturists of California from engaging in all the enterprises I have mentioned. The high price of labor here is more than counterbalanced by the greater value of land, and the enormous taxes on those productions in Europe. The development of these branches of industry would not only add to the wealth of the State, but it would also lead to a large immigration from Europe.

Many conversant with the business, have not hitherto migrated to California, because they had no hope of suitable employment. Capitalists, ignorant of the resources of the State, have not considered the advantages they possess for investment. Manufacturers who have grown wealthy in the older countries, having sons or junior partners, would gladly open branch houses here, as soon as it was known that they could purchase an adequate supply of the raw material in this State. But it would be impossible to enumerate the benefits which this State would derive from such an increased application of her agricultural capacity; residents of California who have visited our plantations, vineyards, and farms, and who have attended our District and County Fairs, may be able to appreciate these just anticipations.

European Governments, well knowing the importance of agriculture and horticulture, appropriate large sums every year in various ways, for the encouragement of these most important branches of their wealth. Agents are sent to all parts of the world, to collect information, to report on new inventions, and ameliorations, and to purchase new varieties of vines, trees, seeds, etc. Botanical or experimental gardens are kept where the plants, vines, or fruit trees are propagated, and then sold to the people at cost price, or given free of charge to each community, according to population, for distribution among its landholders. Scientific and practical men are employed at high salaries, as officers of agriculture and horticulture, whose duty it is to make experiments in all the various branches.

The magnificent agricultural and horticultural schools, with their experimental gardens, cost hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum; and their statesmen frankly confess that money could not be more profitably expended.

It can also be shown by statistics that those States which have expended most money in the encouragement of these departments of industry, are now the wealthiest and most powerful, and their people the least in want.

I would respectfully recommend that a law be passed, appropriating money for the purchase of land for a propagating and experimental garden; and also creating the office of Director, to supervise the garden; also, the appropriat on of a sum to purchase, from year to year, seeds, vines, etc., and for other necessary expenses in maintaining said garden.

In this connection, I would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that by late treaties with Japan and China, an opportunity is presented to us to penetrate into those countries which have been secluded for centuries. It is well known that many fruits and plants are raised there which might be of great advantage, if introduced into this State.

A thorough examination of those countries would probably bring to light some products which have not been thought of here. To leave such inquiries to private enterprise would be a tardy mode of realizing the object. I doubt if half a century would accomplish by private means what might speedily be attained by official investigation.

No private individual, however wealthy, would have the same facilities to investigate and procure seeds and plants as an agent authorized by his Government. This is the case in civilized Europe—how much more necessary is such a prestige in semi-civilized countries.

The passage of a law for the above purpose may be opposed on the ground that we have a National Garden at Washington, but it is too well known that the few seeds and shrubs we receive from there are too often dry and useless. California ought to propagate only such vines, fruits, seeds, etc., as are congenial to her soil and climate, and in large quantities, so that our citizens can be promptly supplied. The Patent Office represents too varied interests, climates and soils, to do us much good here. One might as well say that California needs no Governor, Legislature, or Judiciary, as our public affairs might be administered from Washington; and, in fact, it would be easier to govern us from Washington, than for the Patent Office to supply what we want for the speedy development of our agricultural and horticultural resources.

In my travels I endeavored to induce capitalists to come amongst us and establish business places; to purchase the grapes from the small producers, as in Europe; and to erect manufactories for making wine, and extracting sugar from sorgho, beet-root, and imhpee. I also urged the formation of a joint stock company, with a capital of $1,000,000, for the planting of vines, olives, almonds, mulberries, etc., in the southern part of the State. The prospect for the consummation of these enterprises is favorable, especially if the apprehensions of a foreign war should subside.

Wherever there was an opportunity to get an article about California and its immense resources in an influential newspaper, I embraced it, and many German journals heralded our advantages by publishing the letters your Commissioner had written to their officials.

Permit me to say here, that in no way can the object of rapidly populating our State be more effectually accomplished than by authorized agents traveling in Europe, not for the direct purpose of inducing emigration, but of noting the progress of agricultural and manufacturing pursuits. These agents would come in contact with all classes of persons; questions would be eagerly asked and opportunities be thus afforded to publish the advantages California possesses.

Coming from an official source, the information would be credited, newspapers would refer to it, and with the aid of our State Agricultural Society's reports (which I was fortunate enough to possess) these authorized statements would be authenticated by the enumerated premiums, and descriptions from Visiting Committees. It excited surprise that a State so young, and so isolated, should have such wealth of agriculture and horticulture as I proved, and this surprise amongst Europeans is not so wonderful, as California was there known principally for its gold. Even our Eastern brethren were astonished when I showed, from our reports, the extraordinary productiveness of our soil and the salubrity of our climate.

The appropriations made by the Legislature for the printing of the proceedings of the "State Agricultural Society," have and will continue to bring back many times their amount. It would be well to distribute these evidences of our resources in such a manner as would reach more directly the people in the East, and in Europe. Books sent by other Agricultural Societies generally fail to reach the public, being mostly retained in their libraries, but if they were sent to the editors of prominent newspapers, they would receive a much wider circulation.

I have purchased in different parts of Europe 100,000 vines, embracing about 1400 varieties, small lots of choice almonds, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, pomegranites, Italian chestnuts—enough to propagate from by grafts.

The majority of the grape-vines I have engaged I have seen bearing. From those countries which I was unable to visit, I ordered through our Consuls (to whom I remitted the necessary funds) such products as I thought necessary, and I have no doubt they will be forwarded in time, to be dispatched from Havre with the others.

My contracts were made in all places in presence of the United States Consuls, leaving the money with him, to be paid when the vines were delivered, and instructing the Consuls to send them so as to arrive in Havre, on or a few days before the 1st of December, 1861. A gardener whom I employed will attend to their proper shipment, take charge of them on the voyage, and repack them in New York, where arrangements have been made with Wells, Fargo & Co., for their future transportation to San Francisco, under the care and supervision of the gardener.

All necessary precaution has been taken, and I am confident they will arrive in the best order. They are expected to arrive in San Francisco by the steamer due on the 25th January, 1862. As I do not know the exact freight and expenses, I am not able to state the exact amount of cost and charges to your honorable body, but will do so as soon as possible.

It may not be irrelevant here to mention the fact, that in California, as well as in the Eastern States, the public mistrust the purity of California-made wines in the hands of merchants. Whether merchants do or do not adulterate the wine, such doubts injure its character, and restrict its sale greatly. Therefore, to insure confidence, and prevent such adulterations, I would respectfully submit whether it might not be a wise policy to pass an Act appointing a general agent for the State, who should reside in San Francisco, and to whom the wine producers could send their wines to be sold; the agent to sell the wine at the prices fixed by the manufacturer, with the proprietor's label on the bottle, or, if in barrels, with his name attached thereto. This agent, so appointed, to receive from the owners of all wines or brandies sold a commission, to be fixed by law, and not to exceed the commissions usually received by the merchants, the agent to defray the expense of office and cellar out of the commissions he may receive. The law creating said office might also impose heavy fines and confiscation of the liquor belonging to any individual who should send for sale adulterated articles. Such an office would be no burden to the State, nor to the wine growers, as it would be optional with them to send their wines to this office or dispose of them in any other way. Every producer, however, would find it to his advantage to avail himself of this medium, as he would meet a ready sale, and pay no more than the regular commissions, while he would aid in preventing frauds, and thus create confidence in the genuineness of our wines. The agent would have to be strictly impartial. All the samples should be indifferently exposed and accessible to purchasers, who could select the wines best suited to their tastes. The agent should be required to give ample bonds for the faithful and impartial performance of this duty, and for the prompt payment of all receipts on account of sales.

This plan would, I believe, restore confidence and be at least a check upon poisoning our people, by our own productions. His Excellency the Governor, requested me to propagate the vines expected to arrive here from Europe, at Sonoma, and hold them and the increase subject to the future disposition of the Legislature.

I have the honor to annex to this report, a condensed statement, which will show the contents of a work which I propose to publish, and which will contain a full account of what I personally observed and inspected in Europe, with extracts from foreign works, reports of committees, eminent writers, practical vintners, farmers, horticulturists, manufacturers, &c. This work will consist of about 800 printed pages, with several hundred illustrations, well executed, representing maps, implements for wine making, for pruning and training vines, for drying raisins, currants, figs, prunes and fruit of all descriptions, apparatus for making sugar from sorgho, imphee and beet root; and for draining and redeeming overflowed and barren lands.

As soon as this work is completed, which will be, I think, before the adjournment of the Legislature, I will furnish a printed copy to each branch of your honorable body.

Not having been able since my recent return, to learn anything of my colleagues, and their labors, I respectfully submit this as my report.

I have the honor to be with distinguished respect, Your obd't servant,

A. Haraszthy,
Commissioner on the Improvement and
Growth of the Grape-Vine in California.

The above report, with accompanying documents, were referred in the Senate to Joint Committee on Printing.

Prune your Trees Now.

Not only your trees, but your vines and shrubs of all kinds. We are so amused oftentimes at the great fear people have lest a branch of a tree or vine should be curtailed of its length. They say they want their trees to grow rapidly and strong. They are anxious to see the blossoms and the fruit, and they urge on the growth, often forcing it unnaturally, and never even prune off the weak, sickly, or overgrown wood that consumes the strength and vitality of the trees, without ever giving back blossoms or fruit.

"Every branch that beareth not fruit I cut away, and every branch that beareth fruit I purge [prune] that it bear more fruit." These are the words of sacred writings, but there are no words that convey so clear and true teaching in regard to the culture of trees, vines, plants and flowers.

Any one conversant with the orchard or vineyard, must know that there can be no permanent health or beauty, or no great results in blossom or fruit, without the regular annual pruning system, and a good close pruning too.

We are often pained to see in our city even, as well as in all places, a great neglect in the care of the home garden spot, trees, vines, shrubs and plants become choked up, matted together, and thus become unsightly as well as diseased, when by a wise use of the knife, and the amputating system, beauty would take the place of deformity, and the whole vision gladdened with flowers and fruit instead of a barranness of both.

Garden fruit trees should now be pruned close, the trees washed and cleaned with soap suds, this will remove moss and kill insects under the bark. Grape vines and roses and all creepers should be thinned out and tied up strongly. Dwarf roses headed back close and flowering shrubs thinned of weak branches and unsightly parts. This done spread the surface with good rich manures, dig deep and fine, rake smoothly, and the reward for all their labor will be more than paid an hundred fold.

Sorghum Sirup for Rollers.—We have been making four sets of rollers for our presses, and have used the Sorghum Sirup instead of the imported article. The experiment has convinced us that it will make better rollers than anything else. They are tougher, smoother, and far more elastic than any we have ever made.—[Napa Reporter.

Large numbers of rebel troops are reported in Arizona, with the design of attacking Fort Yuma.

Cactæ.

The following essay on the Cactæ by Frederic Palmer, of New York, in the Horticulturist, will be read with interest, as it shows the great number of varieties of this curious but very interesting plant. It will be seen, also, that one species from our State leads off at a very handsome price. We have been through the conservatories of Verschaffelt, at Ghent, and seen his collection of plants, and also seen all the principal growers of rare plants at Belgium, Paris, and London; this, however, was in 1847. A very great addition has been added to each since. The writer says:

Will you allow an old subscriber, a true lover of Cactæ, and not an unsuccessful cultivator of these plants, a corner in your valuable columns, for a few remarks called forth by an article on "Cactæ" in your number of September?

The writer of that article says, that "Cactæ have no distinct difference of petal, wood, bark, or leaf; that they have *no* leaves, the entire substance of the plant being a mass of matter, which may be called a branch, or frond, but *never* a leaf." Now, although in many instances these plants are not as perfectly constituted, with regard to wood, bark, and leaf, as an *oak* or an *elm*, yet very many of them *have* leaves just as apparent and just as perfect in every respect as either of these trees. Take one whole section of the "Pereskiæ," for instance—those with flat leaves, such as P. aculeata, P. Bleo, P. Grandiflora, P. zinniæflora, etc., etc., in what do their leaves differ from those of a "camellia" or a "laurel?" They have, moreover, both perfect wood and bark, and so have many "Opuntiæ," which is most conspicuous in O. Braziliense, and in all the tribe when old.

Another section of "Pereskiæ," and most "Opuntiæ," have deciduous leaves, "cylindrical" to be sure, but so are also those of Grevillia, Sedum, Mesembryanthemum, and many other plants. Besides, in a botanical sense, the shape of the leaf is of no consequence; it is an organ in which the sap is elaborated through that organ's surface, by contact with the air, as necessary to the life of the plant as lungs to an animal, and therefore must exist in some shape or other, or the plant can not live.

The subject has not been very much studied, but it is supposed by many botanists, among others by Labouret (who has written a very excellent hand-book of Cactæ), that the "tuberculæ," or "mammæ," play the part of leaves in such of these plants as lack them in a more conspicuous shape. With regard to "petals," I must own I never saw a Cactus flower without them, and they appear to me to have as "distinct a difference" from the other parts of the plant as the petal of a rose, a "petunia," or a "mesembryanthemum." The fact that a frond, or a "piece of a frond," will readily root and form a perfect plant, is by no means peculiar to "Cactæ," or even to succulents in general; your readers need not be told what a vast number of plants are usually propagated in this way. The common "scarlet Geranium," for instance, will readily root a piece of young green shoot, let it be taken from the "side" or any where else, so that it have at least *one eye* above ground; and so must a piece of Cactus, or it will not grow; in both these cases you have a piece of succulent matter which differs in no respect, and *an eye* containing an embryo plant. The Geranium will also strike upside-downward, but in this case, as also in that of the Cactus, the growth is retarded.

I agree with the writer that Cactæ require, more than any other plants, a season of rest; but I should be sorry to subject any valuable specimens to a "total abstinence from water for twelve months, even at a temperature of 80° Fahr." The fact is, that most of these plants show a tendency to vegetate towards spring, sooner or later, according to the mildness of the weather without, and this tendency must be fostered by artificial heat and consequent judicious watering and ventilation, or *all pushing flower-buds will turn to wood*, *i. e.*, branches or fronds, in Opuntiæ and Cerei, offsets in Echinopsi, Echinocacti, and Mammillari.*

The cultivation of Cactæ in collections has very much increased of late throughout the Continent and in Great Britain.

In Paris, the kinds which bloom so easily, and are so readily propagated, as C. speciosissimus and its hybrids, Echinopsis Eyrisii and others, Echinocactus Ottonis, and sundry Phyllocacti the Epiphylli, may be had in the flower-markets for from 5 to 25 sous each.

Many kinds are expensive. Echinocactus Californicus never sells under $4 to $5, as a mere offset, $20 when rooted, and a couple of inches in diameter; E. C. Texensis, $5 to $15; Cerei, from 25 cents to $25. Of C. Uncinatus there are only four or five specimens in Europe; they sold, without roots, $20 each this summer. Young Leuchtembergiæ and Anhalonium bring $4 each, when they are to be had at all. Of Pelecyphora there is but one specimen in Paris, purchased at $25, and one or two at Ghent. Of the different Discocacti, not one single specimen exists in Europe. Melocacti do not do well in France, when imported as adults, with their "cehalium" ready formed; they have hitherto died off; there are plenty of European seedlings, however, in the trade, which may prove more hardy, but as yet they are very young, and have many winters' trial to undergo before they show their "cephalium," and are fit to take their place as specimens of flowering plants. On the subject of Melocacti, I can not conceive how the writer above alluded to can have managed to "hybridize" these plants. The flowers are so minute, so hidden under the wool and spines of the "cephalium," that it seems to me next to impossible to impregnate them artificially. If there is no mistake, his seedlings will be welcome in European Collections, where, I have no doubt, they would meet with a ready sale. I, for one, would be glad to purchase a few of them.

I may add, in a general way, that an amateur on the Continent will be able to form a collection of

100	distinct kinds of an average of	15 sous each.
200	" " " "	3 francs "
300	" " " "	5 " "
400	" " " "	10 " "
500	" " " "	10 " "
600	" " " "	10 " "

The last will include all the tribes, genera, and species known and described, but of course a vast number of mere varieties and hybrids, and can not be got together without a good deal of trouble. At this figure most rare kinds will only be young specimens, as *some* of these (as large plants) will fetch 1,000 francs each. The finest collection is that of the late Prince de Salm Dyck, near Bonn, on the Rhine.

There are many dealers exclusively devoted to the propagation and sale of "succulents" in every capital on the Continent, and one or two in London. They all seem to drive a thriving business. Agaveas and Yuccas are at present much in vogue; rare kinds of the former bring very high prices. Verschaffelt, of Ghent, exhibited in Paris, at the last show of the Imperial Society, a few days since, two new kinds, A. Verschaffeltii and another not yet named, offsets of which he quotes at 100 francs each. I lately saw, at a dealer's in Havre some splendid specimens of Yucca aloefolia variegata, for which he gets about 300 francs each; Y. quadricolor of same size would bring at least 1,000 francs.

Versailles, France, 26th Sept. 1861.

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* For further particulars on the subject of cultivation, see divers articles of the writer's, signed with the pseudo-name A. B. C., in the *Horticultural Cabinet*, London, and *Horticulteur Francais*, Paris.

Grapes and Wine.

[Below we continue from our last number, the interesting remarks of Dr. Grant on Grapes and Wine]:

In our calculation injustice has probably been done to the natives in the estimate of the crop. As the result of ten years' careful observation, I must avow the belief that the open border, with the proper attention, will produce, for ten consecutive years, as great a weight of perfect fruit as the vinery. But we will proceed as we have begun, in the proportion of one-third less; and we will also concede the same proportion in the value of the fruit.

For the foreign grapes, 1800 pounds at 35 cents per pound, the sum would be $630; or, in round numbers, $600. For 1200 pounds of the natives, at 20 cents per pound, the amount would be $240. This gross sum, compared with the $600 from the vinery, is unquestionably small. But we shall soon see that the cost is also small, and that not merely the relative profit, but the absolute profit from the border, is as great as that from the vinery.

At the end of the third year the cost of the vinery will not be over-estimated at $1000; even $1200 may probably be too little. As a large part of this is perishable and in need of frequent expensive repairs, such as painting, etc, less than 20 per cent will not equal the value of the same at lawful interest. This will amount to $200, and the cost for attendance cannot be much less. We shall not have more than $200 net after all expenditures are deducted.

On the other hand, our border, at the same time, will not stand us in more than $350, and the cost for attendance will not exceed $25; so that for the vine in the open air the annual expenditure, including interest, will scarcely exceed fifty dollars; thus leaving nearly, or quite, $200 net profit for our twentieth part of an acre under high culture.

As we have, throughout the comparison, been very liberal to the vinery and rigorous with the the border, we will still do so, and allow $65 for expenditure, which still leaves all that we dare take as net earnings of the border.

It must be remarked in passing, that no one who has compared the fruit of the Delaware with other kinds, native or foreign, and enjoyed its excellence, will be able to conceive of its bringing less in market than the best Black Hamburghs. Objection is made to its size, but not by those who are conversant with the elegance of its translucent berries and fine compact bunches, whose beauty needs not the unseemly marring to which the Hamburghs must be subjected before presentation to be enjoyed. The same objection has been made to the Seckel Pear, and yet its surpassing merit still commands the highest price.

The comparison between the cultivation of grapes under glass and in open air, has been made upon the same extent of ground for a three-fold purpose, which will soon appear in the examination of the other questions.

Let us now see what the cost of the vinery will do invested in one acre of vineyard. It is just the amount that, under favorable circumstances, will bring to productiveness at the end of the third year one acre of Deleware vineyard, purchase of vines and all expenditure, except cost of ground, included.

If good vines have been chosen, and every operation has been well performed, at the end of the third season the vines will be carrying an average of four pounds each of perfect bunches of grapes, or four tuns to the acre. This is about one-third the quantity that Deleware vines are generally suffered to bear at this age, and is much below what may be borne with safety.

We need go no further with this calculation. Beheld at a distance, it makes the profit of the vinery in the foreground appear quite diminutive, when we consider that the attendance of the vineyard of one acre will cost less than that of the vinery of one hundred feet, and that the crops are produced with a certainty to which the vinery can put forth no claim.

If the price of the grapes is estimated at a low value for wine—ten cents per pound—the amount will be eight hundred dollars. But until the lovers of good fruit are supplied who have no vines of their own, good Deleware grapes will not be sold at a price that will net less than twenty cents per pound, nor within a few years at a price so low as that. This will give sixteen hundred dollars, less expenses, which will all be less than two hundred dollars.

I think we may safely arrive at the conclusion, that, with such varieties as we now have, the cultivation of the native hardy grapes offers much better profits than the cold vinery. And it may further be announced, without fear of contradiction by any one who has taken care to be well informed on the subject, that grape culture is not only inaugurated in this country, but is far advanced in the sure way of progress that shall make it here, as it has ever been in *all* vine-growing countries, "*The grand culture.*" All branches of culture are deeply interesting to the man of contemplation and feeling, but in different degrees; and the vine not only includes the interest of all except that of the Florist, but excels them all in its reflex action in cultivating the mind, the sentiments, and the heart.

The vine alone could be fitly chosen to illustrate the vital Union of Deity with humanity, and the husbandman of the vine justly feels the high recognition of the excellence of his calling by the most tender comparison ever expressed in language being drawn from his own relation to the vine.

[to be continued.]

The late Rains and Overflows.

The remarks of Dr. Logan in connection with his Report on the "Meteorology of Sacramento" for the month of January, published in the Union, are very interesting, as referring to the late floods. He says:

Again we have to record the most extraordinary meteorological occurrences, with their resultant effects, ever experienced since the American occupation of the country—putting to fault some of our theories and calculations. During the entire month, all the great valleys of the State have been more or less inundated in consequence of continuous rains, which have amounted here in one month, to 15.036 inches more than three-fourths of our average annual supply. On the 10th, the water rose in this city twenty inches higher than the flood of the 9th of December last, reaching the level of the river, which had attained the unprecedented hight of twenty-four feet above low-water mark. This is satisfactory evidence that, copious as the rains have been here, they have been still more so at the sources of our rivers, and doubtless have there measured three or four times as much as at this locality. A reliable communication from W. A. Begoll of Nevada informs us that at a given period we had only about two-fifths of the quantity which fell in that locality, and which, from the 26th of December to the 12th of January inclusive, amounted to nearly twenty-six inches. Doubtless in some other parts of our steep and rugged mountain chains, which are the great condensers of the vapor borne from the tropics by the south-east trade-winds, the precipitation has been still more copious; but we are not prepared to credit all the accounts that reach us of the most marvelous pluvial deposits, exceeding that of the tropics in our hemisphere, which is estimated at 115 inches for the whole year. In England the amount of rain that falls in the mountainous districts is only a little more than double that of the less elevated portion of the country; and the effect of the Alps is, that while the annual amount of rain in the valley of the middle Rhine, and on the plateau of Bavaria, is only 21 inches, in Berne and Tegernsee, at the foot of the Alps, the rain is nearly double, or 43 inches. Thus, although the amount of precipitation varies greatly in different localities, even in the same latitude, still the mean annual fall in the North Temperate zone is but 37 inches, and we do not think it can much exceed double this quantity in any part of our State.

No person who has not investigated the subject can form an adequate idea of the immense quantity of water a single inch of rain over a large area produces. It has been calculated that one inch, falling over a surface of 1000 square miles, would, in being drained off by a river two hundred yards wide, with a current of four miles an hour, raise said river eight feet and keep it at that hight for twenty-four hours. Now, when we consider that the Sacramento drains about 30,000 square miles before reaching the city, we find no difficulty in accounting for its late overflows without accrediting all the exaggerated accounts we read of rain admeasurements. In this connection we would remark that the Mississippi drains 1,226,600 square miles of territory, and yet two-thirds of all the real estate capital of Louisiana lies below high-water mark. Now the regimen of that river shows that the levees have lowered its level, and by concentration of its waters vastly increased the discharging capacity of its channel—so much so as to induce a general settlement of all the alluvion of the Mississippi, even where the water marks are several feet high. Reasoning from analogy, therefore, it is readily perceived that, great as may appear the amount of water to be drained by the Sacramento, it is altogether insignificant when compared to that of the Mississippi, and that it is quite practicable to provide a sufficient channel for its discharge as well as for that of its tributary, the American, by a judicious system of levees.

Among the meteorological eccentricities of the month, at variance with our theories and past experience, we have to record the occurrence, on two different periods, of heavy continuous rains for twenty-four hours, with a northerly wind. Heretofore, a striking peculiarity of the rains of California has been their irregularity, falling almost invariably in showers with southerly gusts of wind and seldom continuing with any uniformity. But on these occasions the rain was steady and settled, measuring in the first instance, on the 6th, 2.690 inches, and in the second, on the 16th, 8.150 inches. Besides this unusual phenomenon, we also have to note the heaviest snow-storm ever experienced here, and which lasted about eighteen hours. On the morning of the 29th, the earth was found covered with a white mantle to the depth of about an inch and a half, and it continued snowing more or less all day. When melted, the whole measured in the rain gauge 0.250 inches, which is equivalent to about three inches of snow. Since this the weather has remained fair and very cold, as shown by the thermometrograph, and we trust it will prove the breaking up of the long term of warm southerly winds and rains which, acting on the mountain snows, have produced such overwhelming diluvial effects. In fact, we have experienced no cold weather prior to the 27th, and hence may reasonably calculate upon a cold and late Spring, with a more gradual melting of the snows above us. Throughout all the storms of the month, the baromet r has ranged lower than it has ever done before at this period of the year. On the afternoon of the 17th it fell to the minimum stated (29.394), which is the lowest reading ever made with our Smithsonian instrument. These extraordinary depressions of the mercurial column were attended alike with high winds as well as rain. The most violent of these storms was experienced on the evening of the 19th, after a steady declension of the mercury for thirty-six hours. As the gale did not last long here, and did not prove as violent as we had reason to anticipate from the low range of the mercury, it is probable that only the outer edge of the great gyratory movement of the atmosphere reached us. We learn that at San Francisco the barometer ranged, all through the month, two-tenths higher than here.

The extraordinary meteorological occurrences of the month have not been peculiar to this State. Our intelligence from Oregon represents a similar state of things there, and it is probable that Washington Territory and the entire Pacific coast, for a great distance up and down this continent, has been visited in like manner.

Our observations have as yet been of too short duration to enable us to approximate to any conclusion as to our weather cycles. A long series are required to be combined and analyzed, in such a manner that general laws may be separated from accidental disturbances, before a truth can be extracted or a fact established. Such a season as the present may not occur but once in a quarter or half a century. On the western coast of Europe a theory has been advanced that the culminating points of bad winters occur every twenty or twenty-two years. Our stormiest winters may run in short and long cycles. At all events, the laws which govern them can be read as intelligibly here as elsewhere, and in due time we trust that the progressive science of meteorology will enable us to obtain results from our observations that may admit of a theory in regard to them which will afford some warning of such a season as we are now experiencing.

Dutch Cattle in Massachusetts.

Mr. W. W. Chenery, of Belmont, has made another importation of Dutch cattle. We saw them on the 7th, says the Boston Cultivator, as they were removed from the ship Fairfield, at Battery wharf. They consisted of a yearling bull, and four two-year-old heifers, all in good condition. The passage was short, having occupied only thirty-one days from Rotterdam. They are what are called the "best nord Dutch blood." The correspondent adds, "'a solid peasant' was employed to purchase them, and they were carefully selected, of excellent skin and hair, 'and are breake out hands by offer of money,'" *i. e.*, only obtained by exorbitant prices. In bringing them to the port for importation, "they were not allowed to come in contact with any cattle on the way to the port where they were shipped." They are large, thrifty-looking animals, the heifers weighing over 900 pounds a piece after arriving at Mr. C.'s farm, and are, evidently, of the best bred stock of the Dutch cattle. Mr. Chenery remarked, that he regards them as combining all the good qualities of the Ayrshires and the Shorthorns. It may now be said of the enterprising proprietor of the "Highland Stock Farm," that "Richard's himself again."

Mr. Chenery took every precaution in this importation, necessary to guard against disease, besides instructing his agent to purchase none but the best blood of the Dutch cattle. He has shown us certificates and declarations from Burgomasters, Magistrates, Secretary of the Dutch Agricultural Society, and J. F. W. Korndorfier, first-class Veterinarian of the Kingdom of Holland, all duly signed and sealed, setting forth the fine and sanitary condition of the animals. Not only were the specific animals after minute examination pronounced healthful, but reference is had also in the certificates and declarations, to the present and past condition of the herd where they were selected and whence they came.

Speaking of the "Dutch Short-horned race," as Mr. Flint, in his "Milch Cows and Dairy Farming," calls the Dutch cattle imported by Mr. Chenery, he says, "It has been bred with special reference to dairy qualities, and is especially adapted to supply the wants of the dairy farmer." Again, he says, "the Dutch cattle are, in general, renowned for their dairy qualities; but especially so are the cows of North Holland, which give a large quantity, and also a very good quality" [of milk]. It is for these qualities so strongly certified to by Mr. Flint, together with others which Mr. C. enumerates, that commend this breed of cattle to him as being superior to all others in his estimation.

THE CRUSE THAT FAILETH NOT.

"It is more blessed to give than to receive."

Is thy cruse of comfort wasting? rise and share it with another,
And through all the years of famine, it shall serve thee and thy brother:
Love divine will fill thy storehouse, or thy handful still renew;
Scanty fare for one will often make a royal feast for two.

For the heart grows rich in giving; all its wealth is living grain;
Seeds, which mildew in the garner, scattered, fill with gold the plain.
Is thy burden hard and heavy? Do thy steps drag wearily?
Help to bear thy brother's burden; God will bear both it and thee.

Numb and weary on the mountains, wouldst thou sleep amidst the snow?
Chafe that frozen form beside thee, and together both shall glow.
Art thou stricken in life's battle; many wounded round thee moan;
Lavish on their wounds thy balsams, and that balm shall heal thine own.

Is the heart a well left empty? None but God its void can fill;
Nothing but a ceaseless fountain can its ceaseless longing still.
Is the heart a living power? Self-entwined, its strength sinks low;
It can only live in loving, and by serving love will grow.

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Or Bluestone,
The Indispensable Article for Wheat-Growers.
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MANUFACTURERS
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214 and 216 (Old No. 68) Battery street,
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Above Montgomery street........ SAN FRANCISCO.
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This being the only regular Ladies' Dress Trimmings Store in San Francisco, ladies can always rely upon finding the largest assortment and best style goods in the city.
Having just visited the East, and completed all our arrangements with the best manufacturers of Europe for the importation of Fine Goods, as also with the largest and heaviest factors of our own country, thereby having all our goods come through first hands, we flatter ourselves our facilities are such as to make it an inducement for ladies to give us their trade exclusively for
UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.
3 MRS. D. NORCROSS, No. 144 Sacramento street.

Manila Cordage.
250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA

THIRD SERIES.

No. 76 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Feb. 7, 1862.

XIII.—M.

The Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and those of the Gulf Shores.

THE COLORADO AND GILA INDIANS OF EMORY'S SURVEY, 1846—1857.

The Indians near Fort Yuma.

MICHLER says: "There are many Indian tribes scattered throughout this part of California. The Diegenos (or those formerly belonging to the Missions of San Luis Rey and San Diego): The women are beautifully developed and superbly formed, their bodies as straight as an arrow; their features however are coarse and uninviting, their persons filthy and their actions still more disgusting—their degradation and corruption only exceeded by that of the abandoned wandering white population." [The men are large and stupid, similar in color to the Colorado tribes of which in every probability they are a branch offset. Don Thomas and Antonio Garras were Captains among these tribes, and were fine-looking men and held their rancherias in great subjection. These Diegenos (or native name Comeyas) live in considerable numbers at Agua Calientes, San Pasqual, Santa Ysabel, San Felipe, etc.]

The Yumas Tribes.

"From about sixty miles *above* Fort Yuma (to the Gulf) live the Yumas and their affilees the Cuchanos and Cocopahs, the latter tribe living within the Mexican boundary. These Cocopahs, with the Maricopahs who live with the Pimos on the Gila, originally formed one tribe, and they speak one language—the Maricopahs having been separated in tribe quarrels, strifes and hot wars, and now living peaceably with the agricultural Pimos.

Their Wars, Etc.

"The Yumas and Cocopahs are said to be very treacherous races [every account gives them this character.—T.]; they conquer not by fair and honorable contest, but by craft and cunning and midnight attack; they steal upon their enemies under cover of the night, and beat out the brains of their unsuspecting foes with clubs; or under the garb of friendship and peace, invite each other to feasts, and suddenly fall upon and kill their guests, or taking advantage of the absence of the warriors, massacre the remaining men, old women and small children, and carry off as prisoners the more youthful women and large children: all their war expeditions are on foot, they possessing but few horses. Their hunting as well as war weapons are bows and arrows, clubs and knives. I have not seen a gun or rifle of any kind among them. The bow is made of willow; the arrows are of reed, part of the shaft of arrow-wood, the point handsomely tipped with a head of agate, jasper, etc, sharply edged; they are winged with the gay feathers of the birds of the country. Their clubs are of mesquite wood (a species of Acacia) three or four feet long. On one occasion as Major Fitzgerald was escorting a train up the river, he found them moving their families; pressing them too hard they turned upon his command and in defiance of powder and ball *attacked his party with clubs at the very bayonet's point, and forced his soldiers to retire.*" Michler here relates the treachery and cunning of the wars between the Yumas and their kindred the Cuchanos in 1851, when they mutually betrayed each other within short periods by invitations to feasts, etc, and then falling on each others rancheries by night or when absent, and massacreing each others women and children and burning their rancheries. Macedon, the principal chief of the Cuchanos, who was much beloved among his tribe and said to be an intelligent and high-minded Indian, was killed in one of these 1851 raids.

"The Indians being naturally suspicious of each other, their treaties of peace do not continue long. We were a witness of one of these treaties. The Cuchanos had often sent their women down the river to propose one; owing to the frequent intermarriages among the tribes, this is the usual mode of proceeding. Through the influence of Major Thomas, a day was appointed for both parties, Cuchanos and Cocopas, to meet at the post. Jose, Jepita, Coyote, and Colorado, represented the Cocopas; and Pasqual (an immense man of near six feet four inches in hight) an Caballo en pello and Vicente, figured on the part of the Cuchanos. Francisco, brother of the deceased Macedon, an intelligent, splendid looking young Indian, brought up the Cocopas chiefs in the steamer. In the Council all made speeches, and when assenting to any particular view advanced on either side, they commenced with the principal chief and passing round the whole circle from one to another in the order of rank each one expressed his approval by the monosyllable 'good.' After the words of the treaty the Major asked each one to make a sign or mark opposite his name. Before having time to explain its purport Jepita jumped up, and with very energetic language and appropriate, stated that their word was as good as their mark; but that they would make any of their signs such as 'kneeling upon one knee,' 'raising the hand to heaven,' or 'embracing.' Immediately putting his words into effect, he walked up to Pasqual, and taking his large frame in his arms, gave him a long and tight embrace. After the ceremony was over, rations were issued to them, which they had devoured with right good will. They then went about begging for old clothes, and in the evening celebrated one of their games."

Physique, Etc.

The usual decline of the California Indians from the vicinity of the whites is noted by Michler, as well as from their tribal wars. "These Indians are of a dark brown color (fresh mahogany?); *during the cold weather of dull and dirty appearance*, but in summer bright and glossy from bathing in the river. They are most expert swimmers. They are of the medium hight, well formed and slender; not muscular; the deltoid muscle alone being largely developed, arising from the peculiar mode of throwing the arms while swimming; active and clean-limbed; their features not disagreeable, although they have large noses, thick lips, and high cheek-bones; their chests are well developed and figures manly, indicating symmetry but not strength. The women are under the medium hight: their figures are fine and plump; the bust is well developed, the mamma firm, the arms finely molded, the hands small and pretty, the legs beautifully formed and well molded and nicely turned ankles; the feet are naturally small, but become much enlarged by not being protected. Their deportment is modest, and their carriage and bearing erect and graceful. They all travel on foot, and when going long distances at a slow trot." Such is Michler's gallant description of the Colorado dames and belles.

Dress.

"An *essential* article of dress worn by the men is a piece of *coarse cotton cloth three or four feet long*, passed between the legs, the ends drawn over a cord tied round the waist and then allowed to fall loosely down. The women wear a very becoming and pretty dress. They take the inner bark of willows, cut into strips about an inch wide and sufficiently long to extend from the waist to the knee. A number of these pieces are woven together at one end and selvedged, the edge long enough to go half way round the body from the hip to the knees. The front portion is woven plain, but the back into an angular shape, with a lump at each side, answering the same purpose and appearing like a *bustle*. On this protuberance the women carry their children of two or three years of age, a rope passing round the groins of the child and the ends tied together in front of the mother; as she approaches you nothing is seen but a little foot dangling down on each side. The belles of the tribe, however, when they can obtain the material, make the front of white woolen cord; they take a white blanket, pick the wool loose, and twist into cords of some thickness, and use this in place of the willow bark; they tip the ends of the cords with bits of red flannel; the girdle is then made of cords of the same kind, only variegated with different colors, red, white, and blue. When they lie down to sleep they strip and cover themselves with their clothes, having nothing between them; in winter they keep warm by lying near a fire. The hair of both males and females is cut square across the forehead above the eyes, the sides and back left long: the men wear it very long, as it is considered a great ornament, and braid it into rolls (braided bands); the latter are used for securing their bows, arrows, and clothes, above water when swimming a river. The women do not wear it as long as the men. They speak of one of their celebrities now dead, with great respect, as the warrior with the very long hair. Both sexes paint; the usual colors are vermilion, black and blue. A very few are tattooed, which is performed by a sharp flint and sprinkling in the wound the dust of charcoal.." [The mode of cutting the hair short before or over the forehead as related by Michler, prevails also among the tribes of the Mohave, Gila, and Colorado, the head of the Gulf of California, in many tribes of Lower California, and also many of the Alta California tribes of the Coast, and the Tulare and Sacramento Valleys. It is not *certainly known* whether the wheat, barley, melons, frijoles, maize and pumpkins, are *indigenous species* of useful plants, or from Spanish civilized agriculture; but we surmise they may be indigenous.—A. S. T.]

Burials.

Among these Indians of the Colorado, says Michler, "they burn their dead;" and it seems with precisely the same ceremonies as those of the tribes of the Californias. All their other ceremonies, customs, and habits, conform to the California standard with scarcely any difference, except that the Colorado tribes are more lively, astute and warlike. Doubtless these Colorado and Mohave tribes often made incursions among the nations of the Coast rancheries before the arrival of the Spanish Friars. Michler says the Yumas, etc, make earthern pots and porringers for cooking in, etc, an intimation of which we have from Kino, Consag, and other Spanish writers prior to 1750.

Agricultural Tribes.

Almost all the tribes of the Mohave, Colorado, and Gila, are agricultural Indians more or less; and except the Apaches Broncos, Navajos, and a few others, this rule will hold good of the Southern Payutes, Cosninas, Moquis, and those of New Mexico from the Parallel of 36° 30′ to the Gila, and from the Colorado to the line of the Rio Grande to where it strikes (in Chihuahua) the Guzman Lake line.

THE INDIANS OF 36° PARALLEL, ETC—AUTHORITIES—CONNECTION WITH MEXICO.

The Fourth Volume of the Railroad Reports, contains the accounts of the Indians on the 36th parallel, and so on to the Mohave and Pacific, written by Whipple, Ewbank, and Prof. W. W. Turner. This occupies 118 pages of the Report, and is filled with most valuable papers on the Indians within the parallels, etc, immediately foregoing, and copiously illustrated, and which of course is too lengthy for these pages. It contains very little however relating to the "State of California," Indians, and refers almost entirely to those of New Mexico and Arizona. It contains at conclusion extensive extracts from the early accounts of De Niza, 1539; Coronado, 1540; Alacon, up the Colorado, 1540; Friar Ruitz and Esprjo, 1583; Venegas, 1758, and Capt. Jose Cortez (Spanish army), 1799; all of deep interest to the Indianologist, and relating to the Colorado, Gila, and New Mexican Nations. In the Sixth Volume of the Railroad Reports, Lieut. Abbott gives some notes on the Klamath Lake (a vocabulary, etc.) and Pit River Indians, which is the first concerning these tribes falling under our observation. Alarcon and Coranado, as early as 1540, make some observations on the Indians of the Colorado, in cultivation, products, customs, etc, which agree with the notes and histories of the Jesuits, 1690 to 1758, and all other accounts to 1860; showing that in the course of 320 years these Indians (as high up as the Big Cañon) have scarcely changed at all, if any, in their condition and habits. The like may be said of the other Spanish authorities and dates mentioned foregoing from 1539 to 1799, of the Gila river and contiguous tribes. Capts. Sitgreaves and Simpson of the U. S. Army, also published accounts with illustrations (in their journals of military expeditions published by order of Congress between 1849 and 1854) of the Tunis, Cosinas, Yampais, and Mohave Indians, which are highly interesting and valuable to the Indianologist.

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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................FEB. 14, 1862.

DELAYED PAPERS.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the FARMER, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address,
PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

WITH a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

OUR subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

OUR readers will find another valuable letter from our regular correspondent at Paris. Vine-growers and wine-makers will find these letters of great service to them, giving them information which is not usually attainable. We hope they will appreciate the good service rendered our State by Mr. Haraszthy, in these letters.

The Report of Col. Haraszthy (the father of our correspondent), to the Legislature, which we publish in another column, will also be found of much interest.

We have a communication from our correspondent Lillie de Montana, "Human Bondage," which will appear in our next issue.

The "Boquet of Flowers," by "Caro," will appear in our next; also, "The Last Scene in the Life of a Misanthrope." Who knows the writer?

FOURTEENTH OF FEBRUARY.—This is a memorable day in the records of time. Noted and looked for by thousands of people, old and young, as associated with past memories, some pleasant and some sad. To us it brings many pleasant associations, but as we look back we see in the past two decades a dark shadow that fell upon our heart upon the eve of this day. It came with crushing power, for death came in its most terrific form and rent from life and home a much loved child, our first born. Beneath the icy stream he sank, on earth to smile no more. With clearness of vision we can see those features even now, as cold and stiff they were, when recovered from watery grave. Over every feature of that still pale face had sorrow fixed what time can near efface. So comes the memory to us of this sad day. "What deep wound ever healed without a scar."

COMPLIMENTARY.—We acknowledge the reception of tickets to the concert of Miss Lizzie Parker, which takes place to-morrow evening at Tucker's Hall, which we trust will be well attended. Let our *American* artists be generously supported. Also, invitations to attend the lecture of Doctor Phelps at Doctor Scott's church this evening at which there will also be a valuable addition of music.

Marin County No. 2.

THIS county, of which we spoke in our last, is destined soon to be better known than merely as the place of the State Prison and Lime Point, for as a dairy county she is not excelled by any in our State—in fact, we think she is No. 1 in quantity and quality.

In our trip thither we landed at the San Quentin wharf, and took stage for San Rafael in a carriage of the Stage Company, and had only a passing view of the public buildings at that point. One thing we did notice, the miserable and almost impassable roads around the Point to the hills beyond the Prison, and which could easily be repaired by the prisoners; as there is plenty of rotten rock and gravel alongside the road, handy, we should suppose that this work could and would be done, particularly for the public good, as this is a point where there is a large travel. As we passed the Prison, we noticed the large new buildings of Mr. T. Ogg Shaw, now nearly completed, and where are to be worked a large body of the prisoners, in the making of agricultural implements and other goods. Also the building now used by the Mission Woolen Mills, in which some sixty of Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines are at work making army clothing.

The road from thence to San Rafael winds along around the foot-hills, and in view of the bay, presenting very pleasant scenery, which ere long will be improved by cultivation, if these large estates should be cut up into farming land. The road, however, now is "a hard road to travel," the result of the rains and repeated land slides. In one place, where a slide of some forty feet occurred, the entire bank above the road came down for about one hundred feet in length; and, what was very singular, a tree some forty feet high and about eighteen inches in diameter came down with the mass of earth, and rested directly in the middle of the road, the tree still standing as uprightly in the middle of the highway as if it was its original location. We regret this tree was not permitted to hold its own *pre-emption claim!* A little work and the road could be made around it, leaving it as a living monument commemorative of the doings of the winter of 1861–62. Along the entire route of four and a half miles to San Rafael, we saw a number of land slides. Near and upon the flats opposite San Rafael, a grand good work has been performed by nature, in depositing a coating of four to eight inches of sand and gravel upon the low, marshy land (a tract of some one hundred acres), belonging to Mr. Mahon, of San Rafael, for which Mr. M. should be particularly grateful, as it greatly improves and enhances the value of his entire tract. This is a case where it can be said that "good comes out of evil." Here the floods have proved a benefit.

San Rafael, as we said in our last number, presents to the eye a picture of natural beauty. The town situated between two ranges of very beautiful rolling hills, or low mountains, now putting on their bright green robes of spring, with the lofty peak Tamalpais covered with the snow, presents to the eye a genuine picture of rural beauty; and if the inhabitants of San Rafael had only done but a small portion of their duty in years past, in beautifying or helping nature to beautify, it would now have been a perfect little Eden; but this is the first place we have ever found where nearly a whole town really believed that "nature unadorned is adorned the most," and therefore left nature to do all.

Here at San Rafael we learned from the vegetable market-man that ever since he had been there, some eighteen months, every vegetable he had sold he had purchased in San Francisco. This ought not to be, for the soil is good, and capable of producing all that is needed for the table.

The town of San Rafael contains about 200 inhabitants. It has two churches, that of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and the Catholic church; a large hotel (brick) kept by Mons. Angelotti, who owns two hotels, one of which is closed. The Marin Hotel can well accommodate sixty visitors or boarders, and Mons. A. is ever ready to see that his patrons are well cared for. Rev. Mr. Gilbert has a Female Academy in the church building, under his own charge, with the assistance of his lady and his daughters. This is a good school, and should be remembered by our citizens.

The San Rafael Stage Company have large stables, where can always be had good horses and carriages, to visit the surrounding places of Olema, Tomales, Punta Arenas, Bolinas and Preston's Point and the Novata Ranch—all these places being also beauty spots in nature's handiwork at this section of country.

The Marin County Journal, of which we spoke last week, is published here, and is doing much to awaken a spirit of improvement; yet, after all, the Supervisors of this county have a great responsibility upon their hands. They should arouse the people to a sense of their true wants—good roads, bridges (free roads and bridges in all cases), public buildings, and school-houses in every district. These are items that should be kept before the people until they accomplish the work. We were surprised to learn that until very recently there was neither a church nor a school-house in the county, and even now we think two of each is the whole number. (We will correct if in error.)

We found, however, a few bright spots to visit, for we always scent them out. We visited the residence of Oliver Irwin, Esq., who has planted a fine young orchard, which is doing well. J. Sims, Esq., has also a young orchard planted, which we visited. Dr. Deberry has a pretty garden spot around his cottage; Mr. Mahon the beginning of an orchard upon the old Mission garden. These are the beginnings, we hope, of a system of better things. Mons. Angelotti, however, has quite a garden laid out, which was destroyed by the grasshoppers last year, and which the coming year he intends shall be rejuvenated and greatly improved. We know, however, that a true spirit of improvement is abroad, which we shall fathom and report by our next sketch, No. 3, which will embrace our ride around Point San Pedro and to Novato, to the noble ranch of Messrs. Sweetser & De Long, Our House, and other spots, which we enjoyed very much.

The Spading Machine.

WE received an invitation from the Proprietors of the New Spading Machine, as it is called, to witness it in operation at the grounds of the Race-Course, near the Mission, on Wednesday last. It was the day of the great trotting match between *Shot & Rainbow* and *Barton & Glencoe.* Some three thousand persons were p esent (at the race, we mean); while we found quite a small interest on behalf of Agriculture. In *this* race for supremacy the odds were greatly in favor of the trotters; the Plow, or digger, was distanced. Only three or four persons were purposely out to see the digger. We regret this for the cause's sake.

We saw this machine go round its course, drawn by Morton's four excellent team horses. (We wish our farmers would all have such horses to do their plowing; their work would be better done, and their crops larger.) But to the machine; This Digger (for this is the true name) is a series of blades about two inches wide, nine inches long, and three-fourths of an inch thick, and by means of a chain on wheels, the teeth or blades being attached to one side of these wheels, the machinery is moved on the principle of the endless-chain horse-power. This whole machinery is hung by heavy iron frame-work on a stout wooden frame, upon four broad wheels, the driver being seated in front. In the moving of this machinery, the blades enter the earth at right angles, and as the chain and wheels advance, they tear the earth up, thoroughly and finely, from about eight to ten inches deep.

This machine, could it be so constructed as to require but one-fourth of the power to work it, a grand point would be won. Besides, every farmer, in breaking up his land or preparing it for grain, would desire that all stubble and grass and weeds should be buried; this the Digger cannot do; it only breaks up the soil; it does not turn it over. For land that has been cultivated with corn, potatoes, or root crops, the land being clean, it would be excellent, provided it can be constructed to require a much less draught, for our farmers do not have a team of horses like the famous Morton's double span, that can draw a load of *eight tuns*, easily. When the farmers will raise the stock suitable for the farm like the Messenger stock, or the English Clyde stock, then all shall have easy work of it.

To the Proprietor, Walter B. Minturn, Esq., we return thanks for his politeness in showing us this machine, and hope it may be brought into successful operation; yet we fear that the weight of the machine and its cost, $600 to $800, will preclude its use, although at the trials made it has cut up its one acre an hour. We have more to say hereafter.

Haraszthy's Report on the Vine.

We lay before our readers this week the able Report of Col. Haraszthy upon the Culture of the Grape and Wine making, with his account of a visit to Europe. These views, if carried out by our Legislature in their spirit, can be made of incalculable benefit to our State, to the whole Pacific coast, and in fact to all the States of our Union.

If the whole labors of Col. Haraszthy, and the collections of vines and trees, as well as the important information, shall revert to the State, as is intimated in that Report, then we trust a truly liberal compensation may be made the Commissioner for what he has done for California; for it is so very seldom we can record such public spirit or enterprise made *pro bono publico*, that when they do appear they look like the rainbow in the clouds bright and beautiful, wonderfully contrasting with the general darkness that surrounds the selfish treasure grabbing of our office-holders generally.

If our State authorities would but awaken to the all important interests of our rich country, and make provision of a liberal kind for developing the resources of California it would startle the world with its wealth. No state in our Union could equal it. We trust this Report will awaken public attentions to such matters.

The Russian River Railroad.

THE great and truly valuable Russian river tract of country has never yet been duly appreciated, neither has its resources ever been rightly conceived of, so that justice could be done to it.

There is no better land in the State, none more productive than the great Russian River tract. All that is now needed to give prosperity to that whole section, is an opening to a market for her productions.

A Railroad from that section into Marin county would be found to pay well. The point for a terminus could be fixed near San Rafael, at Point San Pedro, or near there, where a landing for steamers could be had, whence produce might be conveyed direct to San Francisco. This Railroad could be built for $20,000 per mile, and would never be affected by storms nor be interrupted by floods. While it would immediately increase the value of all real property on the line, it would also increase the value of all the varied productions of that great section of country, and pay the richest dividends of any Railroad in the State. The citizens of Marin, Sonoma and Russian river sections should not let this matter go by next spring without action.

POST OFFICE YARD.—We have ever been an earnest advocate of public and universal improvements, in all our public grounds and around our private dwellings, and we feel confident it would enhance the value of all property. The improvements around the Post Office building has added much to the good looks of the building itself, and when Uncle Sam shall get possession of all his land around it and lay out such a park as should be made, of tall stately trees, then it will be indeed a building and ground worthy to have inscribed upon its front, U. S. A. The trees (the evergreens) now in the yard, should be immediately pruned closely, cutting away all the dead and diseased tops and sides. Unless this is done, and done soon, disease will fasten upon them like gangreen, and death be the result.

Our County Newspapers.

WE wish the citizens of every county, especially the working men—the real industrials of our towns—would feel a proper interest in their local papers and give them a just and liberal support. There are many ways in which the citizens of all classes can aid their own county journals, and do a great good to the public as well as advance their own interests. There are three ways which occur to our mind in which citizens can aid the newspapers of their own counties, and which they should be sure and carry out. 1st. They should subscribe and *pay* for the paper voluntarily and cheerfully as a means to advance the interests of that community. 2d. They should communicate often with the Editor, and be ready to make known to him all important facts, the publication of which will advance the true good of that county. Giving him information of the success of every production of the earth, and especially new products, and of all inventions or discoveries, the knowledge of which will do good to somebody; all information about schools, roads, bridges, markets, &c. By a manifestation of such an interest for their own paper, men advance their own cause and take the very means for prosperity to themselves. 3d. They should not only inform the Editor what has been done, but show him what can be done by the exhibition of the product thus grown or manufactured. The office of a county newspaper should be the *bulletin-board* and the *barometer* that shows the prosperity of the county. By such a course there never would be a complaint that the newspaper is not worth taking, for it would be a paper made by the people themselves, and full of interest to them. We have always found the *best* and *truest* patrons of *our* paper among those men who were the subscribers of our county papers, and when they have thus become interested in their local paper, they are ready to receive one of a wider or more extended circulation, and embracing interests identified with their own.

The World's Fair, London.

WE confess a real and true satisfaction at the wise action of the Legislative Committee in indefinitely postponing the matter of the London Fair. Much as we should rejoice to see California truly represented at the World's Fair in all her varied interests, we have from the beginning of the present plan been opposed to the enterprise, for we felt convinced that the State would not gain any credit by it, and so the Committee have reported; and while our State is embarrassed, and the people struggling against an unparalleled series of misfortunes, it is time our Representatives should be wise in the disposals of the money in the treasury. While we regret that our State could not be truly and faithfuly represented by specimens of her skill and industry, and her mechanical genius, we shall hope that the present error may be amended, and be prepared for the Fair of Paris in 1863.

LAW OF THE ROAD.—"Keep to the right as the law directs." This is the law in most of the old States, it is written in the "Statute Books," and practiced generally. And yet we are surprised that the wisdom of the law has never been questioned, and a better one made. Our plan would be to "Keep to the left as the law directs," and our reasons are these, and we believe they are correct. The driver of every vehicle sits at the right side of his carriage, and consequently, when meeting another carriage he passes on the right. Drivers are thus the widest distance apart and of course they query how near they can drive without coming in contact. Were the law made as it should be "keep to the left as the law directs," both drivers would be brought side by side, and consequently could see and always avoid the possibility of collision. We have been very much surprised that in the United States the law of "keep to the right" has so long prevailed, when it is so essentially an erroneous one. We hope the present Legislature will set the example. Make "a law of the road" wisely, and make it left, and then it would be right. This, we believe, is the law in England, and in this we can pattern from them.

GUIDE-POSTS IN EVERY COUNTY.—We would suggest to our honorable Legislators the great importance of passing a law that shall compel the supervisors of every county to cause guide-posts and mile-stones to be placed at all the cross roads, giving the needed information of distance and place. This is considered one of the most important of all public duties performed in the old States by county authorities, and we hope to see it done here.

VALUABLE KEEPSAKES.—A large amount of money will undoubtedly be spent for valentines, two-thirds of which will have been paid for those of a ridiculous character. Often, messages of insult or such as are intended to mortify or wound the pride or sensitive feelings of the innocent or simple hearted. While a few, here and there, "like angels visits," are the "true valentines" of true hearts—and as such always accomplish good. The amount, however, which is spent for the *trash* would be much better if it were well spent at TUCKER & Co's for a gold or silver thimble, a watch-chain, a ring, plain and rich, or costly, a set of spoons, a napkin ring, a fruit knife, or even a gold watch. These are the best kind of valentines. They keep in time and tune.

DEBUT OF MISS LIZZIE PARKER.—We acknowledge the reception of a card of invitation to a private concert of Miss Lizzie Parker, which was held in the spacious music room of Messrs. Badger & Lindenberger, on Tuesday morning last. This preparatory concert was attended by a select and appreciable party of friends, for whom the debutante discoursed sweet music sufficiently and in variety enough to convince all that the lady is an artist of high order, and one who will be justly appreciated in this country. Her style of singing places her in the role of operatic singers, which, at the present time of a dearth of amusements or enjoyments of a meritorious character, will give us a feast. Her first concert takes place on Saturday evening next.

Mechanical Dentistry.

IT is our province as a Journalist to chronicle whatever is new and useful in science and art, and to keep our readers advised of all improvements that concern their individual weal. It is therefore with peculiar pleasure that we call attention to the fact that Dr. E. C. ANGELL, one of our prominent Dentists, has provided himself with the requisite machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of *superior mineral teeth* in his own laboratory. Hitherto the artificial teeth used upon this coast, have been imported from the eastern cities. These teeth admit of comparatively few varieties, being the simple repetition of a few stereotyped editions. As a consequence, cases have been constantly occurring for which they were poorly adapted. It is by reason of this fact that we meet with so many unfortunate sufferers whose faces are unnaturally full, and others whose faces are unnaturally sunken, while there are very many whose teeth and features present the most striking antagonism—the former having all the freshness of youth, while the latter are rendered unnaturally old by contrast.

The teeth manufactured by DR. ANGELL overcome all of these difficulties. *First*, They are so modeled to each individual case as to secure the complete restoration of the features. *Second*, They can always have the requisite length. *Third*, They can always have the shape best calculated to give proper expression. *Fourth*, The color can always be adapted to the complexion. These are a part of the advantages secured to the wearer of the mineral teeth. We have seen specimens of these teeth, and can assure our readers that they only need to be seen to be appreciated. Another important fact connected with the work which we desire to mention is, the proprietor has such facilities for its manufacture that its price is within the reach of all.

Another important fact: *The Tooth Soap* of DR. ANGELL stands unrivaled in excellence to any tooth wash known.

POST OFFICES IN MARIN COUNTY.—"GOOD NEWS FOR MARIN."—We are glad to inform our readers in Marin county that in a pleasant call we made at the office of the mail agent of our post office, and after urging the claims of this county for better postal arrangements, we had the pleasure to see a letter made ready for sending to Washington, urging in an earnest manner the wants of Marin in this respect, which, with the good intentions of the mail agent here, we think will give Marin what they really need deserve, a post office in several places where none now exists.

TO SELLERS OF WOOL AND HIDES.—To those who visit our city with these articles of produce for sale, we can cordially commend them to Messrs. Feuerstein & Company, who are always ready to pay the very highest market prices for them, cash on delivery. We are glad to know that this kind of produce is paying much better than formerly, for every dollar now realized to the farmer and stock raisers, will help remove the burden of loss by the late calamities.

CURE FOR THE RHEUMATISM.—We call attention to the card of Mr. DeFries in our advertising columns. This is no *quack nostrum*, but an absolute and valuable medicine. Mr. DeFries has as his motto "no cure no pay." We have conversed with men who have experienced immediate relief, and have never afterward been subject to this terrible affliction. We can commend Mr. DeFries to those who are afflicted.

THE HAY AND WOOL PRESS.—Many valuable hay presses having been lost by the late floods, we can call the attention of all who desire, to one of the most excellent kind, one that will also answer the double purpose of a *hay-press* and *wool-press.* They can call at the warehouse of Messrs. Macondray & Company, and see the very best now offered. These will make bales of about 250 pounds, and do the work rapidly and well. (See advertisement).

A HUMAN SCABBARD.—On Montgomery street, there is an Exhibition of an "Odd Fish," of the genus "Sword," in the shape of a young man of rather comely appearance, who, sporting a blunt saber nearly twenty ches long, calls into service, at intervals of 20 minutes, his own individual throat for the sheathing of the instrument; and which, save only the hilt, is actually gulped with such a supreme *sang froid* as is only equaled by the mingled disgust and trepidation of the spectators—with less hesitancy than one who is about to swallow a doctor's *bolus*. Were we called upon to reward the performer of this unwary stroke in sword-exercise, we would send him a bundle of rejected bean-poles or rather *fence*-rails, with which he may prosecute the science of "thrusting" at the contents of his "bread-basket."

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ **The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS,** the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MR. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market San Francisco.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

CITIZENS—FRIENDS:

M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of **Sympathetic Clairvoyance,** which enables her to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the Remedy.

Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to its power, relying as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism.

Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.

Room No. 10, Union Block, cor Market and Kearny streets. 11tf

Office Hours—From 12 M. to 3 P.M.

STATE SUMMARY.

The Bee says that two wagon lodas of newspapers recently arrived in Sacramento by the Overland Mail.

It is stated that General Vallejo gathered the past season *two thousand one hundred pounds* of apples from a tree in his orchard.

The Petaluma Argus has commenced its second volume, and now reckons itself among the permanent institutions of Sonoma county.

The steamer Sonora, which sailed Tuesday morning for Panama, took $827,760 in treasure, and about 100 passengers.

The citizens of Bloomfield, Sonoma county, have contributed $166 50 to the sufferers by flood in Sacramento Valley. The amount was raised in three days.

Though we have had no rain this week, quite a flood has occurred in St. Anne's Valley, submerging the lower stories of houses, caused by graded streets having dammed up the water draining from the hills.

Since the heavy rain of Sunday, farmers have been enabled to recommence plowing. They wisely exert themselves to the utmost to put in as large crops as they possibly can. Roads are improving every day.

The Grass Valley National says: "Out of seventy-five consecutive days, up to the 23d of January, only eleven were without rain or snow—and during that time some six feet of water fell from the clouds."

On Friday of last week a race came off at the Willows Course, between "California Damsel," "Glencoe Chief" and "Jim Barton," which resulted in the "Damsel" gaining the victory in three straight heats. Time, 2:38½, 2:41, 2:40½.

The plains up North, on the Feather river, which some time ago resembled the sea, assumed another form under the excessive cold, and presented a glittering sheet of ice. In many places the current piled up these sheets of ice, one upon an other, ten feet high, forming stationary icebergs.

The weather has been fair for the past week, no rain having fallen; and the water is gradually receding from the overflowed districts. The land is probably dry enough to work in many places, and thousands of plows are doubtless in operation over the State. The prospect is good for abundant crops.

The quantity of rain that has fallen in San Francisco, this season, as reported by Thomas Tennent, is as follows:

Rain up to January 31st	38.02
Rain up to February 2d	79
Total	38.81

This does not include the slight shower on the 4th.

The steamer Nevada, on her down trip from Sacramento, last Friday, struck a snag while passing through the slough, and was obliged to be run on the beach near Rio Vista, where she sunk by the stern to the hurricane deck. The passengers were taken off safely. Efforts are now being made to raise her, which, it is thought, can be easily accomplished.

The flood has had the effect to make a thorough cleansing of the country, says the San Joaquin Republican. Bugs which had troubled the farmers are swept from the ranches; worms will be heard of no more, and they have made sad havoc; squirrels and gophers have been drowned by myriads; the whole country has been cleaned out of insects and vermin, as effectually as St. Patrick is reported to have run everything of the kind out of Ireland years ago.

The Relief Committee, on leaving Platt's Hall, and transferring its funds, etc., to Mayor Teschemacher, reports as follows: Total of applicants registered, 1584. Men, 461, women, 437, children, 685. Total number of families in the above, 307. Total number of persons in these families, 1210. Of these families, only 150 applied for partial relief—wood, blankets, etc. The remainder, 157, have been wholly provided with homes, in rented houses, with stoves, bedding, and provisions for two or three weeks. Of these 157 families, there have been sent, free of expense, to other places, to resume business, 21. There have been finally supplied and discharged, 34. Total, 55. Leaving dependent for continued supplies, for at least one month, in whole or in part, of families, 102. To which we must add, of applicants from the class of families first named, 25, making a total of families 127, or of persons, 500, who require organized charitable aid to keep them from actual want.

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

GREAT VICTORIES FOR THE UNION CAUSE.

The Overland Telegraph has been reporting great news for the Union cause during the past week, which is published at length by the daily press. The Federal troops have been dealing heavy blows on Secessiondom. First among the most important, is the capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee river. The Rebel force at the Fort was 15,000. The Federals attacking, with gunboats and land force, were 22,000. The attack was made on Friday, the 8th, and the Federal victory was complete. The fight lasted for one hour and a quarter, and was conducted entirely by the gunboats. The infantry force on land did not arrive till after the surrender. The boiler of one of the boats was struck by a shot, causing an explosion, and the killing of about 25 persons, which was the principal loss. The prisoners taken were two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains, and one hundred soldiers, the other rebel troops having fled previous to the surrender. By this victory the Federals have obtained control of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. The Fort mounted 17 guns, mostly 32 and 22-pounders, all of which, with a large amount of muskets, ammunition, tents and camp equipage, fell into the hands of the Union troops. The value of the property taken is estimated at over $1,000,000.

On Tuesday the important news reached here of the capture of Roanoke Island, N. C., by the Federal troops in the Burnside expedition, after a hard fight. The dispatch announcing this event left Chicago at 10½ a. m. and reached here at 9 a. m. of the same day! The victory was complete. The rebel fleet were all captured except one gunboat, and 2500 rebel troops are prisoners. Richmond papers report the rebel loss at 300 to 1000 killed and wounded.

Dispatches of yesterday, 13th, published in the Alta of this morning, give the following:

The latest advices from Cumberland, Maryland, state Lander was twenty miles on the other side of Romney. Gen. Banks had moved his column, so as so cut off the retreat of the Rebels. General Lander is said to have 25,000 men, and Banks 11,000; while the inclosed rebeb forces amount to 22,000. Gen. Lander believes that the whole rebel column will be taken or scattered.

The steamship Baltic, from Port Royal, brings 700 bales of cotton. The weather was getting disagreeably warm.

The gunboats had shelled out a fort on Pine Island, and made an advance towards Bluffton, where there is a large force. Another account says that an expedition left on Monday, including all the gunboats and transports, sufficient for the shipment of twelve thousand troops, which will go through Collbogue Sound into Savannah river, without coming in range of the guns at Fort Pulaski. The rebels have withdrawn a large number of troops from Charleston and Port Royal to Savannah.

A Fort Henry correspondent of the Republican says the late gunboat expedition on the Tennessee river was greeted everywhere with the wildest enthusiasm. Prominent men came to the boats and said should the Union army enter Tennessee 50,000 men were ready and would cluster around it. Officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of such greetings.

Fort Pulaski is now said to be in as bad a condition as Sumter was. Our forces are advancing daily.

In Missouri a messenger from Lebanon reports that Sigel's division had arrived at Marshfield, four miles from Springfield, on Tuesday. Price is said to have left Springfield, and is now encamped near the battle ground at Wilson's Creek.

The Treasury Note bill, with the legal tender clause, and provision for the payment of interest of the public debt in coin, passed the Senate to-day, with amendment for depositing with the Treasury $25,000,000 at 5 per cent. This clause is entirely acceptable to the House Ways and Means Committee.

The Secretary of War will order heavy cannon cast in California, if any of the foundries have the material and facilities.

News from Mexico states that the Allied Commissioners had returned to Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico. The Mexican Government had insisted upon the withdrawal of the Spanish forces, but would accept the intervention of France and England.

New York, Feb. 10th.—Money was dull and lower—five to six on call; Sterling exchange firm, with a moderate business, at 115½; Gold was 4¼ to 4½ premium; Gold Bars, 3½; Treasury 7 3-10 notes, 98⅝ to 98¾; Pacific Mail, 99½: California large bonds, 81; California 7's, 82, and Panama, 104.

The great Sawyer gun at Newport News burst lately, killing two persons and wounding five.

The Navy Department received a despatch from Commodore Dupont, stating that the second stone fleet was sunk on the 26th January, effectually blockading Rattlesnake Shoal, [Charleston Harbor.] The oply remaining channels are Swash and Moffit's.

General Stone has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafyette, serious charges have been made against him in connection with the Ball's Bluff engagement, and he is strongly suspected of disroyalty.

Read! Read!
WHY WILL YE SUFFER?
Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

Gallinas, Sept. 15, 1861.

To John DeFries, Esq., San Rafael.
I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.
RICHARD DOWDELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1861. J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace, San Rafael Township, Marin county.

San Rafael, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1862.
This is to certify, that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1858, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by John DeFries, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.
R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by John DeFries, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.
J. O. B. SHORT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1861. DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

☞ **Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever Cured in two days,** without Drugs and Medicine inwardly.

☞ Persons whose systems have been injured by Mercury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.
Address JOHN DeFRIES.
San Rafael.
19

FRUIT TREES!
....AT THE....
San Lorenzo Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of planting Orchards the present Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES, containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, comprising

Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Almond, and Fig Trees.
ALSO—Grape-vines of Foreign Varieties;
RED DUTCH and CHERRY CURRANTS,
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY BUSHES, &c.

This collection embraces over Two Hundred Varieties of Fruit—the most of which has been grafted from bearing Trees.

Price of Trees Two Years' Old by the Hundred, and will be carried according to age:

Apple Trees	$25 ℔ 100	Currants	$20 ℔ 100
Pear	40 ℔ 100	Raspberry	5 ℔ 100
Plum	50 ℔ 100	Blackberry	5 ℔ 100
Cherry	50 ℔ 100	English Walnuts	50c each

☞ My Trees are of thrifty growth, and grown WITHOUT IRRIGATION.

All Orders for Trees must be directed to J. Lewelling, San Lorenzo, accompanied by the cash, and they will be promptly filled.

Trees packed in good order and shipped as directed.
J. LEWELLING,
San Lorenzo, Alameda County.
19

Cabbage and Lettuce Plants,
BY THE THOUSAND!

ANY PERSON IN WANT OF CABBAGE PLANTS By the Thousand;
Also—LETTUCE PLANTS, By the Thousand;
May get them by applying to
LAWRENCE LANE, San Antonio,
New Road for San Leandro.
19

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and
CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial.
18

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST In Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.
☞ **Orders and Hats from the Country will** will receive our particular attention.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
113m 323 Montgomery street.

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
California street, near Front,
19

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
San Francisco.
21

BAILEY & HARRISON,
PHENIX
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.
Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson,
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best
SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
EROSENE.
And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge.
16

Hay and Wool Presses
FIVE
INGERSOLL'S
HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY
MACONDRAY & CO.
16

Alfalfa Seed.
8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office.
9

GARDENER WANTED.
A GOOD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENER can find a place for a year, at moderate wages, in a neighboring county. Inquire at the Farmer Office.
18

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
For the Holidays,
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.
TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS

Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour	$150
Mill complete, without Bolt	140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set	10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
Proprietors.
23

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

The Question Solved.

COOK'S
Improved Portable
SUGAR EVAPORATOR
FOR MAKING
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS
TRUE CANE-SUGAR
Is a Settled Question.

The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of
Cook's Evaporator.

By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for Defecating without Chemicals, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured.
2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.
3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.
4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.
5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.
6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.
7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

The Undersigned hold the PATENT RIGHT for the entire Pacific Coast and are now ready to take orders for this justly celebrated EVAPORATOR. Its merits are so well established that it need only be seen to be appreciated.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, Liberally Reduced to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:

No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches	$100
No. 4— do do 45 by 100 do	125
No. 5— do do 45 by 144 do	150

Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

☞ For any further information and for Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address the undersigned.

CAROTHERS & BATES,
Box 306 P. O. San Francisco.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left.
17

Dr. E. C. Angell,
DENTIST,

IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples be may seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—
ANGELL'S
Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,
Is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For **Straightening Irregular Teeth,** he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.
OFFICE..........650 Clay street,
lower corner of Kearny.
16

Wool, Hides, and Skins
Purchased
AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,
....BY....
R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
17 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

One Grover & Baker's
BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.
Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No 110) California street,
San Francisco.
15

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

Home Miscellany.

[For the California Farmer.]

THE TWO RIVERS.

AN ALLEGORY.

By the side of a peaceful river,
  Watching its gentle flow,
As it rippled and danced o'er the rocks and sands,
  To a music soft and low,
I joyed to think of the verdure and bloom,
  By its genial influence spread—
Of the bounteous plenty which marked its course,
  By its sparkling waters fed.

That peaceful stream seemed an emblem sweet
  Of a quiet human life,
As, gliding down the current of Time,
  Remote from the world's dark strife;
It seeks to give of the good it hath,
  To cheer by a kindly smile,
To lift the burden from weary hearts,
  And grief of its sting beguile.

Again I stood by that river,
  When the floods were out in their wrath,
And beheld the waters, rushing by,
  Strewn with ruin, and wreck, and scath.
Then I shuddered to think, of its power to harm,
  Of the horror which marked its way;
For I knew that its wild destructive force
  No human arm might stay.

But, Oh! my heart was sad to feel,
  That its whispering, eddying tide
Was still an emblem of human life,
  When swayed by passion and pride.
Then its fierce mad waves the lesson taught,
  How strife can all beauty mar;
And the wreck on its surface seemed a type
  Of the devastation of war.

Then I prayed that my life, as the gentle stream,
  Might silently glide away,
Till the night of time set peacefully,
  To dawn on eternal day.   AGNES.

Home Valley Ranch, Feb. 23, 1862.

◆

Old Letters.

We have received some interesting letters, written a few years ago. The letters contain some pleasing legends and other matters, that will be read with interest. The following shows that the writer felt, what is too often the case, that friendship is based upon the amount of gold in pocket. The writer had then seen, and has often since seen, the changes of Life in California. He is now doing well in one of the beautiful spots of our State:

CAMPO SECO, April 20th, 1855.

DEAR FRIEND: You will not, I trust, chide your *compagnon de voyage* if, at length, I break in upon your retirement, to inquire after your health and well being; to remind you of days "Lang Syne," and to redeem my promise. For weeks previous to my return from the "Valley of Angels," I had thought to have written you a long letter—a letter that, while it aimed to impart good advice, and relate the legend of "*El Monte Angeles*," should at the same time, in its imperfections, furnish you abundant merriment.

This "pious intention" I have not had leisure to execute, as I had hoped to at the time of its conception. A multitude of cares, such as "*God's Poor*" only know, have thus far prevented me from making the attempt; and even now I doubt my ability to write anything that will interest you. Still, if I *survive* long enough, I shall write you a long letter; so pray for the end!

FORTUNE'S REVERSES.

Since we exchanged *adios* in Sacramento no startling adventures have befallen your humble servant, and nothing has occurred to render life desirable save the gold that lies in its hills—a lure to the mercenary *Ortugals* of the nineteenth century.

The only new acquaintance I have made is *Señor Poverty*, an ill-clad and unpleasant companion, in whose society man cannot hope to find enjoyment, and with whom, if we consult our own happiness and popularity, we will not associate on terms of intimacy. In truth, my associations with *Mr. Poverty* have only tended to make me unhappy and unhappy continually—not unhappy that I had lost my money merely, but because it led to many perplexities—such as want of comfort, an uneasy mind, the contracting of low associations, and, worse than all, the estrangement of those once loud in their professions of regard. Do not think that I care if these *false* friends all desert me. No, indeed! their god is "*popular opinion*;" their standard of respectability is *Gold*, and "appearances of wealth" constitute their weigher of excellence. I have no sympathy with them; they are "joined to their idols." I only ask that they let me alone. Still, I can but regret any influence that shall lead me to doubt the existence of Friendship—of a deathless principle that shall exist through all time, sending hope to the unfortunate, prompting us to sorrow with those that mourn, and to rejoice with our friends in all their glad conquests. Indeed, it needed not the conflagration that attended my introduction to *Señor Poverty*, to convince me that my new acquaintance is a lineal descendant of the prince whose realm is that Lake that burneth with fire and brimstone."

But enough of this; you call me egotist, and well you may, since I prate continually of self.

LEGEND OF CAMPO DE LOS ANGELES.

A few days since I paid a visit to the *Monte Angeles*, or, as our English authors would have it, the "Angels' Meadows." It is impossible for me to you of half of its beauties. The Meadow is situated midway between the plain of the Merced River and the snow-capped summit of the Sierra Nevada. That particular point known as *El Monte* is a somewhat extensive piece of smooth meadow or table-land, lying upon the side of the most romantic mountain on the *Rio Merced*. In the center of the plain is a small lake, around which grows the fragrant magnolia, the flowering aloe—a species of cacti—and other beautiful plants, whose names I cannot give. In the lake are several islands, called by the natives, *Los Casas del Santos* (the Homes of the Angels); and, indeed, so singularly beautiful are these islets that we may readily believe them to have been the abode of fairies. On one of the Islands is a cave of considerable extent, the sides and roof of which are made brilliant by crystalline incrustations formed by the dripping water. In the cave are springs of delicious coolness and exceeding purity. The cave is called the "Chapel"—and a glorious place it is to remind one of Deity! But I must return to the Legend of the Angels' Camp, which I will give you as I received it from a native Californian:

Long ere Young America had crossed the Rocky Mountains in search of a Western Boundary, the natives of this portion of California looked upon this mountain as the abode of Angels. Sweet voices had been heard in the *Campo de Los Angeles*. Spirit songsters sang in praise of virtue—promised rewards to the faithful, and stimulated all to the accomplishment of good deeds. Nor was this all: the infirm were healed through the efficacy of the *agua dolce*—sweet water—and cheered by the sweet spirits of the glen, returned to their friends, wonderful evidences that "Angels ministered unto them." All wondered; and many yearly sought the teachings of the spirits that haunted this paradise. Little cared they to commune through tables and chairs—by the aid of a half-crazed "Medium," with spirits that often lied—while here, sweet voices held out to them hopes of a happy future. Every year, from all parts of California, were gathered together the brave sons and fair daughters of California. The honored father, the loved mother, and little children, all were here—the old to prepare for that dreamless sleep that knows no waking; the young, to learn to "act well their part on earth," that, if called, they might join the angel choir in heaven. The young mother, as she bathed her young in the pools of *agua frio*, that gem-like skirted the mountain, invoked the protection and blessings of the sweet singing spirits of the lake. All, all were happy, until the demon "Avarice" scattered gold throughout the length and breadth of the land, to tempt the cupidity of man; to lead them from their pleasant homes to become wanderers upon the auriferous mountains and plains of the "Eureka State." Then, as impelled by their desire to become suddenly rich, the votaries of this "glittering deity" scrambled in mad haste through valleys and over hills—even making hideous the "Home of the Angels," with their profane, maudlin shouts; and, at last, desecrating the holy ground with human blood. At this is said: "The Angel Spirits, with one sad wail for their gold-accurst and sighing listeners, left earth to take their abode in Paradise, leaving the *Monte de Angeles* and its frequenters to mourn the delusion that has driven from earth the Spirit Choir." But these people do not mourn as those without hope. They confidently look forward to "a good time coming," and declare that when men shall forget gold in the love for humanity; shall look to the advancement of their pecuniary condition as secondary to the perfect development of the moral and mental faculties—in short, when they shall cease to do evil, and learn to do well, then, once again, will the song of Angels be heard throughout our entire land, and the day-spring of our new found joy make glad amends for the long night of our moral debasement. Heaven grant it may be so! that the rude legend of the natives may find accomplishment in an entire, full appreciation of the beautiful and good in this fair world of ours, until men shall no longer toil with no aspiration higher than the accumulation of wealth; shall no longer indulge in intemperance, gambling, licentiousness, and murder, to find excitement for their toilsome search for gold. "Let the love of the spirits and the hope of their return, prompt us to earnest days and earnest dreams." Such is the prayer of the matron, as recollection recalls the days of childhood, and the young maidens put up votive offerings to the Virgin, that the prayers of the mother may be realized.

Such, my dear friend, is a very imperfect rendering of the Legend of the Angels' Meadows. Really! were it possible, I could hope that the native's legend might be true; and that, ere long, the Angels Camp might be enlived by a spirit band.

◆

WATCH, MOTHER.

The following is beautiful—one of those little gems that touch the heart:

MOTHER! Watch the little feet
  Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
  Ranging cellar, shed and hall.
Never count the moments lost;
Never mind the time it costs;
Little feet will go astray—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother! Watch the little hand
  Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
  Tossing up the fragrant hay.
Never dare the question ask:
"Why to me the weary task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of light and love.

Mother! Watch the little tongue
  Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung,
  By the joyous, happy child,
Catch the word while yet unspoken;
Stop the vow before 'tis broken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in the Savior's name.

Mother! Watch the little heart,
  Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart;
  Keep, O keep that young heart true,
Extricating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed:
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

◆

HEALTHY BODIES.—Chess playing may be a safe and intellectual amusement; but when we see a young man, who has been all day bending over the desk, sit down to "the relaxation" of contemplating a chess-board for hours, we feel like entering our earnest protest and pointing him to the cricket-ground, or any other active sport, which his stoop-shoulders and contracted chest cry out for. Notwithstanding the reform which has been effected in the ideas of the generality of people on these and similar subjects, there is room for more and greater. A healthy body should be the first care of every man, woman and child in our midst. The impiety of neglecting it, is palpable. With our present knowledge of the needs of the body, and the disastrous consequences of neglect, no one can plead ignorance as an excuse. Let our readers examine well their habits in this regard; examine them as a man may examine into his faithful stewardship of a great trust committed to his charge by the Master.—[Fanny Fern.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H. Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.
SENATORS ELECT.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—G. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. H. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. Dems.
Butte—J. M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Printy, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reeve, W. W. Banks, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. D. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.
Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

◆

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the CALIFORNIA FARMER in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad.

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the FARMER.

Wishing to place the FARMER at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies $25
" ten " 30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).
For three Copies.......................................10
" six " 20
" single Copy...4

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:

Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,

Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.........Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. "	650,000
Niagara " " " "....."	305,000
Washington " " "....."	500,000
Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn..................	3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y..............................	168,000
Total............................	$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES

ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on
MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS,
STORES, RANCH PROPERTY,
And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

REFERENCES:

Louis McLane, Esq..........Of Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co.
Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.............San Francisco
Horace P. Janes.. "
Messrs. Flint Peabody & Co.............................. "
Jonathan Hunt, Esq.......................................
C. B. Polhemus, Esq.................Of Messrs. Alsop & Co.
Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co.........................Sacramento, Cal
Julius Wetzlar, Esq.. "
8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers

IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,

A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
T. Gilbert, Boston,

Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments

TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music cop[illegible] and arranged for a Instruments; New Music published; [illegible] sic arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manu[illegible]actured to order. 1-1y

Pulu! The Wonderful!

ANOTHER cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the PULU crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So EASY to the body, so COOLING to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no INSECTS come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want GOOD BEDS should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE.

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

LAKE VINEYARD, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of
For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties), giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.
HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,
17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from
OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.
And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Will meet the wants of families.
OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
The requisitions of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.
We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.
24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

A. H. TODD & CO.,

Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 43 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 2 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 14

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
18 Proprietors.

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, *CALIFORNIA.*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & C. SPERRY,
11 Proprietors.

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. (15-3m

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood Stock, the following:
A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and crous of same.
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; ver superior.
A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.
Several Mares and Colts of high grades.
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 1

Literary Shrubbery.

THE VELVET HORN.*

I HAD a pet, a lovely deer,
With velvet horns and eyes so clear
That I could see my image lie
Deep shaded in her hazel eye.

She came to me at my command,
She ate the food from out my hand,
She followed me where'er I went,
Nor ever questioned my intent.

Up rocky steeps where mosses grow,
And with bright crimson tint the snow,
Or down the glen and woodland vale,
Where silver brooklets slowly trail,

Where cowslips and the iris fling
Their gaudy colors to the spring,
She followed me, and it was queer
How little then she knew of fear.

But when the forest leaves were red,
And hung like banners overhead,
And autumn winds with hollow sound
The dry leaves whirled along the ground,

Each rustling noise that passed her by,
Awoke the fire-ball in her eye;
She pawed the earth, she snuffed the air,
And scented danger everywhere.

And I, so much her faithful friend,
No longer could her steps attend;
For e'en my pocket seemed to fill
Her with some strange and nameless ill.

She fed no more from out my hand,
She came no more at my command;
Her gentleness, and all that's dear,
Had given place to foolish fear.

I caught her, and beneath my arm
I tried to quiet her alarm;
But all in vain, my flesh was torn—
No longer hers the *velvet horn*.

[N. E. Farmer.

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* The first growth of the horns upon the deer are always covered with a soft down, resembling velvet.

IN A PRINTING OFFICE.

The composing room of a printing office is about as productive of various questions, and elicits as much curiosity from visitors, as any place of business we know of. The first thing a visitor does is to step up to a case where fingers are at work, and watch every motion, with perfect steadfastness, looks into the compositors face to see where his eyes are; the process looks mysterious, and questions follow about like this:

"How do you know where to find the letters? Are they arranged in order? How do you know when they are right side up? What's the reason there's more type in some boxes than the others? I should think you would make mistakes; and ought to have the boxes marked? Don't you get the wrong letters sometimes?"

Looking around he spies in one corner, a lot of "something" that calls forth, "What are these?"

Compositor—"Quads."

Visitor—"What's Quads?"

Compositor explains. Next finds the form from which another is distributing.

Visitor—"Distributing them, are you?"

Compositor—"Yes."

"Can you do that faster than you can set it? What makes you wet the type? (looking at the form) why its all up side down. Is that the way it always is? You can't read it can you?"

Next goes round the press and finds the roller, puts his fingers on it, and gets them dyed a shade or two blacker than their usual hue.

Visitor—"What's this roller made of—India rubber?"

Compositor—"No, of glue and molasses."

Visitor—"Of molasses! I should think it would melt!"

Compositor—"'Twill if it gets warm enough."

His eyes next fall upon the paper, "laid down" ready for press.

Visitor—"Why, this paper is all wet. Do you have to do that?"

Compositor—"Yes."

Visitor—"What for?"

Compositor explains, and wishes he would clear out of the office.

He looks around and finds a form of advertisements laid aside—he runs his fingers over the column, and knocks a square of it into confusion. Compositor looks cross, and says, "you've knocked that into pi."

Visitor looks round, whistles, and with a bow, goes out without any invitation to call again.

THE DUTY AND RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT.—In a recent charge to the Grand Jury, Chief Justice Hall of Colorado Territory, used the following language which, in our opinion, expresses a correct and sound doctrine:

It appears to be the duty of this Court to remind you that, whilst it has been the admitted policy of the Federal Government, since the Presidency of Mr. Jefferson, to allow impunity to errors of opinion so long as reason was left free to combat them, it related only to the condition of domestic peace when reason has empire, and is suffered to reign. As our Government has never before been required to grapple with a ferocious domestic war aimed at its life, it has never before been moved by any public necessity to define its policy, in this respect, during the existence of such a war. But it must be obvious to all reasonable men that the proper policy for such condition of society, must be that which, in that condition, may be pursued with safety to the government—that whilst the Government may tolerate any form of erroneous opinions, without detriment or danger in times of domestic peace, it may not be able to tolerate such opinions as instigate, or simulate, or encourage, or even comfort traitors in times of domestic war—and that Courts and Juries, therefore, must determine the criminality of errors of opinion by the necessities of the condition of society in which they are expressed, and the magnitude and nature of the mischiefs they are calculated to produce. Coupled with the duty of the Government to protect itself, must be its right to suppress all injurious practices aimed at its dissolution.

GRASS VALLEY WEATHER.—A writer from this section during the late cold snap, says: Winter, old fashioned, icy-fed, frost-biting winter, is upon us, freezing almost everything it touches—pumps in the kitchen, water in the kettle on the stove, beef in the larder, cream in the pitcher, etc. The mercury stands ten degrees above zero; may be it will freeze next. The snow is fourteen inches deep, grand for sleighing, and old and young are improving it. As we write, the cheerful sound of merry bells is heard mingling with the crack of whips, and the cheers of the well robed travelers. We almost fancy ourselves back again, where winter is winter; where our frost-bitten fingers and ears have cried out in vain against the cruelty of frost, ice, and snow.

THE Richmond Examiner says the Southern people can raise any article of Yankee industry. Some witty wag coolly remarks, Why don't they raise the blockade?

WHY is a blush like a little girl? Because it becomes a woman.

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M. GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
119 First street.

33m

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c. &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED
Without the Use of Medicines,
AT THE
Electropathic Institute,
625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong; while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument is engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unreasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	123
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument.

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT
SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!
FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the implement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.

San Francisco, Sept 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!
AND
BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,
HAVE RE-OPENED THE
Extensive Furniture Warerooms,
FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
J. G. CLARK & Co.,
No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 43m

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universall commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Muskoto Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

9 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

Patented April 5th, 1859;

and March 27th, 1860.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wrist-bands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco,
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

The British Reviews,
AND
Blackwood's Magazine.

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative).
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
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Republished by LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
19 54 Gold street, New York.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. Todd & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Feb. 13.

But little of interest has transpired in our Grain market during the past week. Trade generally has been dull. Our receipts have been on a liberal scale. Millers now find no difficulty in getting all the wheat they want; and we know of considerable parcels going into store, not finding purchasers at satisfactory prices. It is a general opinion that as soon as the traveling improves, we shall have a lively trade from the interior. We gave our views last week relative to the demand that was looked for from the Cariboo Northern mines; by the steamer Cortes a large number of passengers and 150 mules started for Cariboo; and we learn the next steamer is already full. The rush for the North has already begun. These new mines will present us another market for our Flour and Grain. Late advices from Oregon are to the effect that they have a surplus of both Wheat and Flour, notwithstanding the loss they have suffered by the floods, and that instead of our being compelled to ship there, they themselves will send considerable quantities of Wheat and Flour, if the prices will warrant, to this market, as well as to the British Possessions. Barley and Oats remain at last quotations. Hay is arriving more freely, and prices again favor the buyer. Potatoes are forced to maintain their price from a combination among the holders; they store all that do not find a ready market. The present figures will soon decline. Potatoes being a perishable article, and subject to sprouting and decay, cannot long remain in store, and so soon as forced sales are effected it will be at low prices. Sellers of Wheat find it difficult to sustain prices: we quote our market from 2¼ to 2⅜ cents for milling; these are the extremes. Corn has arrived more freely, and our market is now well supplied.

Our receipts for the past week, from around the Bay, have been as follows, in addition to liberal Coast receipts: Wheat, 10,404 sks; Barley, 10,067 sks; Oats, 2023 sks; Hay, 518 tuns; Buckwheat, 10 sks; Middlings, 34 sks; Flour, 3876 qr sks; Bran, 626 sks; Cornmeal, 42 sks, Beans, 52 sks; Potatoes, 478 sks; Corn, 100 sks.

Wheat, ⅌ 100℔s—		Flour......⅌bbl—	
For seed	$3 00@ 3 50	Superfine, shipmt	6 50@ 7 50
" milling	2 25@ 2 75	Extra "	8 00@ 8 50
Barley, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Baker's extra	9 00@10 00
do brewing	1 12@ 1 20	Cornmeal—	
do feed	1 00@ 1 10	Eastern ⅌bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Domestic ⅌100℔	3 00@ 4 00
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Hay ⅌ton	18 00@22 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Potatoes ⅌100℔	2 50@ 3 00
Rye	3 25@ 4 00	Beans ⅌100℔s	3 00@ 5 00
Buckwheat	3 00@ 3 50	Onions	3 50@ 4 00
Squash ⅌ton	10 00@12 00		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse ⅌℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides ⅌℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain	12@ 15
Refined Tallow ⅌℔	5@ 6	Goat skins each	..@ 37

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

[Corrected by R. G. King, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala ⅌℔	40@ 60	Cheese, Cala ⅌℔	20@ 25
do Eastern	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ⅌doz	..@ ..
Eggs ⅌doz	..@ 50		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Feb. 13.

Reported for the California Farmer, by W. J. Whiting, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

All the change we have to note in the Cattle Market, for the past week, is a decline in Veal. All other kinds remain firm at our last quotations. First quality American Beef continues firm at our quotations, with not a very large supply at market. We quote:

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

Beef—American, first quality 4c to 9c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ⅌ ℔.

Veal—first quality, 2c@6c.

Hogs—Stock Hogs 1½ to 2c; fat Hogs on foot —@ 4c; Dressed 7c@8c.

Mutton—dressed, 3c@8c, according to quality.

Milch Cows—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market—Feb. 13.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus ⅌℔	1 00	Okra, Dry ⅌℔	1 00
Artichokes ⅌doz	75@1 50	do Green	..
Beans ⅌℔	6	Potatoes	5
Brussell's sprouts	20	do New	..
Beets	3	do Sweet Carolina	12
Broccoli ⅌doz	2 00	do Yams (S Isls)	..
Cabbage	2 50	Pumpkins	3
Cauliflower	2 00	Parsnips ⅌doz bunches	75
Carrots	50	Parsley	50
Celery ⅌bunch	12	Pickles, in jars each	50@62
Cress ⅌doz bunches	50	Rhubarb ⅌℔	..
Cucumbers ⅌doz	..	Radishes ⅌doz bunches	50
Cranberries ⅌gall	3 00	do yellow	50
Dried Herbs ⅌℔	50	do black, ⅌ bunch	12
Egg Plant	..	Red Peppers ⅌℔	50
Garlics new	12	Summer Squash	..
Green-Peas	..	Squash, Marrowfat	4
Green-Beans	..	do Hubbard's	4
Green-Peppers	..	String-Beans	@..
Green-Corn, in cans	50	Spinage ⅌basket	75
Lettuce ⅌doz	50	Salsify ⅌bunch	8
Mushrooms, opn grth ⅌℔	25	Turnips ⅌doz	50
do cultivated	50	Tomatoes, in jars each	37@62
Onions ⅌℔	8@12	Tomatoes, fresh ⅌℔	..

FRUIT.

Apples ⅌℔	8@12	Crab Apples ⅌℔	..
do cooking	10	Limes ⅌doz	37
Pears, Bartlett	..	Oranges	75
Vicar of Winkfield	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme	..	Pine Apples each	1 00
Winter Nelis	..	Bananas	4@12
Easter Beurre	..	do ⅌bunch	2 50@5 00
Seckel	..	Grapes, white ⅌℔	..
Fall Butter	..	Sweetwater	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey	..	Hamburgh	..
cooking	..	Los Angeles	..
Strawberries ⅌℔	..@..	Yellow Gage	..
Raspberries	..@..	Damsons	..
Gooseberries	..@..	Almonds	25
Currants	..	Peanuts	25
Blackberries	..	Filberts	15
Lawton Blackberries	..	English Walnuts	12
Cherries	..	Green-gages	..
Apricots	..	Pie-melon	3
Nectarines	..	Watermelons each	..@..
Figs, new	..	Canteloupes	..@..
Peaches	..		

FISH.

Salmon ⅌℔	20	Crabs, large ⅌doz	75
Smelts	6	do small	25@50
Perch	12	Soft Crabs	50
Rockfish	12@15	Mackerel, pickled, each	15@18
Codfish	12	do fresh	..
Smoked salmon, new	15	Shrimps ⅌℔	12
do herring ⅌doz	..	Flounders	18@25
Tomcod ⅌℔	12	Sea Bass	25@30
[illegible]	10	Halibut (rare)	..
Oysters ⅌100	1 50		

DAIRY—BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC.

Butter, Cal's ⅌℔	50@ 75	Cheese ⅌℔	25@ 35
do Eastern	25@ 40	Lard California	..@ 20
Eggs, Cala ⅌doz	60@ 00	do Eastern	..@ 20
Duck-eggs	..@ ..	Honey, in comb	25@ 50
Farallon-eggs	..@ ..	Maple Sugar	..@ ..

MEATS.

Beef—tenderloin ⅌℔	25	Leg Mutton ⅌℔	25
Sirloin & rib pieces	18	Lamb (scarce)	25
Pork-rib, etc	15	Pigs' Tongues each	12
Veal	18	Bacon, California ⅌℔	20
Veal Cutlet	25	do Oregon	25
Corned Beef	10	do imported	25
Smoked Beef	17	do imported	20@25
Pork chops	18	Tongues each	75
Mutton chops	25	do smoked	1 00@1 25
		Hams, Cal and Oregon	25

POULTRY—GAME

Ducks, com ⅌pair	50@ 75	Snipe ⅌doz	..@2 00
do Canvas-back	75@1 00	Venison ⅌℔	10@ 25
do Mallard	75@1 00	Quails ⅌doz	1 50@2 00
Geese	..@1 00	Hares each	1 00@ ..
do tame each	3 00	Rabbits, tame	75@1 00
Chickens	2 00@2 50	do wild	..@ 50
Turkeys ⅌℔	..@ 25	Squirrel ⅌pair	37@ ..
Hens each	75@1 00		

A coal mine has been discovered in Sonoma county. The late rains caused numerous slides, and one of these revealed a coal vein on the side of Sonoma Mountain.

Youth's Budget.

A CHILD'S WISH.

Be my fairy, mother—
Give me a wish to-day;
Something as well in sunshine,
As when the rain-drops play.

And if I were a fairy,
With but one wish to spare,
What should I give thee, darling,
To quiet thy earnest prayer?

I'd like a little brook, mother,
All for my very own,
To laugh all day among the trees,
And shine on the mossy stone.

To run right under the window,
And sing me fast asleep;
With soft steps and a tender sound,
Over the grass to creep.

Make it run down the hill, mother,
With a sound like a tinkling bell,
So fast I never could catch the leaf
That into its fountain fell.

Make it as wild as a frightened bird,
As crazy as a bee,
With a noise like a baby's funny laugh:
That's the brook for me!

THE TULIPS.

"Get away with you, you dirty old beggar boy! I'd like to know what right you have to look over the fence at our flowers?" The speaker was a boy not more than eleven years old, whose face looked very harsh and disagreeable just then, though people sometimes called it handsome. He stood in a beautiful garden, just in the suburbs of the city. It was early Summer time, and the tulips were opening their petals to the sunshine. It was a great joy to look at them as they bowed gracefully to the light with their necks of crimson, yellow and carnation. The beds flanked either side of the path that curved around a small arbor, where the young grape clusters that lay hidden among the large leaves wrote a beautiful prophecy for the autumn.

A white paling ran in front of the garden, and over this the little beggar boy, so rudely addressed, was leaning. He was very lean, very dirty, very ragged. I am afraid you would have turned away in disgust from so repulsive a spectacle; and yet God and the angels loved him. He was looking with all his soul in his eyes on the beautiful blossoms, as they swayed to and fro in the summer wind, and his heart softened as he leaned his arm on the fence, and forgot the hard lines in which his everyday life was cast, in a long absorbing gaze. It was a pity his dreamy reverie should have such a rude awakening.

The blood rushed to his face, and a glance full of evil and defiance flashed into his eyes. But before he could retort, a little girl sprang out from the arbor from one boy to the other. She was very fair, with soft hazel eyes, over which drooped long shining lashes. Rich curls hung over her shoulders, and her lips vied in tint with the crimson of the tulip blossoms.

"How could you speak so cross to the boy, Hinton?" she asked with a tone of sad reproach quivering through the sweetness of her voice. "I'm sure it doesn't do us any harm to have him look at the flowers, if he likes."

"Well, Helen," urged her brother, slightly mollified and ashamed, "I don't like to have beggars gaping over the fence. It looks so low."

"Now that's a notion of yours, Hinton. I am sure, if the flowers can do anybody any good we ought to be very glad. Little boy" (and the child turned to the beggar boy, and addressing him as courteously as though he had been a prince), "I'll pick you some of the tulips, if you'll wait a moment."

"Helen, I do believe you're the funniest girl that ever lived!" exclaimed the brother, as he turned away, and with a low whistle sauntered down the path, feeling very uncomfortable; for his gentle sister's conduct was a stronger reproof to him than any words could have been.

Helen plucked one of each specimen of the tulips, and there was a great variety of these, and gave them to the ragged boy. His face brightened as he received them and thanked her. That sweet girl had dropped a "pearl of great price" into the black, turbid billows of the boy's life, and the after years would bring it up, beautiful and fair again.

* * * * * *

Twelve years passed away. The little blue-eyed girl had grown into a tall, graceful woman. One bright June afternoon she walked with her husband through the garden, for she was on a visit to her parents. The place was little changed, and the tulips had opened their lips of crimson and gold to the sunshine, just as they had twelve years before. They observed a young man in a workman's blue overalls leaning over the fence, his eyes turning eagerly from the tulips to the young woman, herself the fairest flower there. The stranger had a frank, pleasant countenance, and there was something in his manner that interested the gentleman and lady.

"Look here, Edward," said she, "I'll pluck some of the flowers. It always does me good to see people admiring them;" and then releasing her husband's arm, she approached the paling (and the smile around her lips was very like the child-smile of the old time!) saying: "Are you fond of flowers, sir? It will give me great pleasure to gather you some."

The young workman looked a moment very earnestly into the fair, sweet face, and then answered, in a voice tremulous with feeling:

"Lady, twelve years ago this very month, I stood here, leaning on this railing, a dirty, ragged little boy; and you asked me this very same question. Twelve years ago you placed the bright flowers in my hands, and they made me a new boy; ay, and they made a man of me, too. Your kind face, ma'am, has been a light all along the dark hours of my life, and this day that little ragged boy can stand on the old place and say to you, though he's a humble and hard-working man, yet, thank God, he is an honest one."

Tear-drops were trembling like morning dew on the shining lashes of the lady, as she turned to her husband, who had joined her, and listened in absorbed astonishment to the workman's words.

"God," said she "put it into my child-heart to do that little deed of kindness, and see now how very great is the reward he has given me."

The setting sun poured a flood of rich purple light over the group that stood there—over the workman in his blue overalls, the lady with her golden hair and long silken lashes, and the proud-looking gentleman at her side. It was a picture for a painter.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 5.

Worcester's English Dictionary.

In a cemetery at Dunkirk, N. Y., a stone is erected over the remains of a deceased lady, on which her survivors intended to write the stock epitaph, "Let her rest in peace." The space gave out, however, so that only the initial letters of the last three words could be inserted. Thus the old lady rested under the somewhat slangy inscription, "Let her r. i. p."

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts; and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

The quickest way to make eye-water is to run your nose against a lamp-post.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

The Pulu.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new Dry Pulu is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

Agricultural Warehouse in Stockton.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

A Farmer's Mill in High Water.—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the Union Farm and Plantation Mill, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

An Experienced Man, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the Farmer Office.

20,000 Hop Roots.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the Farmer. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the Farmer to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they *have paid such Agents*, although we have no notice of such facts.

Rebuild Your Fences.

The universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

To Vineyard Planters.

If our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.
The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.
The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.
He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
Agents—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"
Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.
Also—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address Editor Farmer. 20

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.
CRYSTAL PALACE
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

TO FARMERS!

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Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
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☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

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AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED. Apply at Office of Farmer.

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Receiving a copy of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is an invitation to advertise in its columns. All their favors will be promptly attended to.

CALIFORNIA FARMER AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.

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COLONEL WARREN, Editor.

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San Francisco, Cal.

JOAN'S FATHER.

From an Unpublished Poem.

BY FANNY GREEN.

Jagues: "Isabean,*
Spin yarn; and let gossip spin itself,
Or rot for want of spinning."
There he was,
Full six feet, standing in his plowman shoes,
Which were born into life along with him,
A strong, broad-shouldered and hard-visaged man,
Severe, and cold, and bitter. But sometimes
A truer current welled up from beneath;
And then a precious secret came to him,
Of a true heart that slept so far below
The iron-bound bosom, that he hardly knew
Whether it lived. And still, in disrepute
He held the wisdom of its counsels, since
He nursed a beggar with a broken arm,
Until the hand was strong enough to stab him.

In every action, and in every look,
The angularities stood out abrupt—
Strong prejudice, exclusive Love, or Hate—
An aptitude for governing, and a gauge
For woman's wisdom, meted by her strength,
With a great Will that turned what'er it touched
Into severer power and stronger tension.
Coarse, grizzled hair, a long and shaggy beard,
Thick, heavy eyebrows, shading heavier eyes,
A massive forehead, with a Celtic nose
Near arching to the Roman, and a form
Compact with bone and muscle, strongly knit,
Well suited his whole character.
But still
There was at times a curving of the mouth—
A kindling of the hard and heavy eye—
That shone out like the momentary sun,
From deep and sullen clound rifts; then, shut in,
Leaving the gloom more frowning than before.
But yet it told one secret of the man,
Which he, himself, knew not—that there was hid
Under the hardness a true human feeling,
As strong and daring, as the soul that fed it,
So bravely and unconsciously.

---

* Joan of Arc's Mother.

The Fencing Law—Reform It Altogether.

Views of a Practical Cultivator.

[The following letter on the fence question should have been published last week, but was accidentally mislaid; we hope, however, is not too late to be of service, and that it will receive the careful attention of our Legislators]:

San Jose, February 4th, 1862.

Editor Farmer: I see by your last number that you have received my letter about the flood in our valley. Now I have to speak of another subject, of the greatest importance at the present moment, and, if we succeed, it will be worth millions and millions to our present devastated State; and this is, to have the law on fencing against cattle changed to the contrary of what it is at present.

I am not a writer, but hope, as I think you have the interest of Agriculture at heart, you will treat this subject and show the bad effects of the present monstrous law. For my part, I will simply tell you what I think about it. The Echo du Pacifique having spoken about it, I wrote to its editor yesterday; and in the present letter I will have to repeat some of my remarks to that paper.

I am well aware that there will be some men who will try to maintain the law as it is; but I hope that there will be very few of such men, and those can only be considered as the direct enemies of the progress of California. It is easy to answer their arguments. They will begin to say, to show they are great philanthropists, "*This law has been made to protect the poor.*" If it is so, the law has missed its object, for it bears heavily on them. We know that, generally speaking, nearly every one who has a cow, or more, has a piece of ground, and under the present law, must fence it; but how can it be done, if he is poor? When, on the contrary, if a poor man knows that he is protected against other cattle, it will be easy for him to fence a small corner in which to keep his cow, and cultivate enough to feed her; and, in addition to that, cultivate potatoes and other vegetables to feed himself and his family. Any poor man, if industrious, can always find a piece of land to cultivate, and live independent, himself and family; but under the present law the poor man is deprived of these advantages, because he must fence it if he wants to do anything with it, while he has not the means to do this—then you see that this law is more directly against the poor than the other class; because it is well known that the fencing costs more than the property itself, and in some cases two or three times. But, Mr. Editor, please tell me what is the use of so heavy expenses, when they can be avoided? and for that our legislators have only to say a word, to save the State of these enormous expenses. Till now our Legislators have done very little for the direct interest of California; but we have every reason to believe that those we have to-day, will do right and relieve the country of that burden that has been so much in opposition to the progress and advancement of California; it has been heavier on her than even that question of *unsettled titles*, and to remove that other difficulty, our Legislators have only also to say a word.

But our fences, and nothing else, at present Only consider a moment, Mr. Editor, the results if that abominable law on fencing had not been in existence; but, on the contrary, the owners of cattle made responsible for the damage done by their stock. Our beloved country is so favored by nature that we would now astonish the world by our productions, and we would now export grain, etc., in every direction. We would be, in a word, the best country on the globe, because we are on the best spot. Now, in consideration of all the fences destroyed by the flood, will our Legislators refuse their aid to the poor farmers, who have been so badly treated; will they refuse their aid to the interest of the State at large? No!

The present law is authorizing robbery, because any thinking and reasoning man will understand very well that the owner of cattle, who is the only one that is benefited by it, is also the only one that ought to take care of them and feed them, and not allow them to destroy his neighbor's. For instance, if I have grain, trees, or vegetables, my neighbor's cows can come and destroy the whole, but my grain, trees and vegetables will not go and eat his cows. It is plain enough that if the cattle are fenced in, it is *all right.*

Now, a point that we must consider, is, that there is only a small number of cattle erring and causing all the damage, compared to the whole number raised in the State; because, on most of the ranches, they keep them fenced in, and often have men to watch them; they know that it is to their interest to do so. And that small number that remains erring, prevents a large portion of our poor working classes from cultivating the soil, as they have not the means of fencing it. Is that protecting them? No!

In Europe, where the interests of the cultivator are better understood, a simple stone is the limit and boundary of property; because they understand that it is unnecessary to go to the ruinous expense of fencing. They have pasturing places fenced in, for cattle.

On my arrival in California, thirteen years ago, I was surprised to find the existence of such a law in an agricultural country like this; and every time I had occasion to express my opinion about it, I have done it, because I have always been devoted to the progress and interest of our country.

I will close my remarks by an illustration that shows the *good* effects of the present law—a scene that occurred some years ago in our valley between two neighbors. I will designate the parties by the letters, C and D:

Mr. C, a farmer, arrived with his family, and succeeded in getting a property adjoining Mr. D, who was a rich man, and had his property well fenced in. Mr. C, with work and great exertions, accomplished the work of fencing his place in; but as there was a fence on Mr. D's side, this saved him from making one there, very fortunately for him; because his means were exhausted in fencing the other part. After his grain was in fine condition, then came Mr. D, who said: "Now, neighbor, you know the law on fencing, that each one is to make the half. As I have made the whole between you and me, I wish you to pay me for one-half of it."

Mr. C said: "I know the law, Mr. D, but it is impossible for me to pay you anything now. Make me the bill of what it cost, and we will have some settlement about it, and I will pay you when the crop comes in."

Mr. D made his bill, and presented it to Mr. C. But Mr. C, finding, according to that bill, it would cost him more for his half than a whole one, wished Mr. D to reduce the bill to reasonable figures. But Mr. D refused to do it, and said to Mr. C that "he would give him ten or twelve days to think of it."

But, after the time was past, and seeing that Mr. C was not going to accept such a bill, what does Mr. D? What, yes, what? He had a part of his fence torn down, so that his own cattle went into Mr. C's grain and destroyed his crops. This was done because Mr. D knew that he was protected by the law, for causing the ruin of his neighbor.

I leave this to your consideration without comment.

Now, Mr. Editor, as you have always defended the interest of the cultivators and producers, I feel glad to give you an opportunity to show your zeal for the good cause. You can write better than myself on such an important subject. At the present moment, your aid is needed, and I trust that we shall have it; and as success is certain, you will have the satisfaction of having contributed to the greatest reform that has ever been made in California in favor of the progress of Agriculture, and for the benefit of all.

I say that *success is certain*, because I have the greatest confidence in our present Legislators, who are desirous this time to do their best for the interests of the country. In presence of the losses sustained by so many, they will save them from complete ruin; they will save the State from many millions of unnecessary expense. In this hope

I remain, yours, respectfully, L. Prevost.

We can scarcely add anything to what our correspondent has so ably presented. His are the views of a practical cultivator, and entitled to much weight.

[For the California Farmer.]

Cultivation of the Blackberry.

BY AN EXPERIENCED GROWER.

Fruit-Vale (Brooklyn), Alameda co., Feb. 17th, 1862

Editor Farmer: As per request, I pen for your readers my experience in the cultivation of that most valuable fruit, the Lawton Blackberry, and I hesitate not in doing so, because now any one who is acquainted with its qualities and productiveness would consider no fruit-garden complete without it; for it takes the same place among the the small fruits, that the Apple does among the large fruits, in the length of the bearing season, as well as its enormous crops and suitability as an article of food in almost every conceivable way, and for the ease with which it can be kept during the winter season.

When it first came under my notice, the reports from the East, concerning it, were most too much for me to fully believe, though coming from reliable persons. I then thought they must be laboring under the influence of a Blackberry fever, but still, knowing something of the quality of the fruit in its wild state, as it grew in Delaware and New Jersey, from the experience of my boyhood, and having some faith in the changes that might be made by good cultivation, pruning, etc., I concluded to procure some of the plants, paying from fifty cents to one dollar each for them. From those I have propagated from year to year, until in the spring of 1860, having procured a few acres of land in this rich and beautiful valley, I planted about four thousand vines on four acres, by throwing out furrows eight feet apart, laying the vines in, one every five feet, (their tops having been cut off to within six inches of the roots); then, throwing a furrow on them, they soon threw up canes from two to four feet long, with branches, some of them producing a little fruit quite late in the season, that is, during October and November. One vine, an exception to the rule, produced one hundred and fifty berries, but such bearing before the plant was well rooted almost ruined it, teaching a lesson that all should remember, which is, never let vines or trees produce fruit the first year. It will not pay. If they are well pruned back, not more than one in a thousand will produce enough to injure it. Well, the next spring, as soon as Jack Frost would permit, they commenced forming fruit, and in two months, or thereabouts, from the opening of the blossom, the fruit was ripe. I gathered a few ripe berries on the 29th of May, and on the 14th of June, began shipping them to the city. From the four acres I gathered thirteen thousand pounds. The most grew on my hardest and lowest soil, where water stood after heavy rains; there some of the vines produced as much as twelve pounds each; whilst where the soil was light and mellow the yield was much less. I cannot say there was a great difference in the berries on the different soil, but they all were—well, Mr. Editor, you and the citizens of San Francisco know what they were! But now for their keeping: Well, there were enough on the bushes for family use, ripening along, until in November, when those put up in bottles, with a very little sugar, and made air-tight, by being covered with a waxed cloth, came in use, and we have a few on hand, as fine as ever. They make very good jelly, but we did not try turning any of them into wine, for we bear testimony against changing a choice gift, intended to bring the blessing of health, into fermented drink, at least, until some one can give us a satisfactory answer to our queries, published in your paper last year, or show us that we can do more good by doing so. I might remark here that, having fruited three other kinds, I consider none of them of any account except the Dorchester or High-bush, and *it* is not worth having when the Lawton can be obtained. I cannot recommend them at all, though I always keep both kinds on hand for sale, so that purchasers can try for themselves. Of the Lawtons, my men picked from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five pounds per day, each. I guessed so near right last spring of the yield of my patch that I will again venture to guess: for this year there will be forty thousand pounds on the four acres, and some of the hills will produce thirty pounds. You can tell almost to a certainty the amount a bush will produce, the fall before, by counting the number of eyes, or buds, on the stalk and limbs; then multiply this by eight, the number of berries averaged to each bud; then divide by one hundred and fifty, the average number to the pound—though sometimes a bud will produce more, and good cultivation will greatly lessen the number to the pound. Well, I guess this is about as much of a letter as you will care about publishing at one time, so adieu for the present.

Your friend, Isaac B. Rumford.

Plant! Plant! Plant!

Farmers and Gardeners should not forget that, by reason of the cold and wet season which has been upon us, all Vegetation is about two months later than usual, and all the various seeds that are usually planted in December and January will now require to be planted, even up to March and April, and, in fact, the very condition of the earth would preclude the growth of seeds until it has become of that degree of heat as not to blight those that vegetate, by cold nights. It will be observed by all who watch the operation of Nature that even Oats and Barley, and in some cases, Wheat, have turned yellow, by reason of the coldness of the nights and the chilled and wet earth.

Seeds planted in cold and wet soils, in January, will not be of as strong and vigorous growth as those sown in February or March, after the earth has had its depths warmed into a vitalizing power for the Seed.

The loss of a large portion of low lands for early planting should awaken the attention of upland cultivators, and induce them to learn the wants of our market, and plant accordingly. To all in want of good reliable Garden Seeds, Farmers' Grain, Grass, and Field Seeds, we refer them to our columns, as those who advertise with us are of that reliable character that we can, with confidence, recommend.

Those products that are now commanding a higher price than ever before are, nearly all the Root Crops—Beets, Carrots, Turnips, and Potatoes; also, Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, etc. To these, particular attention should be called, not that we advise everybody to run into that trade, but to produce enough to balance the market by a fair rate in price.

Late Nursery Business.

Tree planting and vine planting, and all garden operations, are very much later this year than we have known them for many years past; we should think fully eight weeks later than in ordinary years. By reference to dates, we have the blossoming of peach trees as early as the 15th of February, while this year the trees are still at rest, entirely dormant. Trees, vines, and shrubs, are also at rest, and with the present cool weather, tree and vine planting and all garden operations can be successfully continued to a later day. Purchasers of trees and vines can lay out their work safely for weeks to come, yet the earlier now the better, as it is excellent weather for planting. It is to be hoped that an increased attention will be given to planting trees and vines at the foot-hills and mountain sides, for from all past experience they have done well, and with the better experience of the best varieties for every location and better understanding of the modes of cultivation, a great success will surely be attained.

We call attention of all planters to the advertisement in our columns, for we advertise only well known and reliable nurserymen, and such as we can earnestly recommend to the confidence of our readers. Every owner of a homestead should at once plant trees, both for fruit and for shade. Every good tree and vine planted around the house, and in the orchard and garden, increases the value of that property *twice* the cost of investment.

To Shippers of Produce.

We feel that we are doing our State good service always when we make known the best facilities to the producer for realizing, from the products of his labor, orchard, and vineyard, or the stock-raiser, the best means for him to realize, and for both these producers to obtain, the highest prices for all they bring to market.

To our large producers of Grain, Wool, Wine, Hides, Horns, Tallow, and other products that will pay to ship, we advise them at all times to call on Messrs W. T. Coleman & Co., Commission Merchants, and owners of a Regular Line of fine Clipper Ships, and advise with them relative to the shipment of Produce.

Messrs. Coleman & Co. have warehouses for the storage of all kinds of Produce, and are always ready to make advances of the most liberal character, either on storage or for shipment. Being always advised of the markets in New York, from their house in that city, they can be of great service to all who desire reliable counsel relative to such a shipment.

Messrs. Coleman & Co. have done much to advance the best interests of our State, especially in advancing the interests of the Producer, by the shipment of such articles abroad.

Mend your Ways.

Now is the time for every man who travels the public highways as a teamster, stageman, or with farm-team, to show his public spirit. Although the floods are abating still the public roads are in very bad condition, and all can do a little. We therefore suggest that every teamster, stageman, farm-wagoner, or public carrier, shall carry a shovel and hoe on their teams, and as they find the water making gullies and channels upon the highways, they each shall give a few minutes attention and work while their team rests. It will often be found that in passing on our high-ways, especially our hill-sides, the water breaks across the road in small gullies, which if taken at first break and checked, the roads can be saved from becoming impassable, so that if every teamster would go prepared for such emergencies, and be willing to work at such a time, great good would result to all. We know that people would generally say that it is not *their business* to mend the ways, but this *we do know*, that such a disposition and such a spirit, would always pay, for those who travel most would find that the labor would be for their own benefit, and often five or ten minutes thus spent might save their own team *half a day's lost labor*, and perhaps a wheel or an axle and $20 cost. We hope, therefore, our suggestion, made with the kindest interest, will not be wholly lost, but that we shall have the pleasure and satisfaction of *knowing* that it has done good, and find that good has come of it.

Robin Red-Breast.

We were most happily reminded of our dear New England last week while riding over a part of Marin county, in finding hundreds and thousands of the beautiful "Robin Red-Breasts." These birds of spring were gathering the red berries of evergreen trees, and catching worms that are so thick now in the meadows. If we remember rightly, the Robin Red-Breast comes from their hiding places only till after the winter storms have passed, so that these birds are now the harbingers of returning spring and pleasant weather. (We may take this occasion, also, to mention, as a significant fact, that on the morning of the breaking up of the great rain-storm, 23d Jan., we saw a large flock of robins in this city. We hoped, then, that their advent was prophetic, and so it has proved; the storm was then ended, and we have had no rain since, with the exception of an occasional shower.) We gladly welcome them, not only as familiar friends of our early home, but welcome them as precursers of sunny days, and we would pray that the hearts of all sportsmen may spare the Robin Red-Breast. They come to choose their mates, build their nests, lay their eggs, and hatch their young. They gather up the worms that destroy your crops, therefore spare these birds.

Let them chirp along the meadows,
Let them sing in happy glee,
Let them choose their "mates" and safely
"Build their nests in every tree."

Spare, oh, spare these birds of promise,
Heralds of past winter's storm;
Shield them from the cruel sportsman,
Say to Robin: Fear no harm!

GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.

We learn from the Leicestershire Mercury (England) that Alfred Hellson recently undertook to walk on six successive days the distance of seventy miles a day. He commenced his performance on Monday, July 20th, and completed it with ease on Saturday, the 26th, doing it within the specified time. The seventy miles were usually walked in about fourteen hours, but on one of the days they were completed in twelve. A great variety of opinion was entertained as to the possibility of his succeeding in his attempt. While on travel he took very little food except beef-tea, or a small bit of mutton half cooked, and a little stimulant occasionally. In stature he is about the middle hight, thin, extremely muscular, and having a somewhat intellectual countenance. Taking into consideration the rough country roads which he had to traverse, the distance which he walked, and the apparent ease with which it was accomplished, his feat was certainly very extraordinary, and we should greatly question whether many horses could be found equal to the performance of it.

When on travel, Hellson had a slight swing with his arms, and appeared to be going at a steady rate of three miles an hour, and it was only when any one attempted to keep up with him that his real pace was perceptible. His usual pace was probably from four to six miles an hour. He has now undertaken to run a friendly match of ten miles against ten of the best runners in Melbourne, he to start and continue running the whole distance, whilst the Melbourne men are to be placed at intervals of a mile apart, the first of whom is to start and run until he comes to the second, who then takes up the running until he reaces the third, and so on to the end of the distance.

"Hallo!" ejaculated an anxious guardian, as he entered the parlor and saw his lovely niece blushing in the arms of a swain who had just popped the question, and sealed it with a smack, "what's the time of day now?"

"I should think it was about half-past twelve," was the complacent reply, "for you see we are almost one!"

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother, "do the men want to get married as much as the women do?"

"Pshaw! what are you talking about"

"Why, Ma, the women who come here are always talking about getting married; the men do not talk so."

Grapes and Wines.

[We continue below from our last number, and conclude, the remarks of Dr. Grant before the Brooklyn Horticultural Society.]

Question 6th.—Is not some good system of training indispensable to the continued productiveness and longevity of the vine?

This question suggests a very wide field of speculation, upon which we will not step this evening. A very few remarks will be sufficient to set forth clearly our affirmative position, and by the kindness of Mr. Bridgeman we have at hand just the vine which is desirable to illustrate this part of our subject. This vine, although now in a pot, is in all respects as a vine should be in garden or vineyard, when well grown preparatory to training according to any judicious plan. I am not about to advocate any particular plan, for there are many whose merits are well known and universally recognized for accomplishing both the general and special ends of training. The general object aimed at in training is the production of good wood, which shall produce large crops with certainty, and continue the vine in perpetual health. Without the aid of man it wastes its strength in apparently sportive efforts, and not only fails to produce good fruit within prescribed limits, but also fails to maintain its own health. The vine before us consists of one shoot, which is the present season's growth. It is about six feet high, of strong, well-ripened wood. Its leaves are large, thick, and fleshy, with a firm leathery feel which denotes the healthy development, which is the result of good management and care. At the junction of each leaf with the main shoot is a bud lying in the embrace of the foot-stalk of the leaf, and what appears to be the short stump of a shoot, on which may be seen a few leaves. These leaves, as we shall soon see, are not unimportant. These stumps would have been each shoots of considerable length if they had not been "stopped;" that is, had their ends pinched off in their early growth. They are called laterals, and this pinching is one of the operations called summer pruning.

If these had been suffered to grow, instead of one tall, stout shoot, beautifully furnished with its strong healthy leaves, we should have had many slender shoots and a multitude of small, thin, unhealthy leaves, whose strength would not have been sufficient to enable them to resist uninjured the trials to which they are always subjected by atmospheric changes during the period of growth. Instead of one strong youth, now ready to take a short winter sleep, and wake in spring to perform joyfully the labors of early manhood, we should have a great number of feeble infants, that might have the misfortune to survive the winter, but only to linger through a short and profitless existence. These little stumps of the laterals are now joined to the main shoot by a strong woody union, but only by inosculation, little more firmly than the leaves, and will fall off in spring if not removed. If suffered to acquire strength, they form a strong woody union, and become branches, and damage or destroy the bud at their base. At the base of every well-developed leaf at its first formation are two buds, one of which very soon shoots forth, and becomes the lateral of which we have spoken. These are called the anticipative buds. By the side of these are now to be seen the other buds, which are called the dormant buds, and which will make the shoots of next season. When well developed, as on the specimen before us, they are often called fruit-buds, because the shoots which spring from them will put forth flowers, and, under proper circumstances, produce fruit. Of these strong buds you will see there are some 25 or 30, each of which will produce a shoot, and each shoot will attemt to produce three bunches of grapes—that is, from 60 to 90 bunches. If we attempt to keep all, we shall probably fail of getting one good bunch. We shall get a great number of shoots in the form of side branches, which will vary in length from three to twice three feet, all of which will be covered with innumerable small leaves, none of which will be strong and healthy, and, consequently, none prepared to give any good fruit the next season. Here, then, we shall have a worthless vine which will require as much room as an orchard tree, and occupying as much space as four productive vines.

Now let us subject our vine to training, and behold the result. We will cut it off at the fifth bud from the bottom, and in the spring, when these five buds shoot forth, we will rub off the two lower ones, and for a time suffer the other three to grow. Flowers for three bunches of grapes will appear on each. Just before these open, stop each of the lower shoots at the second leaf above the upper bunch, and tie the third one to the stake to grow to a tall shoot, as was done the season before. Take off the upper bunch from each shoot, and six will be left, which will give six bunches of mature fruit. Laterals are to be stopped as before. We have followed the vine only through two seasons of its early age, but I think all who have favored us with their attention must have seen clearly that the vine can not give good results without systematic training, which supposes a course of pruning also. By this we aim to produce just so much good wood as we have learned, by experience and careful observation, will best occupy a given space, in which we propose to train each vine, and to effect its equal distribution over the allotted area, so that not only each branch or shoot shall occupy uncrowded its proper space, but each bunch and leaf also. As the vine advances in age the indispensable need of these operations becomes clearly obvious.

By any good system which is founded upon accurate knowledge of the vine, its management is easily accomplished, and without it no vines, in garden, house, or vineyard, have ever produced good results for any length of time. If any lady wishes to be her own superintendent, she may be assured, that by taking the vines from the first planting, she will find the matter so simple and pleasant that the charge of vines enough to produce one ton of grapes yearly will be found to be a most interesting diversion rather than a burdensome care.

And we may safely say to all who desire to grow good grapes, that after proper entertainment is furnished to the roots of our best hardy kinds, the only specific required to enable them to meet uninjured all the ills to which vines are supposed to be incident is the good system of training faithfully carried out.

Foreign Vines and Fruit Trees.

From the following official communication it will be seen that the vines and fruit trees purchased by Commissioner Haraszthy, in Europe, have arrived in prime condition:

To His Excellency, the Governor—Sir: In accordance with your directions, I have taken charge of the grape-vines and fruit trees, arrived from Europe, and purchased for the use of the State; the same came in the very best condition, and promise a successful propagation. I am at present occupied in making hot-beds, and planting the more exquisite varieties in pots buried in said hot beds. We have a large number of cuttings, which I am planting in open air for rooting, confident that, if no extraordinary event happens, there will be 300,000 rooted vines ready for distribution next Fall.

It would be well if the present Legislature would direct how the distribution should be made, as the propagated vines ought to be taken out of the ground, and distributed before the next Legislature will assemble, and would have time to determine the mode of disposing of the named vines.

The Patent Office in Washington distributes part of its plants through the Representatives in Congress. This mode would be practicable here also; in fact more so, as there is no county in this State which has no lands well adapted for the vine culture.

Permit me to draw here your attention to the necessity of having as soon as possible an appropriation passed, to defray the expenses already incurred for the purchase of vines and trees, the traveling expenses for procuring the same and collecting all the information necessary to make our State also a prosperous vine growing district. The above named expenditures, including freight on railroads and steamers in Europe, on the vines and trees, etc., I have paid out of my own means, expecting the same to be refunded to me by an appropriation to be passed by the present Legislature. I ask no remuneration for my personal services as Commissioner; on the contrary, I feel proud of the honor, and I will be richly remunerated if I have done any service to my country.

The exact amount of the costs and freight I am not prepared at this moment to state, for the reason that some of the United States Consuls have not yet accounted to me for the money left by me in their hands, and paid out by them for vines and trees, nor could I get the exact amount of my banker in Paris what he had paid for freight, etc., but I may safely say that an appropriation of $12,000 will cover the expenses, including the steamer freight from New York to San Francisco, which was paid by Wells,Fargo & Company, and will not fall far short, on all the vines and trees, of $2000 to $2500.

The above named estimate of $12,000 will cover also the planting and taking care of said trees and vines, the purchase of about 40,000 earthern pots for the more rare plants, and the building of a cheap and temporary hot-house, where a part of them are already planted. The sum thus expended will be a trifle to the real value of said vines, when, if we put the valuation of rooted vines at ten cents, which is less than the nursery men sell fine varieties, it would amount to about $30,000, but to the people of this State it will in time be worth as many millions.

With distinguished consideration, very respectfully, your Excellency's most abedient servant.

A. Haraszthy.

Suggestions as to Grape Culture.

Mr. Joel Clayton writes to the Alta from Contra Costa County, as follows: "Seeing that the subject is before the Legislature, it may not be amiss to suggest that it is better to divide all the vines that the State pays for, throughout the whole State, giving each locality a chance to try for itself. There is not much science needed in planting grapes, and I doubt the assertion that the grape is a criterion in making good wine, having traveled through our State and seen that locality always tells in its own favor. In Los Angeles there are but four places famed for wine, and they are situated at the foot of the mountain, with a strata of lime lying above them in the mountain. The famous Champagne District in France, owes its superiority to the same cause, and not to the kind of grape used. The carbon absorbed from the soil, combined with the sweetness of all things grown in such locality, makes it sparkling. It is well known in Los Angeles, that Cocomungo, Azusi, Wilson's, and San Fernando, excel all other locations, and their grapes are the same as those in use all over the State. The next favorable locality for culture, is Mount Diablo, an upheaval of a carboniferous formation, and its excellent wine is proof that the soil and subsoil are all that is necessary to produce fine wines. The rich bottom-land in California has too much chlorine and alkali in its subsoil to give that aroma and richness found in fine wines, but will produce more grapes and of larger size than the gravelly lands. I would recommend that previous to engaging in wine culture, to study locality first and vines second. That the old California grape is the best I do not assert, but think it safer to plant a few foreign grapes, as, to produce fine healthy fruit, all will need acclimating; even then, may we not introduce some of the diseases from Europe which desolate their vineyards? The making of wines needs skill and time to get a reputation, but all will fail if the soil is not favorable."

To the above another writer "L. D." replies: Noticing a statement of Mr. Joel Clayton, headed "Suggestions as to the Culture of Grapes," allow me to make a few remarks; having a thorough theoretical and practical knowledge of grape culture in European countries, and not being devoid of observation made here, I thought the same might interest you.

Mr. Clayton doubts the assertion that the grape is a criterion in making good wine, and further states that the famous Champagne District in France owes its superiority to the locality, and not to the kind of grape used. Of this, I must say that the gentleman is in great error, and but little informed of the peculiarities and qualities of the grape-vine. It is an understood fact, that in all vine-growing districts the reputation of the same has been established, through the planting of the choicest varieties of vines, taking in consideration the soil, locality and climate. This is the case in the Champagne District, and Burgundy in general; for it is the Pineau grape only which has established the reputation of the Burgundy and Sparkling wines. The Sauterne wines only gained their reputation through the improved culture and selection of choice varieties of grape-vines. Of Medoc may be said the same; the different Chateaux which produce the superb clarets, have planted the choicest varieties. Not wishing to occupy more space than possible in your paper, I will only mention, about this point, that I have found it indispensable, and regard it as an established rule, that a choice variety is required to make a superb wine. My idea is, that the knowledge of the soil, chiefly the subsoil, will help amazingly to promote success; that a first-class locality and soil should go hand in hand with a choice selection of grape vines; at the same time the climate must not be forgotten. As regards the climate, I will mention that the Riessling will not produce that aromatic wine in Los Angeles as on the Rhine, nor the Pineau that superb wine there, as in Burgundy; this assertion is backed by many experiments made in different parts of Europe.

My humble suggestion in regard to distributing grape-vines, introduced from Europe, over the State, is, to consider the climate in which they are to be planted, and not to deviate more than possible from the natural tendency of the plant, upon which, I feel confident, the final success of these vines will depend.

Pruning Roses.

A writer in the Horticulturist gives some practical directions on this subject, which will be useful to many of our readers. He says this operation will require to be performed during March, April, and the first two weeks of May (but not later). [For our season we would place the time at two to three months earlier; say, in ordinary seasons, December, January, and February; but this season a little later]. Commence with the more hardy varieties, such as French, Moss, Provence, etc.; these, for the most part, have dormant-looking buds, and being less active than others, take a longer time for their development. Next begin with the hybrids, hybrid perpetual, hybrid Bourbon, and hybrid China; but as these are more excitable than the above, they should be pruned the latter end of March and beginning of April, [December and January, here]. The tender Noisettes, China, and tea-scented kinds should not be pruned till a month latter.

Before commencing to prune, it is necessary to observe the habit of the plant, whether it be a vigorous, or a dwarf variety; also, to determine, with those kinds suitable for exhibiting, whether they are required for that purpose, or merely for effect; if for the former, large blooms will be required, and less of them, and these can be obtained by close pruning; in the latter instance, longer pruning must be adopted, when a greater quantity of blooms will be obtained, but they will be inferior in quality, and less in size. Carefully thin out the heads of the plants, and take away the small crowded branches, and all gross, unripe shoots, leaving such only as are composed of firm and well-ripened wood, and leave these at regular and equal distances. Prune down according to the strength of the shoot and habit of the variety; in some cases, to two or three inches; in others, where the habit is vigorous, one foot, or even eighteen inches, will not be too long for a shoot to be left; but as this depends upon the habit of the variety and shoot to be pruned, no absolute general rule can be given in shortening the shoots. Cut close to an eye, observing, when practicable, to leave well-swollen, plump buds, which will always produce the finest blooms; likewise secure those having an outward tendency, and pointing in a direction proper for the handsome formation of the plant. The French, Alba, and nearly all the Moss Roses, require rather close pruning; and if large blooms are required for exhibition, this particular must be strictly attended to. The hybrid Chinas and hybrid Bourbons are, with very few exceptions, very vigorous growers, and require more care in pruning than most other sorts. An acquaintance with the varieties is necessary to enable the operator to prune successfully; for instance, we have Fulgens and Brennus, two vigorous growing varieties, which frequently produce shoots five or six feet long in a season, either of which, if pruned as recommended for the French, or some other of like habits, would not produce a flower; whereas, with judicious pruning, every shoot would be made to give large trusses of blooms. The varieties in these two classes must therefore be carefully studied, as there are some among them which require close pruning, and these may be known by their moderate style of growth, when compared with the majority of the same classes. Young plants, just received from the nursery, will require to be pruned down to two or three eyes, a little more or less, according to the habit of the variety. Unless this is attended to, large and handsome heads are rarely obtained.

Sorghum Sirup in Illinois.

The Kendall Clarion, of October 26th, published at Yorkville, Kendall county, Illinois, estimates that La Salle county will make, this season, 2250 barrels of Sorghum Sirup, which will afford about two gallons to each man, woman and child in the county, which will render them independent of New Orleans molasses. In Kendall county, the cane mills are at work crushing cane and rebellion at the same operation. It is estimated that the Sorghum crop in Illinois, this year, without doubt, is worth a million of dollars, and will have a tendency to keep down the price of both sugar and sirup, notwithstanding the extra duty. It is proportionably large in Iowa.

Old Letters.

May 21st, 1857.

* * * * * It does seem strange to me that the people of this State will "sit calmly by" and see base officials squandering the money of those who, blind to their faults, have elevated them to power—nor in their majesty put down those who make the pursuit of office a business, rather than a public obligation, imposed by duty and patriotism. Our Constitution and Laws seem, while they provide punishments for lesser crimes, committed by the humbler citizen, to throw the mantle of protection over the man, who, in his official capacity, degrades and pollutes the altars of the Government he has *sworn* to sustain, by ungodly extortions, by astounding schemes of plunder, or by open robbing of the funds intrusted to his care. While this state of things exists, while gamblers, thieves, and professional rowdies, control our elections, our courts, and even the Legislature itself, it will not be wonderful if, at times, we see whole sections of our State, acting in open defiance of our *impotent* laws, and by the power of strong arms executing, summarily, upon the disturbers of the public peace, the dreadful vengeance of outraged communities.

Despite our health-giving climate, our beautiful and spacious harbors, our great agricultural and commercial resources, and the abundance of our mineral stores—and although California is settled by the most talented, as well as the most enterprising, of the *People of the United States*, still we may not hope to see our state assume its true positon, until our Constitution is thoroughly and radically reformed, and the *people* pay more attention to the selection of their rulers. This work, my dear sir, must be done in the mountains, away from the tainted atmospheres of the cities. In your mining localities are thousands of men who, in point of intellect, rank far above those who direct and command them. These men hold no office, seek none, but whose ability and greatness of soul entitle them to a voice in the councils of the people, and whose advice we need. All through the State people are heard to inquire, as did one of old, "*What shall we do to be saved?*"

* * * * I hope the next election will prove that they have discovered some way to rid themselves from the horde of corrupt officials who claim to control the destinies of our young State.

But enough! I am moralizing to too great an extent, and will weary your patience with my political lectures. * * * E. H. F.

The Sorgho for Forage Crop.

In regard to the merits of the sorgho as a forage crop, M. Ch. d'Ivernois says, in a letter addressed to the President of the Imperial Zoological Acclimation Society, that the result of his extended experiments satisfies him that the sorgho is a plant of immense value. He has taken at Hyeres, during one season, five abundant cuttings on a soil light and fertile, but not capable of being irrigated, and upon which he claims that scarce any other forage crop would have given a result at all analogous. The fodder was greedily eaten by all his cattle. He thinks that the sorgho will be an acquisition of surprising value as a fodder crop for the district of Provence, where so very few fodder plants can withstand the four and a half months of absolute drought. He believes that, as to the crop of seed, the more northern districts of France cannot hope to compete with the southern, but that it would be profitable if cut for fodder before the ripening of the grain, as a cheap and abundant supply of seed could always be obtained from more southern latitudes.

The gentleman above referred to is a leading member of the Imperial Society, and his opinions seem to bear much weight with the members.

Hedge Fences.

In view of the fact that the overflows sweep away all board and ditch fences from the valleys, it is suggested that hedge fences of willow, osage orange, hawthorn, privet, or other material be cultivated. The suggestion is a good one, and it is what we have urged for years; and the Sacramento Bee remarks, "It is one that many have long contemplated carrying out in practice, but found it impossible so to do in consequence of the numerous loose stock in the country, which would tramp upon, eat and destroy all such fencing when young. Heretofore no man could cultivrte such a fence save inside a board or ditch fence; hence none were cultivated. And to enable farmers to make such fences now, they must be protected from stock. Without that protection they can never rear a hedge fence."

To Relieve Choked Cattle.

The instant a creature becomes choked, no matter what with, the throat becomes dry, and the longer the substance remains, the dryer the throat. The following is a sure remedy: Take some oil, no matter what kind, and hold the creature's head and turn down about one gill of oil, and then let go of the head, and the creature will heave it out in two seconds! I have tried it for years, and never knew it to fail.

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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

No. 73 of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Feb. 14, 1862.

XIII.—M.

The Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and those of the Gulf Shores.

THE INDIANS TOWARDS SAN DIEGO.

THE Cahuillas and Geniguiebs, may be called the generic names of the tribes of Indians inhabiting the valleys and mountains which lie between the Colorado and Mobave deserts, and whose clans and rancheries became civilized in the Missions of San Fernando, San Luis Rey, and San Diego. (*Diegnan* or *Diegenos* are Spanish generalities for the clans of San Diego; as Gabrielenos, Barbaranians, Carmellenos, etc, etc, was of San Gabriel and other Mission Indians.) The Colorado-river Indians proper were never conquered, civilized, or reduced, by the Spaniards, as they invariably burnt all the Missions and posts established by them—as the Missions of Concepcion, San Pedro y San Pablo of 1781, Santa Catalina and San Pedro Martyr 1816 to 1825, all by the Yumas or their affilees. They have repeatedly massacred parties of American and Mexican hunters and emigrants.

Prof. W. W. Turner, obit. 1858 (who was among the first of American philologists), places the Chembuevis and Cahuillas' languages as belonging to the stock of the Shoshones (Bannacks, Blackfeet, etc, of the Great-Basin languages, and which Gallatin 1845–48, and Turner after him in 1856) places the San Juan Capistrano Indians as being a branch of the same Shoshones and Cahuillas, Mohaves, etc. So these clans of a Great Nation, had strayed, either from east to west, or from west to east, some 2000 miles from their natal domains. And herein we may add the notation by Gallatin, in the first vol. of the Ethnological Transactions (who was an intimate of the lamented Turner), in his classification of the Mexican picture chronology, from A. D. 1399 to A. D. 1518: relates for the year 1484, "that all the old people say that in this year was the first human sacrifices in the land (the proper empire of the Aztecs), as previously the sacrifices had only been of animals and birds;" and for the year 1513, "There was *such an earthquake this year*, that as the old people say, so numerous were the birds flying from east to west that they obscured the sun and those they took had no entrails, but were filled with skins and excrements." This *by chance* may be true, and relate to tremendous convulsions in the earth's surface extending over the Gulf-of-Colorado and California countries.

Gallatin also notes in the second volume of the Ethnological Transactions, that Melchor Dias, under Coronada's expedition, first Governor of Sonora or then Upper part of the present Cinaloa, started (from probably Culiacan) off for the Colorado with 25 men to open a communication with Alarcon's vessels; he found marks of Alarcon's party on the trees of the river, which he called the Rio de Tejon, or *River of Fire-brands;* Alarcon had called it the River of Buen Guid (River of Good Guide, signs or highway); the name of Colorado we believe was given by the Jesuits. Dias ascended the river five days, and crossed it on rafts, and continued his march along the coast towards the southeast, and accidentally dying, his party arrived back to Sonora in safety.

Lopez de Cardenas was also sent by Coronado in the same year of 1540, from his camps in Eastern New Mexico, with twelve men, to verify the stories of the Indians, of *a great river towards the northwest.* After twenty days' march *across a desert*, they arrived at the river (which is the Colorado of our days), but far above its mouth.

The Big Cañon in 1540.

"The river was there buried apparently more than one thousand feet below the feet of the land on which the Spaniards stood, and which was so precipitous that they found it impossible to descend to the bed of the river." The country being altogether uninviting, waterless, and the weather very cold, Cardenas returned to Coronada's Camp at Civola.

So that Cardenas was the first European discoverer of that wonderful geological and geographical feature of our Pacific domain, to wit: the Big Cañon of the Colorado River, where its waters are said to pass for some three hundred miles in a bed, box, or trough, of volcanic rocks; between the junction of the Virgin and northeasterly up the Colorado, the country seems to have undergone little alteration between 1540 and 1860, or a period of 320 years.

These facts are all from Castenada's account of Coronada's celebrated New Mex. and Alta Cal. Expedition of 1540, to discover the unknown cities of gold and silver, etc, of the Cabeza de Vaca and Friar de Niza. Castenada's account laid buried in the libraries of Spain, until it was resurrected by Monsieur Fernaux Compans, and published in French, in his collection of scarce works of voyages and travels relating to the early discoveries of the Americas; the work was issued in some twenty octavo folio volumes, between 1835 and 1843. Castenada was an officer with Coronado.

The Old Digger Pioneer.

Speaking of old people, and touching the old Placerville Indian woman of 200 years, Gallatin mentions from the Mexican chronologies, that the Aztec Mexicans notice the fact of old people of two and three hundred years. And 200 years is not out of the range of possibilities. Indians in the Mexican dry uplands and Sonora, have been several times noted in the Spanish-Friar Chronicles of Mexico, as living to very old ages, as from 112 to 150 years.

PICKERING'S RACES OF MAN—HIS NOTES ON THE CALIFORNIA INDIADA.

Dr. C. Pickering of Boston, who was a member of the Expedition of Commodore Wilkes, 1839–42, in his *Races of Man*, the observations of which were made during the voyage and indicate great acuteness, classes the California tribes as "Malay Americans"; it seems to us quite erroneously. His remarks, observations, and notations, are confirmatory of the Indian tribes, their habits, customs, etc, such as they are related more at large in our Indianology Notes on those of the Bay of San Francisco and the Sacramento Valley, up to the Oregon line, where the field of his observations chiefly lay. He classes the Polynesian islanders also as Malay descendants, but remarks that the hair of the Californian is invariably straight, while that of the Polynesian is waving and inclined to curl. The tattooing on the breasts like a necklace is also noticed among the Sacramento Indians. The great epidemic among the Columbia-River Indians occurred in 1823; a fiery fever-and-ague, which it seems extended to those of the Sacramento and San Joaquin shortly afterwards, and destroyed thousands of Indians. They were also thinned by the small-pox and the measles. The notes of Pickering cover some fourteen pages on the California Indians, and he says little but what has been said of the Indians of all other parts of Upper and Lower California mentioned in our pages.

THE YUMA MAIDENS.

Michler mentions of the Yumas, that on the arrival of their young girls at the age of puberty, a great feast is made to celebrate the event with dances, speeches, games, etc, after the usual manner of the Indians, as in preparing for the chase, war, and other such affairs. It would be a curious and highly interesting study to collect accounts of the Indian games, dances, and feasts. In both the Californias these diversions prevailed; in Upper California the Indians of the Missions had some thirty different kinds, and all of them accompanied with chants and wild music, and all of them with established forms, regulations and ceremonies. In Arroyo's Vocabulary of the Mutsunes of San Juan Bautista, some of the notes of their music are inserted.

BARTLETT'S NOTES ON THE CALIFORNIA INDIADA.

The following are notations from Bartlett's account of the United-States-and-Mexican Boundary Survey of 1850–53, published in New York in 1856, a work of great value and careful observation. Speaking of the *Indians of Napa Valley*, he remarks that young oaks are rarely or never seen, probably from the annual fires and cattle. This is doubtless the case with many species of *Quercus;* but in the mountain districts, the Robles oak of the Spaniards, a magnificent tall umbrageous tree, is commonly met growing up from the acorns, and of all sizes. The Oaks of the lower valleys furnish food for the ranch cattle, when the pastures are exhausted, and many rancheros cut down the oak branches in the fall to sustain the horn stock until the new grass comes up. In seasons of scarcity a rancho with encinals or oak groves becomes of great value to the proprietor, as the animals sustain themselves well on the *green* leaves.

These Napa Indians make use of nets and decoy-ducks and geese to catch birds and fishes, in a very cunning manner. Their huts seem to be more comfortable than many of the other tribes, but they are after the ordinary style of the California Redman.

Of the Gila, New Mexican, and Chihuahua half-civilized Indiada, Bartlett makes some very valuable additions and suggestions to our former knowledge of these mysterious people; these are accompanied by excellent drawings of the Casas Grandes Ruins of the Gila and in the State of Chihuahua, and many other matters relating to them.

The Mexican Mesas, for Railroads, etc.

The Casas Grandes of Chihuahua are about 300 miles southeast of the Gila ruins, but are situated on the dry elevated *Mesas Alturas* of Mexico, and about the same hight above the sea as the Indian Pueblos of New Mexico. These Mesas can be easily traveled, as Humboldt says, in a carriage from Santa Fe to Mexico city; that is, a plain on the tops of the mountains, with its own systems of ranges, extends throughout the Rocky mountain country, and of great value in a social, political, and commercial point of view, as already prepared by nature for the laying down of railroads in longitudinal lines on the tops of the Sierras and Cordilleras, for over 2000 miles, and the line of country extremely healthy.

Indigenous Cotton,

Bartlett says, was found by Alarcon in 1542, on the Colorado, of which the Indians made garments. This native cotton is still grown on the Gila, in Chihuahua, Sonora, on the Texas Rio Grande bottoms, and in many warm river bottoms of the uplands of the northern States of Mexico, and during the Ante-Columbian times, doubtess, was cultivated in many parts of Mexico, as it was found in common use by the early Spanish Conquistadores and in many parts of Central America.

The Ancient Civilization

of the Alta-California Indians seems to have extended down and along the course of the fertile valleys, which are every now and then found on the *Mesas Alturas* of Mexico, and doubtless, further exploration by intelligent travelers, would develop a regular series of Indian *Casas Grandes* or ancient settlements from the lands of the Moquis and Tunis in the north, throughout Chihuahua, Durango, Jalisco, etc., until they merged into the Aztecan or the Toltecan domains, when the northern or Southern systems clashed or became intermingled. So far as known they all understood agriculture by irrigation. These dry upland valleys of Mexico and Central America are still very little explored by scientific men. They are exceedingly salubrious, and where water is found, very fertile.

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19

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BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
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The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to their large and well assorted stock of Merchandise, just received per recent arrivals from New York, Boston, and San Francisco, part of which are enumerated above, and which they are prepared to sell at the lowest San Francisco prices. Articles of our own importation are made expressly for our trade, and are of the best material and manufacture, under direct supervision of Mr. Jones.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at regular rates.
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Attention, Hay-Balers!
BALING-ROPE.

JUST RECEIVED, EX SHIP "FEARLESS," and other late arrivals,
500 COILS SUPERIOR EASTERN BALE-ROPE,
Which we offer in lots to suit, at San Francisco prices.
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A LARGE AND NEW ASSORTMENT soon to arrive, consisting of
FIELD, GRASS, HERB, AND VEGETABLE SEEDS
All carefully packed in tin cases. For sale very low by
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FAN MILLS! FAN MILLS!

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Having perfected our arrangements with the manufacturers of Powder and Shot, we are enabled to offer purchasers the very best at the very lowest rates. We are receiving supplies by almost every clipper-ship.

Parties purchasing will please give us a call. Our stock consists, in part, of
500 kegs Blasting and Mining.
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ESTABLISHED 1860.
AGENCY
OF THE
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SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.

Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:
FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
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All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

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OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

MARDEN & FOLGER,
Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,
PIONEER
Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,
Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
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HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of
GENUINE
Old Government JAVA COFFEE,
Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

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SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

NEW
IMPORTED SEEDS!
J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,
MARYSVILLE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.
Our stock comprises a full assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
including a great variety of
PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

☞ We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNSURPASSED IN QAULITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.
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Bulbous and Tuberous
FLOWERING ROOTS.
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:
Hyacinths, Lilies Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
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—ALSO—
FLOWER SEEDS, and
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.
The time for planting most of the above roots is now.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.
BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT
TOBACCO SEED.
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

AT PREVOST'S
San Jose Nursery,
ALWAYS ON HAND
A Fine Collection of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
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GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of the California,
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GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
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ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!

300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
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Chinese Sugar-cane.
500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
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50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.

The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
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NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
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TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.

By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
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For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
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The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................FEB. 21, 1862.

DELAYED PAPERS.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the FARMER, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

☞ THOSE who receive a number of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, PUBLISHER CALIFORNIA FARMER, San Francisco.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

WITH a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public interest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

◆

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

◆

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

◆

Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

OUR subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

SMITH'S GARDEN—BRAVELY AT WORK AGAIN.—We are most happy to call the attention of the Public to the card of our Sacramento Pioneer Nurseryman and Gardener, which appears this week.

Just as we predicted a few weeks since, that the Proprietor of these splendid Gardens would remove all the destructive marks of the flood, and be ready for the business of life again, so it now appears; and as he has thus bravely met the crisis, and put on the harness of Industrious Work again, we hope and trust his friends and customers will come thickly and make his business lively again; and thus, soon by a prosperous renewal of trade, make the earth and its whole surroundings blossom with a cheerful trade as well as with buds and blossoms.

A RAY OF SUNSHINE.—We extract from the letter of a subscriber on the Mokleumne River, dated Feb. 15, the following: "Inclosed you will find four dollars, being payment for the FARMER for one year; when time expires, if we can afford to take the paper longer will let you know. The flood has damaged us five hundred dollars, in hay, grain, and fences, besides putting us back with our work two months; but all our neighbors have suffered a great deal worse than we have, though I cannot as yet make an estimate of the amount." Well, we hope our friends will recover their losses in bountiful, though late, crops.

RECEIVED.—The Insurance Almanac issued from the Agency of the Royal Fire & Life Insurance Company, Messrs. Alsop & Company acting as agents for the Pacific coast. This almanac is the most complete statistical almanac we have ever seen, being, however, of English statistics, relating to insurance, statistics of life-leases, and risks of mortality, the great fire in London, chronicles of the Garabaldi expedition, British tariff, Her Majesty, Ministers, Members of the Cabinet, House of Commons, &c., with other valuable items. It is an admirable issuance of an Insurance Company, worthy a *royal* one.

Washington's Birth-Day.

IF there ever was a time when the memory of Washington should be awakened, and his name hallowed by a grateful people with more than ordinary feeling and interest, that time is now. The liberties he achieved for our country have been in fearful jeopardy, as his great mind pointed out they would be unless well guarded with eternal vigilance. And now, upon the return of that memorable day, it is proper and right that the whole nation, those that value our institutions, should review the past, should reflect upon the causes that have placed our nation in this peril; and on the return of this day no duty could be more appropriate for this people, than to assemble together and listen earnestly and prayerfully to the last words of the "Father of his Country." Yes, we rejoice and feel it a very wise and auspicious movement that has emanated from the head of this nation, to desire that the people should assemble and read Washington's Farewell Address. No other human teaching is so appropriate now as that sacred document. Every sentence, every line, every word, is full of meaning; it will now appear to our people like an inspired address then shadowing forth what is now before us.

"Never take up the sword but in the defense of liberty, and never lay it down till that liberty is freed from danger." Such were the words of the IMMORTAL WASHINGTON, and the sword that has now been raised was taken up in the defense of the very liberties achieved for us by Washington, and it will not be laid down until those liberties are free from all the perils that environ them; and this memorable day, the birth-day of Washington, will be more truly observed than ever before.

Let the loud cannon roar, let bonfires light every hill-top, let the bells send forth their chime, and let a grateful people come together and receive the last word of the GREAT PATER PATRIÆ; and let the due observance of this day act like the electric fire, penetrating every patriotic heart, till it shall be felt east, west, north and south, thrilling the souls of all who love our country, its constitution, and its flag, and causing all who have sinned against Heaven and the best Government ever vouschafed to mortal, to feel that the doom of traitors is near at hand; that it is already recorded above that our cause is right and will prevail, that very soon the tide of human blood shall be stayed, the wrong-doers humbled in the dust, and the white flag of peace wave triumphantly over all the land.

This is the day of all others to be commemorated now. Washington's spirit is over our land. His memory inspires the hearts of our good men, it nerves the arm of the brave—and thus will we keep sacredly this day; and when the Fourth of July shall return to us, we will then celebrate anew the *Independence* of our country, its full *Freedom* from foes without and foes within, giving glory and honor to the God of Battles, while we proclaim peace on earth and good will to all men.

◆

MESSRS. BAILEY & HARRISON.—"OUR OLD ADVERTISERS."—In looking over the files of the FARMER of more than eight years since, we find the name and firm of Messrs. Bailey & Company, as importers and manufactures of oils, camphene, &c. In our columns at the present date, we also find the same advertisers as with a new firm, however still battling on in the business world amid all the trials and changes incident to a California life. In duty to our old subscriber and patron, we take pleasure to recall pleasant reminiscences. In our files of 1854, we find the following notice of Messrs. Bailey & Company, we copy only a part of a long notice of his manufactory at time. We said then:

"Last week we had a very pleasant visit at the extensive works of Wm. Bailey, Esq., oil manufacturer on Battery street. We spent some time in the various departments. In the bleaching-rooms, one vat contains 1800 gallons, another 900 gallons. 100 gallons are bleached, strained, and pressed, per day."

"One department is appropriated to the manufacture of lard oil," "another presents the whale oil from the Arctic." "Still another presents the true sperm."

In the article from which these extracts are made, the full account was given of the whole establishment. This was in 1854. We further stated:

"The Spermaceti is sent to the States to be made into *sperm candles*. (Query. Why not manufacture them here?) Connected with this establishment is a *fine whale ship*, making its regular trips along the coast and returning laden to supply the proprietors, thus making the system complete. Thus commencing by *harpooning the whale* on the ocean and continuing the process until the oil, in its refined process, is presented to the customers from the warehouse. From 2000 to 3000 gallons per day is the average sales. This is the largest and most complete concern of the kind on the Pacific coast."

The same Mr. Bailey is now of the firm alluded to, and amid all the trials and losses incident to a California life and its calamities, and added to this the severe loss of his eyesight by a long illness, yet, with that brave fortitude, known only to Californians, Mr. B. has still stood up and continued his business with a brave heart and a perseverance that deserves success. And to his firm we now allude, hoping his friends, and an appreciating public will not forget amid the numerous claimants of public favor, to give a just share to Messrs. BAILEY & HARRISON, whose place of business is named in our advertising columns.

◆

SPICES TO YOUR TASTE.—In all the Home departments, in the culinary especially, there is an appropriate place for spices, and in all the famous recipes it is said "spices to your taste." Now we have a new, and we believe a true idea; and, as it is all important that we should have *good spices* to suit the taste, we suggest to all our readers the importance of visiting that excellent place called "Marden & Folger's" Spice Factory, where the article can be had fresh and pure, and at such prices that the Pies, Puddings and all the nice things can in reality be made "to suit the taste."

The Anaconda Fulfilling its Mission.

"Hang out our banners on the outward walls!"

SCARCELY a day passes now that does not bring us tidings of glorious victories achieved by the federal forces, over the banded rebellion that has for months past run riot in the southern portion of the Republic, carrying persecution and desolation in its train, and paralyzing to a fearful extent the international traffic of the commercial world. One cheering triumph after another is heralded thrillingly along the wires that span our continent, in such quick succession that each new wonder—instead of enjoying its nine days of proverbially allotted life—is overlaid and smothered by a swiftly succeeding wonder, which in its turn meets with a similar fate ere the earth has made a single diurnal revolution.

Even the most obtuse among us begin to realize the folly of that impatient cry that went up all over the land some months since—"On to Richmond!" However justly the philosopher of the New York Tribune may have been censured, we must in candor confess that he merely gave utterance to the desire that filled and agitated the general heart. But the Great Anaconda of our noble old Commander-in-Chief, which the fussy quill-drivers were wont to poke straws at because of its torpidity, is seen now to have been merely strengthening itself for the work assigned to it, that of squeezing the vitality out of the hideous monster Secession.

Honor to whom honor is due. We feel in this day of startling triumphs that to the fidelity, patriotism, and sound judgment of General Scott the Union cause is greatly indebted. It is unquestionably the carrying out of his comprehensive plans that is now overwhelming the rebellion. Those plans were decided upon and their development commenced at an early day, and were steadily and surely progressing when that popular clamor arose which diverted our operations to the blundering attack upon Manassas, resulting in the disgraceful rout at Bull Run. For that disgrace General Scott cannot be held accountable. That enterprise was no part of his plan. He said so himself; and we can now see that it was only a melancholy episode, attributable to the short-sighted impatience of the people.

The object of the concentration of the army of rebellion at Manassas was the capture of Washington City and Maryland, with the purpose of making that position the basis of further aggressive movements against the Government; and our army around Washington was simply a defensive measure—and was never intended to act in an offensive capacity, except in the event of the retreat of the rebel hosts (which now seems impending), when it will fall with resistless and annihilating effect upon their flying columns.

The plan of operations is already so far developed that it needs no word of explanation from us. The work is going bravely forward. One important event treads upon the heels of another. If our brave cannoneers at Alcatraz should have a "target exercise" after every victory, they would soon require a fresh supply of ammunition! And were we all to spread our glorious bunting to the breeze at each Union success that the Telegraph wafts to our ears, our cities and towns would every day be attired in the starry blazonry of the Fourth of July!

◆

ORRICK JOHNSON'S RIDING SCHOOL.—Now is the season to enjoy the healthful exercise of the saddle. Fathers and husbands that wish enjoyment for those they love, the wife, mother, and daughter, now is the time, as the spring opens to enjoy the exercise of the saddle. Women are too much confined to the close air of the warm room, and health is in peril. There can be no greater wrong upheld than to be kept in the house day after day without a breath of pure air inhaled by a walk or a ride in the open air, and of all exercise for woman, none can equal that of the saddle.

Orrick Johnson's Riding School is one of the finest *health improvers* in our city, and it is to be regretted that so few enjoy this valuable accomplishment. Mr. Johnson has an admirable riding circle, the very best trained horses, easy saddles, and all the needed riding dresses for the school. To these can be added the very gratifying fact that the charges are unexceptionably low. We hope all who desire health and pleasant recreation, at a very little cost will go to Orrick Johnson's Riding School.

Mr. Johnson is particularly deserving of patronage for his public spirit in getting up so fine a riding school, he is also deserving of the public patronage for his known liberality to those of moderate means, and when in poor health without means, offering the use of school-horses and attention free. In this way he has done much good. Persons in the first stages of consumption can be cured often by early trial of the saddle, and there are numerous cases of much good having been accomplished at this riding-school.

◆

MILITARY GOODS—MASONIC REGALIA.—D. Norcross stands unrivaled as the "Grand Master" of ceremonies in preparing all the needed accouterments of the commissioned officer in these times that try men's patriotism, from the tiny vest-button with the eagle upon its bright face to the gold-mounted sword, the gleaming epaulette and the crimson sash. All these, and all else needed, are supplied on demand just as fast as brave men invade the warerooms of Mr. Norcross. The "Worthy Brethren," too, of all orders, signs and crosses, have only to make the sign, and "Brother Norcross" will supply all demands in the quickest time and agreeable to orders. See advertisement in our columns.

PLANT TREES.—Citizens of all the great Santa Clara Valley should improve the present excellent weather, and plant the fine trees, roses and garden shrubs offered by Mons. Provost, who is one of the pioneer gardeners and florists of San Jose, and has done much to awaken public attention to those improvements and adornments which add to the value of property, as well as to the beauty of every Home.

Col. Haraszthy's Report.

WE spoke of this report in our last issue. Since then another Report, which we publish, has been made of the arrival of the vines and trees, and of their being planted by Col. H.; also asking the Legislature for an appropriation to defray expense of purchase, freight and care, as seen in that Report. All this is right, and we hope measures may be taken by the Legislature to carry out that plan, and the Governor authorized to appoint a suitable committee, whose duty it shall be to travel over the State, and cause a just distribution of these vines and trees in the several counties. The plan is a good one, and should be carried out to the letter and spirit.

The views presented by Col. Haraszthy are of the right stamp. They are the same views entertained by us formerly, and often expressed by us during the past ten years. In 1853 we were so fully impressed with their importance that we prepared a memorial to Congress upon the same and kindred subjects, urging a claim upon Congress for an Agricultural College for this State, and a grant for it. That memorial was presented in the Senate of the United States by Hon. John B. Weller, and the following is from the Senate Record, as transmitted to us by him:

"U. S. Senate, Dec. 13, 1853. Senator Weller—I beg leave to present the memorial of Warren & Co., praying for the endowment by the General Government of an Agricultural College in the State of California, upon a permanent basis, with ample means to sustain the necessary Professors of the several branches of science. I move the memorial be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Referred unanimously."

And then, under the cognizance of Wm. M. Gwin, it was consigned to the "tomb of the Capulets," as was the Pacific Railroad and other projects for the good of our State.

In that memorial it will be seen that we urged similar views, *eight years since*, as are now urged by Col. H. to awaken public attention; and were it not for the condition of our common country, we would hope that the same memorial could be awaked to life again, and an appropriation made from the National Treasury, and a grant of lands for an Agricultural College and ground to carry out the original plan, as now urged in the Report of Col. Haraszthy. These are extracts from the memorial referred to:

"California, by the discoveries of mineral wealth, has created an enterprise, and exerted an influence upon the nations of the earth, unequaled in the history of the world.......The flags of every nation wave in our harbor, a harbor that has no superior in the world, either for extent or for the tunnage, speed and beauty of its shipping......The agriculture of California is now attracting a portion of that interest which when duly understood, appreciated and improved, will place the State before the world as possessing advantages of soil and climate in all their variety to a degree never vouchsafed to any people, and this agriculture needs the fostering care of the Government."

Thus we labored in early years, planting seed for the future, and we rejoice in our heart that even after nearly ten years, we can see the seed beginning to vegetate; and if our people, if our Legislators, are wise, we may yet obtain from the General Government grants of land and money for a College and garden worthy our noble State.

◆

MISS LIZZIE PARKER'S CONCERT.—The first concert of this distinguished artiste, from Boston, was given last Saturday evening, at Platt's Hall, to a very fashionable audience.

This concert was a success. The first song made a favorable and happy impression. That impression will receive continued and unceasing favor from the public.

The audience were fully prepared for an agreeable concert, and one of high order, from the reputation of the lady artiste that had preceded her arrival, but all present were agreeably disappointed, as it exceeded their expectations.

We do not enter into a criticism of the various parts performed. Suffice it to say that from what was offered that evening, our citizens may feel assured we have a rich repast of Music in store for us soon, as we learn that arrangements are now being made to bring out a series of operas at Maguires, in which Miss Parker will act as "Prima Donna."

The Second Concert took place last evening, at Platt's Hall, and resulted, as anticipated, in a complete success, a fine audience being present.

A GRAND CHANCE FOR LADIES.—Make room for the ladies! Mrs. Norcross', on Sacramento street, is *the* place for the ladies to visit. Everything in the shape of ladies' real needed comforts, in the way of small articles of dress and trimmings, can always be found at the establishment of Mrs. Norcross. This is emphatically the place to do shopping, as all the attendants are ladies, and they understand the wants of their own sex, and no artiste can excel Mrs. Norcross in supplying most admirably the wants and suiting the taste of her patrons, in all the fancy laces and trimmings so necessary for the comfort taste and appearance of the Queen of the Household.

CRACKED WHEAT FOR FOOD.—One of the most palatable as well as one of the most healthful articles of daily food, is *Cracked Wheat*. The Alta Mills have won a good name for this article of food, having it prepared in a very superior manner. Crushed wheat should be boiled three hours, and served up with sugar and cream. It is far superior to many kinds of puddings, and as a desert it cannot be surpassed. There is no one article of food that can be used so long without satiety.

THAT BELL RINGS.—There are numerous kinds of bells. Pretty belles, that are seen upon our promenade on pleasant days; church bells, that call the wise and good to duty and devotion; and noisy bells, that gather politicians together, or ring out on all occasions. Various bells that tell of Victory, or proclaim good news of Peace. But the particular kind of bells we now wish to call attention to, are the $1000 Bells that are telling all about *Cheap Carpets*, on Clay street.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY promises to be celebrated to-morrow, the 22d, with much spirit in this city, more especially in view of the recent Union victories. Business will be generally suspended, and the military will be out in full force. The following circular has been issued by the Commander of the Department of the Pacific:

Headquarters Department of the Pacific,
San Francisco, Feb. 20, 1862.

General Orders No. 6.—Amidst the universal rejoicing of the patriotic and Union loving people on the Pacific coast, incident to the brilliant victories achieved by the Army and Navy of the United States, let us pause a moment to do honor to the memory of the Chief of that illustrious band of patriots who established the liberties for the preservation of which we are now battling.

The 22d of the present month being the 130th Anniversary of the birth of Washington, it will be duly celebrated by the Army of the Pacific. All labor will cease during the day, and at meridian a salute of one hundred and thirty guns will be fired from Alcatraz Island. By order of

BRIGADIER GENERAL WRIGHT.
R. C. DRUM, Assistant Adjutant General.

TUCKER'S ACADEMY.—This institution is now one of the permanent, good interest paying stock institutions of our State. We see that Tucker's Musical Academy is again announced as ready for another monthly payment of one per cent. This is the fourth payment, we believe, thus showing that here is a stock that gives *twelve per cent.* per annum, and while we reflect that in such times as these if the rental of a public building can do this *now*, it must do much more by and bye, so that those who want *good paying stock* this is of a class that is A No. 1.

SELL YOUR GRAIN.—We urge our grain growers and all producers to look to our *grain market report*; it is important they should know the true state of the market, both here and at Oregon. Farmers should always see where a good opportunity occurs. We fear many have reason to regret lost opportunities.

THE weather has been mostly pleasant the past week. We were visited with a light rain Tuesday night and part of Wednesday, then with fair weather again. On the whole the weather has been favorable, business is reviving, and farming operations are getting started. The season will be late, of course, but doubtless a good one.

JUDGE Hoffman has given his decision rejecting finally the DeHaro claim to the lands known as the Potrero, containing about 2,200 acres, immediately south of and bordering upon Mission creek. The only genuine claim recognized by the Judge was a concession for a provisional occupation, and subsequent papers in the nature of grants were shown to be forgeries.

THE Red Bluff papers say that cattle skinners are doing a great business in that vicinity, some making as high as $20 a day. They follow after the herds of half-perished cattle and skin them as they drop. It is suggested that some of them would have lived longer had not the "skinners" been on their track.

IN Tulare county, where the flood was represented to have been more severe than elsewhere, late advices state that the loss was much exaggerated. The water was not so deep as reported, and in Visalia no brick buildings were destroyed, though all the adobe's "melted" down.

AT Los Angeles, the News of the 12th says: "The weather is now most delightful, the long and gloomy period of rain and ruin has at last passed away, and once again the bright sunshine and balmy zephyrs make all hearts glad. We may now calculate that the rainy season is over."

THE Gila and Colorado rivers are reported to have been more swollen during the late storm than for thirty years previous. The banks were overflowed, Fort Yuma was surrounded with water, and the wide bottom lands for leagues in extent were covered, as by the swelling ocean.

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OBITUARY NOTICE.

Little Henry has wings, now, Mother!

The numerous and fatal maladies that carry so many children to an early grave and cause so many hearts to mourn, is a subject worthy the contemplation of the highest mind, and we wish that some stay could be made to the havoc that death is making among the little ones of our day. With the deepest sorrow for the loss of one whose sweet smile and gentle voice was familiar to us, we are called upon by our deepest sympathies for the bereaved parents, and our deep affection for the sweet child to let our heart speak its feelings.

Little children are Heaven's messengers to communicate innocence untainted, smiles unrepressed, words unsullied, love and affection unselfish and uncontrolled. They are the morning light and golden rays of evening to the heart, the morning and evening star, the rainbow arching the sky of life amid its storms. They are the Eolian harp to the soul's ear, the very melody that touches the heart when all other instruments fail. They sweep down into the heart's depths by whole octaves, and there exclaiming father and mother, they hold the whole harmony of the household loves, and it is when these chords are broken, when these lights go out, we *feel* a silence, a void that no voice, no other harmony can complete.

With a moisture that dimmed the sight, we read the following in the records of the 8th of this month: Died in this city, Feb. 7th, Henry DeWitt, second son of Mark and Charlotte E. Brummagim, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 1 day.

Weep not dear mother, weep not for me,
For I am free from suffering now.
Oh, how I wish you could but see
Your Henry's wings begin to grow.
And soon I'll spread each little wing
And come awhile to earth again,
And to my mother's heart will sing
A song to still its sharpest pain.
For it shall tell of Henry's joy;
The same shall unto thee be given—
A Spirit's love without alloy
Which we shall all enjoy in Heaven.

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and
CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial. 13

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph has again had a busy week recording Union triumphs. Fort Donelson, situated on the Cumberland River, about half-way from the mouth of the river to Nashville, has been taken, after a desperate fight; and there appears to be no doubt that Savannah, Ga., is now in possession of Union troops. The rebels evacuated Bowling Green, Ky., which was immediately occupied by Federal forces. Price has been driven out of Springfield, Mo., and the Union Flag floats over the whole of Missouri, and is advancing into Arkansas in pursuit of Price. Indeed, the old Stars and Stripes are now reported to be waving in every State of our glorious Union.

On Thursday, 13th, Fort Donelson situated in Tennessee, was invested and attacked by the Federal army, of about 50,000 troops, and several gunboats. Owing to the nature of the ground, however, but a small portion of the Federal force was able to take an active part in the conflict. The rebels had within the breastworks about 20,000 men, commanded by their great Generals, Johnson, Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner. The fort is surrounded by high, steep hills, heavily wooded, and protected by redoubts, trenches and rifle pits. Considerable skirmishing occurred during Thursday night, both forces endeavoring in the darkness to crowd upon each other. A sortie was made against Taylor's battery of light artillery by the Rebels, but they were driven back beyond their intrenchments. On Friday morning it was discovered that the enemy had placed logs on the top of their breastworks, leaving a little space for them to shoot through, much diminishing their risks from our sharpshooters. The firing began again at daybreak on the 14th, and continued almost unceasingly up to four o'clock. The fight on Saturday was bloody and desperate. The right wing of our forces, composed of the first and second brigades of General Mc Clernand's division, bore the brunt of the fight. Our forces were ready all night. The enemy made a sortie at ten o'clock on Saturday morning from the fort; they drove our forces back three-quarters of a mile, and captured Schwartz's battery. At one o'clock our troops rallied, recovered the battery, drove the rebels before them, and planted our flag on the outer fortifications. Our forces were ready all night to recommence the attack on Sunday morning, when they were met by a whit flag, Buckner having sent a dispatch early in the morning surrendering the fort. The works extended some five miles on the outside. The rebels lost 58 field pieces, 17 heavy guns, and 20,000 stand of arms, besides a large quantity of commissary stores. They are completely demoralized and have no confidence in their leaders. They charge Pillow and Floyd with deserting them. Our forces from the moment of the investment of the Fort, on Wednesday, lay on their arms night and day, half of the time without tents, and a portion of the time in heavy rain and snow. The loss on our side is heavy, and will probably reach 400 killed and 800 wounded. We lose a large percentage of officers, three lieutenant-colonels being killed. Three colonels were wounded. Major Post of the 8th Illinois Regiment, with 200 privates, were taken prisoners on the night before the surrender, and have been sent to Nashville. The enemy's loss was 800 killed and 1500 wounded, though the principal part of their fighting was behind their intrenchments. The Fort was surrendered unconditionally, with the entire garrison, consisting of 15,000 men. Generals Floyd and Pillow, of the rebels, with 5000 men, stole off during the night previous to the surrender, and made their escape. Floyd's Brigade, when taking their departure, fearing pursuit and capture, threw their arms, which were Minié rifles of the best kind, into the river. The crews of the gunboats are now engaged in fishing them out.

In Missouri, on the 15th, south of Springfield, Price's army was attacked in the rear, and his force completely routed. The Federal forces captured a very large amount of his stores and baggage; also a large number of prisoners. General Halleck telegraphed to General McClellan that the Union flag floats in Arkansas. General Curtis has driven Price and his army out of the State of Missouri, and several miles across the Arkansas line. The Federal forces are hourly capturing rebel prisoners and stores along the route of retreat. Brig.-General Edward Price, son of Gen. Sterling Price, Col. Dorsey, Col. Cross, and Capt. Page, all of Prices staff, were captured near Warsaw on Sunday night, the 16th.

A correspondent writing on Friday says: The more I see at the fort, the more I am convinced that it cannot be reduced without a terrible battle. Its rear seems almost impregnable. The outer works and bastions of the fort are located on ridges 150 and 250 feet high, covered with dense timber. On similar gorges and hills outside of these our army is drawn up in line of battle, completely inclosing the enemy, from Cumberland south of the fort, to the back-water of the stream which flanks the fort on the north.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe announces the surrender of Savannah to Commodore Dupont.

The movements against Savannah are so formidable that there is no reason to disbelieve the news of our success. Our force consisted of 12 gunboats and a powerful armament of nearly 10,000 This would be weakly resisted.

The Fort Jackson expedition is supposed to look towards Charleston. It consisted of 10,000 infantry and three regiments of cavalry, which would proceed by one route, while a heavy column would go by another.

The President has issued a proclamation, recommending the people of the United States that they assemble in their accustomed places of public worship, and with due solemnities, on the 22d of February, instant, celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country, by causing to be read to them his Farewell Address.

The storeship Supply boarded, off Cuba, the British schooner Stephen Hart, loaded with rifled cannon, powder, and Enfield rifles. The cargo was insured for $125,000. The prize was brought to New York for adjudication. The Lizzie Wharton has also been captured, two days out from Apalachicola, with a cargo of cotton, valued at $65,000.

Dispatches from all the Northern cities express the wildest delight of the people at the news from Fort Donelson.

It is believed by military men at Washington that Manassus will be evacuated by the rebels, as Bowling Green has been.

It is currently reported that Governor Harris of Tennessee has ordered all Tennesseeans to lay down their arms.

The official report of the battle of Somerset is published, and shows that the enemy's loss was 192 officers and men killed, and 82 wounded. Our loss was but 30 killed and 206 wounded.

Senator Harris introduced a Bill in the United States Senate, making the rebels out outlaws so far as civil rights are concerned—the fact of the plaintiff's treason to be a complete defense in bar of any actions.

Gen. Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, 13th, breaking up the Rebel camp at Bloomberry Gap, killing thirteen and capturing 17. This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock.

* * *

Editor Farmer: I notice in your paper the kind offer to publish the amount of Grape-vines and the kind that farmers have for sale. I have 10,000 of the best quality of one year old Native Vines for sale, and 20,000 Native Cuttings, all of which I offer as cheap as any in the valley. Yours, S. B. Bright, Sonoma.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

☞ MRS. FANNY GREEN, will give by request and aid of Col. E. D. Baker, an Oration at Platt's Hall, On **Wednesday Evening, Feb. 26th;** Subject: "The Power and Permanency of American Institutions." A Quartette from the Metropolitan Brass Band, is engaged, and three Original Patriotic Odes, with Music composed for the occasion, will be sung. 20

MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

Citizens—Friends:

M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of **Sympathetic Clairvoyance,** which enables her to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the Remedy.

Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to its power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism

Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.

Room No. 10, Union Block. cor Market and Kearny streets *Office Hours*—From 12 M. to 3 P.M. 17-6t

Married.

In this city, Feb. 20th, by Rev. T. Starr King, Collins Wadhams and Charlotte A. Davis.

Jamestown, Feb. 3, by Judge Preston, Elton Barker, Esq., and Miss Sallie Wilson.

On the ranch of Captain Ketchum, Feb. 6, by the Rev. W. C. Curry, B. H. Bonham and Miss Sarah E. Heard, both of San Joaquin county.

Sonora, Jan. 3, Mr. Charles Carroll Brown and Miss Arabella Easton.

Yolo county, Feb. 12th, John J. Berry and Miss Mary M. Miller.

Stockton, February 15th, Christopher Murray and Miss Mary Breen.

Died.

In this city, Feb. 19th, Captain Phœnix Rodgers, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 52 years. Mary Frances, daughter of James C. and Catherine McLaughlin, of Sacramento, aged 5 years, 6 months, and 12 days.

In this city, Feb. 19th, of consumption, Francis, wife of J. H. Dalton, aged 19 years. Feb. 17th, Margaret Corran, wife of Patrick Corran, aged 50 years. Feb. 20th, Margaretta R. wife of O. A. Reynolds, aged 35 years.

Sacramento, Feb. 14th, Scholastique Laurin, wife of Alexander Lynch, aged 22 years and 2 months, a native of Leprairie, Canada East.

La Porte, February 12th, M. M. Allen.

Port Wine, Feb. 9th, Van Buren Wilson, aged 29 years. Feb. 12th, Mrs. F. Culver, aged 32 years.

French Camp, of consumption, 30th ult., Frederick William Franskee, aged 26 years.

Washington Flat, Calaveras county, on the 7th inst., Nathan W. Greene, a native of Vermont, aged 46 years. [He leaves a wife and two children. Vermont papers please copy.]

In San Joaquin County Hospital, Feb. 11th, of congestion of the lungs, C. Bell, a native of Connecticut, aged 46 years.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ **The undersigned are the Sole Agents of** DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

Mr. Perkins will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Marke San Francisco.

Golden-Gate Nursery,
Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE COLLECTION OF
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY
At this establishment, embraces a great variety of
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,
....SUCH AS....
Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;
Cupressus, of sorts;
Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;
Laurestinus; Pittosporums;
Laurels, Ericas,
Snowballs, Lilacs,
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;
Carnations, Dahlias,
Climbing Vines;
Together with a great assortment of TREES and SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden, the Green-house, or Cemetery.
W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.
☞ Catalogues sent on application, 20

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
California street, near Front,
19

One Grover & Baker's
BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.
Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No. 110) California street.
15 San Francisco.

CARDENER WANTED.
A GOOD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENER can find a place FOR A YEAR, at moderate wages, in a neighboring county.
18 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

FRUIT TREES!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers the present season, an extensive assortment of
Fruit and Ornamental
Shade Trees,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,
Greenhouse Plants, &c.
....ALSO....
200,000
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,
IN THE STATE.
We are prepared to sell the above in large or small quantities, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,
The California Grape-vine,
Of Two Years' Growth.

Nursery Stock,
CONSISTING OF
Shade and Ornamental Trees,
Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,
Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,
&c. &c. &c.
EVERGREEN TREES,
California Arbor Vitæ or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,
Spruce, Firs, Deodar Cedar, Cypress,
&c. &c. &c.
Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees will please mention whether they will allow us to substitute, in case we have not the particular varieties named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

PURE CALIFORNIA
White and Red Wines
For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,
Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Garden Seeds.
A large and varied stock of Home Grown
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing to all applicants, free of charge.
All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to receive attention.
TREE AND SEED DEPOT:
No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,
SACRAMENTO.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,
Pomological Gardens.
January 4th, 1862. 20

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

BAILEY & HARRISON,
PHENIX
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.
Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson,
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best
SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
EROSENE.
And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge. 16

Hay and Wool Presses
FIVE
INGERSOLL'S
HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,
JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY
16 MACONDRAY & CO.

Alfalfa Seed.
8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE
The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.
They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.
Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.
The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.
H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.
TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.
THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.
PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - - 10
Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory
Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., Proprietors.
23

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

The Question Solved.

COOK'S
Improved Portable
SUGAR EVAPORATOR
FOR MAKING
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.
ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS
TRUE CANE-SUCAR
Is a Settled Question.
The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of
Cook's Evaporator.
By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for Defecating without Chemicals, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.
Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:
1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured
2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.
3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.
4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.
5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.
6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; is always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.
7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.
The Undersigned hold the PATENT RIGHT for the entire Pacific Coast and are now ready to take orders for this justly celebrated EVAPORATOR. Its merits are so well established that it need only be seen to be appreciated.
We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, Liberally Reduced to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:
No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches......$100
No. 4— do do 45 by 100 do 125
No. 5— do do 45 by 144 do 150
Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.
Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.
☞ For any further information and for Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address the undersigned.
CAROTHERS & BATES,
Box 306 P. O. San Francisco.
N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left. 17

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.
C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.
HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.
We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.
We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.
☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

FRUIT TREES!
....AT THE....
San Lorenzo Nursery.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of planting Orchards the present Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES, containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, comprising
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Almond, and Fig Trees.
ALSO—Grape-vines of Foreign Varieties;
RED DUTCH and CHERRY CURRANTS,
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY BUSHES, &c.
This collection embraces over Two Hundred Varieties of Fruit—the most of which has been grafted from bearing Trees.
Price of Trees Two Years' Old by the Hundred, and will be carried according to age:

Apple Trees.......	$25 ℔ 100	Currants	$20 ℔ 100
Pear	40 ℔ 100	Raspberry..........	5 ℔ 100
Plum..............	50 ℔ 100	Blackberry	5 ℔ 100
Cherry	50 ℔ 100	English Walnuts.....	50c each

☞ My Trees are of thrifty growth, and grown without irrigation.
All Orders for Trees must be directed to J. Lewelling, San Lorenzo, accompanied by the cash, and they will be promptly filled.
Trees packed in good order and shipped as directed.
J. LEWELLING,
19 San Lorenzo, Alameda County.

Ladies' Department.

THE BOUQUET OF FLOWERS.

BY CARO.

[The following beautiful lines were sent us by a lady, many years since, in return for a Bouquet of Flowers, which we had prepared as a special gift, and sent as the token of returning Spring. They are so full of true poetry we give them for the first time to the types.]

The snows make pale the earth around,
But snows I heed no more—
For Fancy leaps, with one wild bound
The wintry tablet o'er.

Oh! Spring comes to my heart again,
With these bright smiling flowers,
And Summer follows in its train
With welcome dews and showers.

My young feet dance o'er sunny hills,
And flowers talk with my heart,
While I am singing to the rills,
Beside where lilies start.

The zephyrs woo each wayward curl,
Until my brow lies bare,
While showers of apple blossoms hurl
Their wealth upon the air.

The lambs feed on the mountain side
And talk with trembling tongue,
While birds amid the green woods hide,
And chatter to their young.

The isinglass on our old rock
Is flashing in the sun;
And glossy herds below it flock
From morn till day is done.

The blue sky flings its azure down
Upon the laughing rills,
Or stoops with its proud dome, to crown
The everlasting hills.

And at their base the green-robed trees
Stand up like men in pride;
Or bend to whisper to the breeze
That lingers at their side.

Oh! Fancy leaps with wild delight
The wintry tablet o'er;
The snows are melted from my sight—
The Spring is here once more!

The spirit-tides of sadness ebb,
And wild Grief hears her knoll—
For Fancy weaves her magic web,
Bright flowers, beneath your spell.

[For the California Farmer.]

Human Bondage.

"The truth shall make you free."—[Jesus.

How many are ready to exclaim, with the Pharisee of old, "I was born free! neither was I ever in bondage to any man!" But this assertion is most false, both then and now. Behold the soon-to-be mother, as if ashamed of the immortal jewel committed to her charge, cruelly compressing her expanding form, and in many other ways violating the laws of unfolding life, rendering herself irritable and unhappy, and stamping the same disposition upon her offspring. Could we but see the amount of wrong predisposition woven into the very fiber and tissue of our being, ere we were born, few would feel to say that they were even born free!

Behold! again, the new-born infant. See the tyrant, Custom, binding it in bandages so tight that it can only bend its neck and heels; and the cries and struggles of instinct against such treatment is sure to be followed by a dose of medicine which only makes the matter worse; and from this time forward, the female portion of the world, at least, are made slaves to dress and the caprice of fashion.

How often have I seen the tender throbbing brain bathed in burning liquors, while, to still its cries, some of the same was poured down its throat, to mingle unhallowed fires with the pure life-current, and, perhaps, to lay the foundation of that insatiable thirst—Intemperance.

Many well-meaning mothers injure their children's health, dispositions and constitutions, by feeding them too much, and too often. I mean, particularly such as are fed when very young and are often taken care of by a nurse. I have heard such a one call out every time she heard her child cry, "Why don't you go, Bridget, and feed that child? I think surely you will let it starve!" when it was only crying on account of the distress of being overfed.

It is wrong to think that a child, however small, cares for nothing but its food; it loves, and is pleased with, light, the open air, the smell of flowers, soft dry clothing, and easy motion and position. When a child is cross, there is a cause; its outward or inward harmony is disturbed; and it is oftener the former than many suppose, as the newly-born spirit is very susceptible of earth's discordant sounds, and thus the mother instinctively sings her babe to sleep with the softest lullaby.

But physical bondage sinks into insignifiance when compared with mental slavery, which carries into captivity the young mind before it knows it has an eternal birth-right of freedom. As soon as the tender germs of intellect begin to unfold, asking for truth—the bread of life—how often is it compelled to accept a stone or scorpion, affording, not food, but poison to the opening buds of the human soul.

The child that is made to stay in the house on Sundays, and to study an abstruse catechism instead of visiting pleasant scenes and drinking in of Nature's harmonies, will become morose and unloving; his conscience will be inflamed and perverted by these false views of God and his works; and, from being taught that evil is co-eternal with good, he will feel little inclination to overcome or remove the obstructions to his onward progress, since the events and conditions of of life here, and hereafter, were ordained and predetermined from the foundation of the world In what a moral dungeon is that soul confined that has been brought up in the dogmas of such intolerant theology!

There is a chain of social bondage running through all society that fetters the finer feelings of the heart and the highest aspirations of the mind; and, so long as the rules of etiquette shall determine our associates instead of the law of affinity, just so long will there be felt a restraint upon our actions and sentiments that renders us false, both to ourselves and others. Disguise it as we may, our social intercourse is mostly like a masquerade, where the exterior is only seen, clothed with blandishments to please, while the inner life is hidden beneath, and is longing, like your own, to throw off the mask it is compelled to wear, and to stand forth in the native dignity of truth willing to be read and known of all men that have true charity, and whose hearts thrill responsive to the magnetic chord of sympathy which fills the soul with angel harmony.

He who goes in debt beyond what he is able to pay, is no longer free, but is in bondage, and he feels the weight of its heavy chains whenever he sees or hears from his creditors; and how often is a whole life embittered by bonds he can neither break or cancel.

But of all the bonds that bind and fetter the progressive spirit, there are none so formidable as those of prejudice; for, Proteus-like, they assume every shape, and when you think them vanquished, they only change their forms, and, like as Apollyon opposed Pilgrim, they stride quite over the whole breadth of the way, and declare you shall go no further.

But the Sword of Truth can cut its way through all opposition; and even now, while swords of steel are clashing, and the loud thunders of war are heard in our land, may Truth and Right prevail; and while physical bondage may be benefited, may we also see the liberation of the minds of the masses from the fetters of barbaric ages, and a new and more perfect era of civil, religious, and social freedom dawn upon our world,

Aurora, January, 1862. LILIA DE MONTANA.

Want of Cheery Kitchens.

A farmer's wife writes as follows on this subject in the N. E. Farmer. She utters some truths that may be applicable to more than one housekeeper who reads them:

Very much is written and said about pleasant and tastefully-furnished parlors, but the kitchen is left in the background, except as it is described in stories of the olden time, "with ponderous beams overhead, from which hang festoons of dried pumpkin, apple, etc." It is too important a part of home to be neglected, yet it surely is neglected. The parlor must be cool and airy and sunshiny; but the kitchen may be wherever there is room for it, with a view from curtainless windows of barnyard or wood-pile—no paint or carpet on the floor, no paper on the walls, furnished with chairs and tables, and also with clothes-frame and wash-tubs, a line of dish-towels over the stove, and a row of old hats, coats, and frocks for ornaments. This is a picture of too many of our farmers' kitchens; of the place where we housekeepers expect to spend a considerable portion of our time. No wonder that mothers look careworn, and that farmers' wives and daughters complain of their field of labor. No wonder that soiled morning dresses are seen; for clean calico, white collars and smooth hair, could never feel at home in a dingy, cheerless kitchen, and a man who will not provide a pleasant one deserves to take his breakfast every morning opposite a slovenly-looking wife.

I think, now, of one cheerful kitchen, a simple one to be sure—but the morning sun looks in through woodbine and roses, and never goes behind the western hills, without giving us a good-night glance—and morning glories love to peep in and throw their dancing shadows upon the shining floor. The distant view of hills and woodlands makes many a weary burden light by its silent teachings. We sing in such a kitchen just because we cannot help singing, and a sad heart has no place there.

And now as we, shivering, wrap our shawls about us, vainly endeavoring to convince ourselves that winter is not almost here, yet gladly bring our books and knitting work around the big cook-stove for the evening, do, husbands and fathers, hear my humble plea in behalf of the "suffering sisterhood," and give us a *cheery kitchen*.

LAST SCENE IN THE LIFE OF A MISANTHROPE.

The following is believed never to have been in print, and it is desired to learn the writer:

The sun hath kissed the foam that rides upon the laughing billow,
And bright, through forests green, his beams are tumbling on my pillow;
Farewell, sweet sun! like other joys thou fast from me art flying;
My heart is heavy in my breast—I feel that I am dying.

The evening wind is on my brow—I feel it press my cheek—
Bright spirits flit before my eyes, and smile, but do not speak;
A voice, that whispers things of death, around my couch is sighing,
My heart is heavy in my breast—I feel that I am dying.

To-morrow, and these shaded scenes, that sweetly lie before me,
Shall be forgotten, and the shroud of death shall hover o'er me.
No friendly step approaches where my wearied form is lying,
I have no friend to speak to me, or press my hand while dying.

But I will die as I have lived, a lone one on the earth,
A stranger to the face of man, a stranger to his mirth;
And while the chilling pulse of death is through my bosom flying,
I'll pray that bright ones of the sky may calm my fears of dying.

I ask not for the tears that from the eyes of beauty fall—
I ask not for the robes of death, or for a funeral pall;
The forest trees shall shade the bed of flowers where I am lying,
And streams of waters bright shall sing my requiem while dying.

And birds with wings that flash the sun's bright beams upon the eye
Shall pluck a green pall from the trees to shroud me where I lie;
And winds that, like the voice of death, around my couch are sighing,
Shall gently press my pallid brow, and fan my cheek while dying.

But I will think of these no more!—a strange and mystic vision
Of glorious scenes comes o'er my soul, and images elysian;
Ere long my trembling spirit shall, on wings of light be flying—
My heart is heavy in my breast—I feel that I am dying

We cut the following advertisement from a paper published in the far West: "To Rent—a house on Melville avenue, located immediately alongside of a fine plum orchard, from which an abundant supply of the most delicious fruit may be stolen during the season. Rent low, and the greater part taken in plums."

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

Senators Hold Over.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John B. Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—E. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.
Senators Elect.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—G. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U. Dems.
Butte—J M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Printy, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George B. Reeve, W. W. Batles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.
Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C. Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

We have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

With a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the California Farmer in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad,

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the Farmer.

Wishing to place the Farmer at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

For eight Copies	$25
" ten "	30
(Each Copy to be mailed separately, if so desired).	
For three Copies	10
" six "	20
" single Copy	4

A Grand Opportunity for a Home.

For sale in one of the interior Mountain Towns, a good House and Garden, with outbuildings, including a Smoke-House in successful use, being capable of realizing a good income.

The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

For particulars inquire of Editor of Farmer. 24

Full-Blood Durham Stock.

Purchasers of very choice Durham Stock will do well to call and see our Lists of Stock for sale. We have some for sale as fine as can be found in this country.

We have a number of Full-Blood Durham and also Devon Stock, of perfect pedigrees, worthy the attention of those who desire to find the very best blood. The pedigrees we can show, and give full particulars.

Also, about twenty fine Grade animals, of superior stock and parentage, to which we invite particular attention.

Who Grows Flax?

Growers of Flax can have the highest price paid for their crop by applying to this Office, or sending samples of their crop and the quantity for sale.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Rich Land.

A valuable tract of rich Land, of the extent named, in a beautiful location. Will be sold a bargain if applied for soon. Title perfect. Inquire of Editor of the Farmer. 14

Insure Your Property

AGAINST THE

DANGERS OF FIRE!

AND YOUR LIVES!

AS A

PROVISION FOR YOUR FAMILIES,

In Case of Your Death.

General Insurance Agency

FIRE and LIFE:

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT,

OFFICE:

Over Messrs. Parrott & Co.'s Bank,

Northwest corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Capital Represented, $8,229,000!

Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	Assets	$1,500,000
Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y.	"	650,000
Niagara " " "	"	305,000
Washington " " "	"	500,000
Lamar " " "	"	350,000
Hope " " "	"	220,000
Phenix " " "	"	290,000
Park " " "	"	280,000
American Exchange "	"	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.		3,761,000
Equitable Life Assurance Society, N. Y.		168,000
Total		$8,229,000

Having LETTERS OF CREDIT with Messrs. ALSOP & CO., and WELLS, FARGO & CO., to the amount of

$65,000 Monthly,

Policy-holders are insured

AN IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF ALL LOSSES ON ADJUSTMENT.

Policies issued without delay on MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS and their CONTENTS, STORES, RANCH PROPERTY, And EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY, on the most reasonable terms, by

BIGELOW BROTHERS & FLINT.

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Messrs. Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	San Francisco
Horace P. Janes	"
Messrs. Flint Peabody & Co	"
Jonathan Hunt, Esq	
C. B. Polhemus, Esq	Of Messrs. Alsop & Co.
Messrs. J. H. Carroll & Co	Sacramento, Cal
Julius Wetzlar, Esq.	"

8-3m

RASCHE & SONS,

No. 190 Washington street, San Francisco,

Dealers IN

PIANOFORTES,

SHEET MUSIC AND BOOKS,

Musical Instruments,

Strings, &c.

Agents for the celebrated manufacturers,

A. H. Gale & Co., New York,
C. Meyer, Philadelphia,
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Whose PIANOS they CONSTANTLY keep on hand,

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

They have the largest stock of well selected Sheet Music and Bound Books in San Francisco, and it is constantly increased by fresh arrivals with every steamer from the principal publishers in the East. They have a full supply for the following combinations: Violin and Piano, Flute and Piano, Violin and Guitar, Flute and Guitar, Piano and Guitar, Brass Band, small and large, etc.

Pianos and All Other Instruments TUNED AND REPAIRED.

Music copied and arranged for all Instruments; New Music published; Music arranged and bound; Genuine Silver Strings manufactured to order. 1-1y

Pulu! The Wonderful!

Another cargo still, is just received
At SCHREIBER'S Depot! 't is believed
There is a charm about the Pulu crop,
It comes, and goes,—the sale will never stop;
For everybody wants a PULU BED,
So easy to the body, so cooling to the head;
Another charm, too, in the PULU found—
Where PULU is, no Insects come around.

PULU! the famous PULU, now is known
As *BEST FOR BEDS*, and it has grown
So much in favor that the People go
Always to SCHREIBER'S great PULU Depot;
'Twas Schreiber had the first 'twas ever sold,
And then it almost cost its weight in gold;
But now, his ships, they come so thick and fast,
It sells so quick, a cargo does not last
A month or more, and then, it is so low
That all who want good Beds should surely go
Direct to SCHREIBER'S STORE on Sansome street,
There they will find a stock complete,
ALL KINDS OF BEDDING, everything that's wanted,
There too, the best accommodation granted.

Now don't forget the Number, 'tis 406;
Another fact upon your memory fix—
That Schreiber's is THE DEPOT OF PULU,
And HE the PIONEER IMPORTER TOO;
The man who first this luxury gave,
Then surely he *the best of trade should have*.

Now go and make your purchases complete,
At SCHREIBER'S, 406, on Sansome street. 1

FRUITS, GRAIN, AND PRODUCE

PACIFIC FRUIT MARKET.

OUR ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOW COMPLETED to supply our customers with the choicest Fruit of California production. We receive consignments daily from

OAK KNOLL, NAPA.
SUSCOL, NAPA.
FERNSIDE, ALAMEDA.
WASHINGTON NURSERY, SACRAMENTO.
SANTA CLARA NURSERY, SANTA CLARA.

And many other Orchards, embracing Fruits of every variety and flavor.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Will meet the wants of families.

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

The requisitions of buyers throughout the State.

The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

WINE!

OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons.

We are now ready to

RECEIVE WINE ON STORAGE,

OR FOR SALE,

And offer facilities to all Wine-Makers with whom we may make business arrangements.

24 GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY.

A. H. TODD & CO., Produce Grain Brokers,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 42 Clay street, near East.

Have for years been engaged in selling Grain and Produce in this market and in Oregon, have extensive acquaintance, and possess advantages unsurpassed for buying or selling.

We have permission to refer to many of our most substantial Merchants and Business Houses in this city and Oregon. Also, to a large number of Farmers in every part of the State.

Our terms for buying or Selling Grain and Produce: For amounts under $5000, 2½ per cent.; for $5000 and over, 1 per cent. Highest market-rates and prompt returns guaranteed.

Cash advances made on Grain in warehouse. 11

CALIFORNIA WINE!

CARD.

Lake Vineyard, Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
March 21, 1861.

BEING OFTEN APPLIED TO BY ACQUAINTANCES throughout the State for my WINE in small quantities, I hereby notify them, as well as the public generally, that I have appointed

Messrs. HOBBS, GILMORE & Co,

SAN FRANCISCO,

My Sole and Exclusive Agents

With the Improved Instruments of

For the State of California, for the sale of all the different classes of WINE manufactured by me at LAKE VINEYARD (and that they cannot be obtained of any other parties). giving the assurance that they will obtain from them the same article in every respect as I have in my cellars. B. D. WILSON.

NOTICE.

IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABOVE CARD, the public are informed that we, the subscribers, have for sale at our

Wine Cellars,

Southeast Corner of Market and Beale streets

Nearly opposite the Railroad Depot,

PURE WINES!

CONSISTING OF

Port, Angelica, and White Wines

ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,

Which we will sell in quantities to suit purchasers, put up in shipping packages or otherwise.

HOBBS, GILMORE & CO.,

17 Market street, opposite the Railroad Depot.

HOTELS.

ST. GEORGE HOTEL,

On Fourth Street,

Between J and K streets,

SACRAMENTO CITY.

J. R. HARDENBERGH,
J. B. DAYTON,
Proprietors.

18

WEBER HOUSE,

STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the

SLEEPING ROOMS AND BEDS

in the most perfect and healthy order. The Table will be supplied with all the luxuries of the season. The Reading Room and Saloon will be supplied with the Newspapers of the day and all the needed comforts.

The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
Proprietors.

11

Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBENHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood Stock, the following:

A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.

Several Calves, Full-Blood, and crosses of same.

Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.

A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.

Several Mares and Colts of high grades.

All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 1

Literary Shrubbery.

THE POOR MAN'S REST.

Let me rest—but lay me low,
Where the hedgeside roses blow;
Where the little daises grow,
When the winds a maying go;
Where the footpath rustics plod;
Where the breeze-bowed poplars nod;
Where the old woods worship God;
Where His pencil paints the sod;
Where the wedded throstle sings;
Where the young bird tries his wings;
Where the wailing plover swings
Near the runlet's rushy springs!
Where, at times, the tempest's roar,
Shaking distant sea and shore,
Still will rave old Barnesdale o'er,
To be heard by me no more!
There, beneath the breezy west,
Tired and thankful, let me rest,
Like a child, that sleepeth best
On its gentle mother's breast.

Fascination of the Snake.

The following rather incredible story is authenticated by Samuel Beach, a naturalist, of two boys in New Jersey, who, being in the woods looking for cattle, lighted by chance on a large black snake; upon which one of them, an inquisitive imp, immediately resolved to ascertain, by experiment, whether the snake, so celebrated for its powers, would charm or fascinate him. He requested his companion to take up a stick and keep a good eye on the snake, to prevent evil consequences, while he made a trial of its powers.

This, says Mr. Beach, the other agreed to, when the the first advanced a few steps nearer the snake, and made a stand, looking steadily on him. When the snake observed him in that situation, he raised his head with a quick motion, and the lad says at that instant there appeared something to flash in his eyes, which he could compare to nothing more similar than the rays of light thrown from a glass or mirror, when turned in the sunshine. He says it dazzled his eyes; at the same time the colors appeared very beautiful, and were in large rings, circles, or rolls, and it seemed to be dark to him everywhere else, and his head began to be dizzy, much like being over swift-running water. He then says he thought he would go from the snake; and as it was dark everywhere but in the circles, he was fearful of treading anywhere else; and as they still grew less in circumference, he could not see where to step; but as the dizziness in his head still increased, he tried to call his comrade for help, but could not speak; it then appeared to him as though he was in a vortex or whirlpool, and that every turn brought him nearer the center.

His comrade, who had impatiently waited, observing him move forward to the right and left, and at every turn approach nearer the snake, making a strange groaning noise, not unlike a person in a fit of the nightmare, could stand it no longer, but immediately ran and killed the snake, which was of the largest size. He that had been charmed was much terrified, and in a tremor; his shirt was in a few minutes wet with sweat; he complained much of dizziness in the head, attended with pain, and appeared in a melancholy stupid situation for some days.

* * *

Married Life.—Do not run much from home. One's own hearth is of much more worth than gold. Many a marriage begins like a rosy morning, and then falls away like a snow-wreath. And why? Because the married pair neglect to be as pleasing to each other after marriage as before. Endeavor always to please one another, but at the same time keep God in your thoughts. Lavish not all your love on to-day, for remember that marriage has its to-morrow, too. Consider, ye daughters, what that word wife expresses. The married woman is the husband's domestic faith; in her heart he must be able to intrust the key to his heart as well as the key of his pantry. His honor and his home are under her keeping—his well-being in her hand. Think of this? And you, ye sons, be faithful husbands, and good fathers of families.

Read! Read!

WHY WILL YE SUFFER?

Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

Gallinas, Sept. 15, 1861.

To John DeFries, Esq., San Rafael.

I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.

RICHARD DOWDELL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1861. J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace, San Rafael Township, Marin county.

San Rafael, Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1862.

This is to certify, that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1858, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by John DeFries, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.

R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by John DeFries, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.

J. O. B. SHORT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1861. DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

☞ **Mercury Never Used. Chills and Fever Cured in two days, without Drugs and Medicine inwardly.**

☞ Persons whose systems have been injured by Mercury, can have the poison eradicated entirely.

Address JOHN DeFRIES.
San Rafael.
19

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,

PREMIUM

Marble Works,

K street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,

SACRAMENTO.

Sculpture, Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and Grave-Stones, Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, Etc., Etc., constantly on hand, or made to order at the shortest notice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A FINE GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had at a bargain on application at the Farmer Office. 5

Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

East India Tea Store.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

631 Washington street,

Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

Choice Green and Black TEAS

Of Chinese and Japanese production;

COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the only bona fide Tea Store in this State. 1

MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.

Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT

HYDRAULIC HOSE

MANUFACTORY.

119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, Grain and Feed Bags, Garden Hose, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N Swezy, President, and Chas M Gorham, Secretary.

The Committee was composed of H. Harris, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work Better, Cheaper, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,

For Hose with Four Seams, that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

One-half of my interest in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
3-3m 119 First street.

1000 Acres of Land,

120 COWS,

AND

A Good Milk and Dairy Business,

For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc., valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c &c.

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. San Francisco

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity as a Remedial Agent.

DISEASES CURED

Without the Use of Medicines,

AT THE

Electropathic Institute,

625 Washington street,
Between Montgomery and Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

When it was promulgated that disease could be entirely eradicated from the system without the use of poisonous drugs, the unthinking, or those who do not look deeply into cause and effect, scouted the assertion as chimerical, and adduced strong evidence of its utter impossibility. Long articles, replete with arguments, seemingly unanswerable, of the position that only through the digestive system could the blood be purged of the accumulation of the poisons which constitute the disease. A great cry went up from those interested in the continued supremacy of the old system of one poison to cure another; that electricity, as a curative agent, had been tried and proved to be of but little if any value—thinking, poor souls, that the world of science stood at the same point it occupied one hundred years ago. They were wrong, while those old fogies were content if they cured one in every five patients, there were those who were diving deep into the science of electricity, and finally it was discovered that the trouble was in the instruments used. From that time to the present, improvements have rapidly advanced, until every disease in the catalogue of human ills has been either cured altogether, or checked so as to enable the sufferer to seek those changes of climate which ultimately perform a perfect cure. Diseases hitherto considered incurable, have been cured, and those diseases which took months, and even years, to cure by medical process, are now cured in a few weeks; and all by the improved instruments of DR. J. H. JOSSELYN, Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute, New No. 645 Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. It is astonishing to see the number of patients and diversity of diseases that have been relieved by the Electropathic system. From early morn till late at night his instrument in engaged, imparting health and strength to all who have the good fortune to obtain his services. The charges, too, are not as heavy as by the old system, besides there is no medicine to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of swallowing the nauseous stuff. During the time that the Institute has been in operation, there has been more benefit to the human family derived from the system than from all other systems combined during the same period. Among the most troublesome diseases to which Californians have been exposed, is Rheumatism; none have given the honorable practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pretended to cure (if we except known empirics) permanently. But this subtle disease gives way before the Electropathic system in a very short time, enabling the sufferer to go about his business without pain or the fear and dread of relapse. And so with most other diseases, considered incurable. We mention Rheumatism because of its abundance, but we could enumerate many other diseases full as troublesome, and some far more fatal in their results.

To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	491
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a luxury, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES;

San Francisco, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

Hornitos, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

THE VERMONT

SEED-SOWER AND REVOLVING HARROW!

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

With this machine, any person that can manage a pair of horses, can perform the operation of

Seeding and Harrowing at the same Time.

It is adapted to the sowing of ALL KINDS OF GRAIN, and is regulated by the guage to DISTRIBUTE EVENLY OVER THE SURFACE, any desired number of pounds of Grain per acre, covering the Seed immediately, so that NONE OF IT IS LEFT IN SIGHT FOR THE BIRDS TO DESTROY.

IT IS SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, STRONG, AND DURABLE,

Just the mplement the Farmer needs at the present time, to enable him to raise Grain profitably at the prevailing low prices.

It now makes its first appearance on the Pacific Coast. For sale by

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
310 Washington street.
San Francisco, Sept. 10, 1861. 2

FURNITURE!

AND

BEDDING!

SELLING, MARX & CO.,

HAVE RE-OPENED THE

Extensive Furniture Warerooms,

FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

J. G. CLARK & Co.,

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,

OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

---

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,

ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS, $150.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES

GOOD AND DURABLE.

WARRANTED!

SEND FOR CIRCULARS

GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.

Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it, a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universal commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.

Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.

Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamental when not in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.

Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

Dr. E. C. Angell,

DENTIST,

IS PREPARED to supply Whole or Half Sets of Superior MINERAL TEETH manufactured in his own Laboratory, being modeled and carved for each individual case in such a manner as to secure the most perfect adaptation, and the complete restoration of the features. By the aid of machinery he is enabled to furnish SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP at prices scarcely, if at all, higher than is charged for Artificial Teeth of the most ordinary and commonplace character. Samples he may seen at his office, and reference is permitted to numerous cases in which the work is doing excellent service.

His DENTIFRICE, known as—

ANGELL'S
Orris and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

Is not only grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to have no equal for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their soundness. A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve months if used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

DR. ANGELL Practices Dentistry in all its various branches, giving especial attention to the TEETH OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregularities. For **Straightening Irregular Teeth,** he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE..........650 Clay street,
16 lower corner of Kearny.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING
MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHINE IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.

It washes Flannels without shrinking them.

It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.

It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash Faster and Better than Four Washer-women can by hand.

Wringing is Done Five Times as Fast as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the Clothes Dry In Half the Time.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
176 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. *SAN FRANCISCO.*

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Wholesale Produce Report.

This represents the prices paid by the dealer to the producer.

[Corrected weekly, by A. H. TODD & Co., No. 42 Clay Street.] Feb. 20.

There is little that is encouraging that can be offered, under the existing state of our market. The roads are yet almost impassable in the country, and transportation expensive. Our Flour and Wheat markets are extremely dull, and show a marked decline from last week's prices. We are advised of the sale of one parcel Coast Wheat, 1500 sacks, to complete the loading of the bark Retriever, at 2¼ cents. This would have been a low figure for Choice Wheat a few weeks since, but now it is fair quotation, or a high figure for export; and had not the shipper been anxious to have completed the loading of the vessel, would not have paid that price. Our millers are buying Wheat at prices from 2 to 2¾ cents, and nothing except some very Choice Extra Wheat is saleable at over these figures. The demand for Seed Wheat is very active; and, judging from the care farmers are taking, we have reason to think our crops for 1862 will be very clean and free from foul matter. Farmers have learnt by experience that good seed is the cheapest, and fully repays them for the extra care and expense. Barley and Oats still remain much in favor, and are firm at quotation prices. The quantity of Hay coming to market, or offering, has caused a decline in price. We know of one party who has bought a large parcel, and is storing the same on speculation. His ideas are, that an advance is probable. We look upon these speculations as dangerous, knowing that when the price of any article of consumption, or feed, gets extravagantly high, the economy that is practiced lessens the amount used. Our views often differ from others in regard to our markets; but we speak as we believe, and have opportunities of judging unsurpassed, if equaled. Our circle of correspondence among the farmers, and throughout the State, is very large, and by which we often gain information that is reliable, enabling us to speak, and in our market reports present matters of interest. Our Potato market, by a concert of action among the holders, has maintained itself, and prices continue to rule high. Corn, Rye and Buckwheat arrive sparingly, and find ready buyers. From this time we shall give a statement of the Coast receipts, which form a large portion at this season of the year, and act, like Oregon, to keep our market from advancing to a very high figure. The discoloration of our Coast Grain, occasioned by fogs, always renders it less saleable than that raised in the interior or about our Bay, and makes a difference with the buyers of from ⅛ to ¼ of a cent ⅌ pound in price; and one still further and greater drawback is, to the Coast farmers is the high rates of freight, and the difficulty in shipping, although we are credibly informed the yield to the acre is larger than in the interior, which may, in a manner, repay the difference.

Our receipts from around the Bay and Coastwise, for the past week, have been as follows: Wheat, 12,178 sks; Barley, 10,665 sks; Oats, 6188 sks; Cornmeal, 93 sks; Flour, 5986 qr sks; Bran, 804 sks; Hay, 304 tuns; Shorts, 30 sks; Onions, 177 sks; Salt, 1200 sks; Corn, 297 sks; Potatoes, 1391 sks; Beans, 848 sks.

Wheat, ⅌ 100℔s—		Flour......⅌ bbl—	
For seed........	$2 75@ 3 00	Superfine, shipmt	6 00@ 6 50
" milling.. ..	2 00@ 2 37	Extra "	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, for seed ..	1 25@ 1 37	Baker's extra ..	8 00@ 8 50
do brewing	1 12@ 1 20	Cornmeal—	
do feed ...	1 00@ 1 10	Eastern ..⅌bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Domestic⅌100℔	3 00@ 4 00
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Hay .. ..⅌tun	18 00@22 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Potatoes..⅌100℔	3 00@ 3 50
Rye..	3 25@ 4 00	Beans.. ⅌100℔s	3 00@ 5 00
Buckwheat.. ..	3 00@ 3 50	Onions..	8 00@10 00
Squash.. ..⅌tun	10 00@12 00		

HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

Wool, com c'rse⅌℔	10@ 20	Dry Hides .. ..⅌℔	..@ 8
do best quality	..@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on	13@ 16
do extra Merino	25@ 30	do do plain ..	12@ 15
Refined Tallow.⅌℔	5@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each	..@ 37

BUTTER, CHEESE, ETC.

[Corrected by R. G. King, Washington Market.]

Butter, Cala..⅌℔	40@ 60	Cheese, Cala ⅌℔	20@ 25
do Eastern ..	20@ 32	Farallon-eggs ⅌doz	..@ ..
Eggs.. .. ⅌doz	..@ 45		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Feb. 20.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

We have to note a material advance in all kinds of Stock since our last issue; but whether it will long continue, it is hard to tell. There seems to have been considerable fluctuations in the Stock market of late, owing, principally, to the supply in market; but it does not seem as though there was much scarcity in the country, for no sooner does an advance take place than in comes a large amount, and down go the prices to the old figure, or nearly so, with the exception of first quality of American Beef, which has been steadily on the advance, and of which there appears to be more prospect of maintaining the present prices. But whether good roads and good weather will have any effect upon this kind of Stock, depends somewhat on the amount destroyed by the recent floods.

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 6c to 12c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ⅌ ℔.

VEAL—first quality, 2c@8c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 1½ to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 4@6c: Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 5c@12c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Retail Prices at Washington Market.—Feb. 20.

VEGETABLES.

Asparagus.. .. ..⅌℔	1 00	Okra, Dry.. .. ..⅌℔	1 00
Artichokes.. ..⅌doz	75@1 50	do Green..	..
Beans.. .. .. ..⅌℔..	6	Potatoes..	5
Brussell's sprouts	20	do New..	..
Beets..	3	do Sweet Carolina ..	12
Broccoli.. .. ..⅌doz	2 00	do Yams (S Isls) ..	..
Cabbage..	3 00@5 00	Pumpkins..	3
Cauliflower..	2 00	Parsnips..⅌doz bunches..	75
Carrots..	50	Parsley....	50
Celery.. .. ..⅌bunch..	12	Pickles, in jars....each	50@62
Cress.. ..⅌doz bunches..	50	Rhubarb.. .. .. ⅌℔..	..
Cucumbers.. .. ⅌doz..	..	Radishes..⅌doz bunches..	50
Cranberries.. .... ⅌gall	4 00	do yellow..	50
Dried Herbs.. .. ⅌℔..	50	do black, ⅌ bunch ..	12
Egg Plant..	..	Red Peppers.. .. ⅌℔..	50
Garlics new..	12	Summer Squash..	..
Green-Peas..	..	Squash, Marrowfat.. ..	4
Green-Beans...	..	do Hubbard's.. ..	4
Green-Peppers..	..	String-Beans..	@..
Green-Corn, in cans ..	50	Spinage.... .. ⅌basket..	75
Lettuce.. .. ..⅌doz..	50	Salsify.. .. ..⅌bunch..	8
Mushrooms, opn grth⅌℔..	25	Turnips.. .. .. ⅌doz..	50
do cultivated.. ..	50	Tomatoes, in jars..each	37@62
Onions.. .. . ..⅌℔	8@15	Tomatoes, fresh.. ..⅌℔..	..

FRUIT.

Apples.. .. .. ⅌℔	8@12	Crab Apples.. .. ⅌℔..	..
do cooking..	10	Limes.... .. ..⅌doz..	37
Pears, Bartlett..	..	Oranges..	75
Vicar of Winkfield... ..	..	Malaga Lemons, per doz	1 25
Duchesse d'Angouleme ..	..	Pine Apples.. .. each.	1 00
Winter Nelis..	..	Bananas...	4@12
Easter Beurre..	..	do ⅌bunch..	2 50@5 00
Seckel..	..	Grapes, white.. ..⅌℔..	..
Fall Butter..	..	Sweetwater..	..
Louise Bonne de Jersey ..	..	Hamburgh..	..
cooking..	..	Los Angeles..	..
Strawberries.. ..⅌℔..	@..	Yellow Gage...	..
Raspberries..	@..	Damsons..	..
Gooseberries..	@..	Almonds..	25
Currants..	..	Peanuts...	25
Blackberries..	..	Filberts....	15
Lawton Blackberries ..	..	English Walnuts.... ..	12
Cherries...	..	Green-gages....	..
Apricots....	..	Pie-melon..	3
Nectarines..	..	Watermelons.. ..each..	@..
Figs, new..	..	Canteloupes..	@..
Peaches....	..		

Youth's Budget.

FAMILY VISIT TO THE CIRCUS.

SNIFFLES, took his wife and children to the circus, yesterday. By some mistake, he got into the twenty-five cent department, and in a moment he was borne away from his wife and children by the crowd. After a few moments, he regained his wife, who had just had her pocket picked of the bureau drawer keys and her port-monnaie, and had just dropped the youngest Sniffles between the seats. Sniffles took the rest of the family into the fifty cent department at once, and then returned after the missing Sniffle. After an arduous search, he found the missing Sniffle, lying on its back, half suffocated with tan-bark, under the seat, with a large dog turning it over with his nose, to see if the young Sniffle was good to eat. After driving off the canine animal, he seized the prize and bore it triumphantly to Mrs. Sniffles, who sat sniffling in very agony for her lost darling.

He found seats for the family, but he was obliged to stand up and take a promenade seat, in consequence of the crowd. The children got acquainted with Mr. Rice very quick, and wanted their Ma to buy him and take him home for them to play with, he was "so funny, and had such pretty trousers!" This Mrs. Sniffles promised to do, when Paragon (the youngest Sniffle) wanted to know if his Ma wouldn't buy the rhinoceros too. To this Mrs. S. blandly consented, and told the children to be quiet, and when they were not looking at the interesting things, to watch their Pa, to see that no young woman inveigled him, Mr. S. being very susceptible.

When the beautiful little girl rode so elegantly on horseback, the children were in a perfect frenzy of delight, and Paragon—in endeavoring to make a jump at her to kiss her, as she floated past with but one toe touching the horse—spilt down between the seats, when a dirty little boy, who had clandestinely got in under the canvas, stole away his orange, and pulled his hair for tumbling on him. Mrs. Sniffles extricated Paragon from his predicament with a piece of old hoop. When Paragon got out, he was very dirty, and the little girl had got through her performance. Then Paragon cried, and would not be comforted, until one of the performers, who economised his time by peddling lemonade between the acts, passed by with the beverage, and a glass of it was obtained. This having been poured into Paragon's system, his cheerfulness was restored, and he commenced watching his Pa again.

The elder Sniffle, who had been standing beside a little brunette of a thing, supposing himself out of sight of his flock, had purchased some oranges and confectionary for the dark-eyed damsel; and at the time Paragon looked that way was busy chucking her under the chin. Paragon immediately sung out:

"Pa is kissing her!"

At this Mrs. S. looked, beheld, fainted, doubled up, and disappeared between the seats, whence she had to be rescued by means of a long pole with a hook at the end of it, and was finally dragged out in a limp, dishclothy condition. She was conveyed to the door, the children insisting upon being permitted to remain to see the "muels," which their Pa sternly refused to consent to. The family left in a wretched state of mind—Mrs. S. in a state of syncope resulting from the infidelity of her children's Pa; Mr. S. in a state of tremulous fear for the consequences of this affair; and the children glowing with indignation that they were not permitted to remain until it was over. Altogether, the afternoon terminated miserably; and Sniffles has forsworn circuses, except when he can attend alone.

DOGS AND OTHER ANIMALS.

It is hard to believe, says Willis, that two races so spliced together as the canine and human do not lap over; hard to feel that some dogs are not better worth saving than some men, some men more fit to rot in unhallowed ground and be forgotten than some dogs. Creatures so intelligent, and yet so patient of our neglect; so sensitive, and yet so forgiving of our roughness and ingratitude! So gentle when we do not seem to love them, so overjoyed when we do! So uncomplaining, even of hunger, if we are not ready to feed them—even of storm and cold, when turned out from the bright fire on the winter's night, to watch for us while we sleep warm in our beds! So ready to fight and die for us and our poorest belongings! Surely for qualities like these, though they go upon four legs, qualities that would grace a Christian or a hero, there should be some other vestibule in religion. We might even let a child pray, it seems to me, that, through the open door of Heaven for the humble, where he is taught that the beggar that takes alms from his hand may sit above him, his faithful dog may be permitted to look in.

Animals of different species, says Dr. Burnap, are capable of forming attachments to each other. He relates an affecting anecdote of this kind. When the American army in the Revelation lay at Valley Forge during the inclement winter of 1779–80, the stable of the Governor, then a Colonel in the army, was tenanted by three animals of most diverse species, but of affections the most cordial and united—a horse, a dog and a drake. No sooner did the horse lie down at night, than the dog came and lay close at his side, then the drake as invariably crept into the little oval nest created by the dog's head and body. In this position they passed the cold winter night, and were invariably found by the servant the next morning. The dog and the drake became devoted friends. At the close of every meal they resorted to the Colonel's quarters to be fed, and the shaking of the table-cloth was a signal for a race between the dog and drake, which would arrive first and get the nicest bits of their common repast. Usually the race was a pretty even one, the drake making up for the shortness of his legs by the strength and activity of his wings. At length, however, there came a deep, light snow. At noon the table-cloth was shaken as usual, and the dog commenced the race of bounding through the snow, and was soon near his dinner. Not so with the drake. He began his usual career with great impetuosity, but soon began to tumble from one hole into another, until he became exhausted. But what did the dog do? Did he rush on and devour his meal alone? By no means. He missed his companion, looked behind, and saw him struggling in the snow; he galloped back, took the drake gently in his mouth, and bore him off to share the meal with his noble-minded companion.

"So here I am between two tailors!" said a fellow at a public table where two young tailors were seated, who had just commenced business for themselves.

"True," was the reply, "we are new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us."

To cure hams, first ascertain what is the matter with them, then apply the proper remedies; and if you do not succeed in curing them, it isn't your fault.

A country dentist advertises that he will spare no *pains* to render his operations satisfactory.

SPARE MOMENTS are the gold dust of time. Of all the portions of our life, they are the most fruitful in good or evil. They are the gaps through which the serpents of temptation find the easiest access to the garden of the soul.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ DON'T READ THIS. ☜

THE PULU.—As we have said much in favor of this material for Bedding, and advocated the famous Pulu mattress, we have been surprised to learn that some folks are using various substances intermixed with Pulu, such as very coarse wool, hair, moss, and old substances, and by such means bringing disrepute upon the "Real Pulu." Facts have come to our notice of such things, and we can suggest *one way* by which all purchasers can be sure of getting the "Real Simon Pure Pulu:" Go to Schreiber, the Original Importer—it is for his interest to sell only the Pure Article.

By accumulated evidence that has been received by Mr. Schrieber from old sea-captains and many other persons afflicted with *Rheumatism*, the new DRY PULU is a true remedy for this terrible suffering. Rheumatism can now be cured all over the State, as Mr. S. has just received at his establishment 1500 bales, the purest, dryest and best ever imported by him.

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE IN STOCKTON.—The farmers, mechanics and ranchmen must always remember that one of the largest supplies of implements, tools, and goods for the ranches can always be found at the warehouses of Messrs. Jones & Hewlett's of Stockton. This firm have the very best facilities in the Old States for purchasing, and they can always do well by their patrons. There is no establishment in San Joaquin county that can equal them for supplies, and for a liberal spirit and kind endeavors to give satisfaction to all.

A FARMER'S MILL IN HIGH WATER.—While the roads are impassable and where the flouring mills are swept away, Farmers should immediately procure the UNION FARM AND PLANTATION MILL, now offered by Greene, Heath & Allen. This will answer all the purposes of a Flouring Mill for a whole neighborhood. These are the Mills for the times. See advertisement.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN, who understands the best mode of manufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who is familiar with the various processes of converting flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

20,000 HOP ROOTS.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the FARMER. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

To Agents of the Farmer.

WE would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they *have paid such Agents*, although we have no notice of such facts.

Rebuild Your Fences.

THE universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

To Vineyard Planters.

IF our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

HUNTER'S
GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.
The undersigned would offer them his
NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,
As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.
The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the
INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat
Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount
TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.
The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines
He feels confident that every Grain-Grower
WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE
The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.
A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.
AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and Sacramento.
21-3m

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.
A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.
HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"
Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.
ALSO—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.
Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!
CRYSTAL PALACE!
THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.
CRYSTAL PALACE
Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.
Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

TO FARMERS!
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.
PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO
ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's
— AND —
At Less Prices!
BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.
IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.
For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.
Stall No. 1, Washington Market.
Families that desire the very best kinds of Market
Fruits and Vegetables,
in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at
BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.
☞ Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold
ON COMMISSION.
☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

PIONEER
Riding Academy,
LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 107 and 109 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. SAN FRANCISCO
ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.
HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.
RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.
RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for Dragoon Exercise whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.
The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.
Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.
Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,
MARYSVILLE,
where he is prepared to execute
Hydraulic Hose Sewing,
at the shortest notice, at low prices, having Steam Power attached to the Machine.
☞ All Hose Warranted.
13 S. HOWARD.

Money Wanted in the Country.
$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.
ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.
12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Flax-seed.
THOSE PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO SECURE SAMples of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low for large quantities.
Flax should be planted largely the present year of 1862.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's
STEAMSHIP
Golden Age,
R. F. BABY.......................................COMMANDER
Will leave Folsom street wharf
ON FRIDAY...............................Feb. 21, 1862,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,
FOR PANAMA.
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
10 Corner of Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

California Steam Navigation Company,
ARRANGEMENT FOR 1860.
Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.M.
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
" CORNELIA, Captain E. Conklin;
" HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. Clark;
" J. BRAGDON, Captain D. B. Moseby.
One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Sacramento and Stockton,
Connecting with the light draft steamers for
Marysville,
Colusa, and
Red Bluffs.
For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front streets.
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COLEMAN'S LINE.
SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.
HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,
To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, we are prepared to offer unusual facilities to
Shippers of California Produce.
Freight will at all times be taken on the most Favorable Terms.
Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will be received and forwarded, Free of Commission.
ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned to our New York House.
Insurance provided under our open Policy with the Great Western Insurance Company of New York.
24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S
CELEBRATED PATENT
H & L AXLE-GREASE.
A CARD.
THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THE PLEASURE OF announcing to their numerous Patrons and Friends, that they have been honored by the Committee
....OF THE....
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE
....WITH A....
First Premium
....FOR THEIR....
UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE
ALSO, THAT THE
S. F. BAY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
Have Awarded them their
First-class Prize
FOR SAME.
But however gratifying to the advertisers to have their
"HOME MANUFACTURE"
thus distinguished, it is with greater pride they state the fact that (notwithstanding the overwhelming importation of an article from the East, assuming their title) the demand for their NOW POPULAR
H & L AXLE-GREASE
HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING THE PRESENT SEASON.
And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful thanks to all those friends to
"CALIFORNIA PRODUCE"
who have given them so large an encouragement, they beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the
WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION
their material has acquired, of being
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Lubricating Medium
FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!
HUCKS & LAMBERT,
Inventors and sole Manufacturers,
10 Natoma street, San Francisco.

The Best Churn Known
JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.
EXHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted the attention of those interested, has been pronounced by the best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHURN KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Office, where they can be purchased.

Sugar-beet Seed.
AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED. Apply at Office of Farmer.

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Purchased at the Highest Market Rates
....BY....
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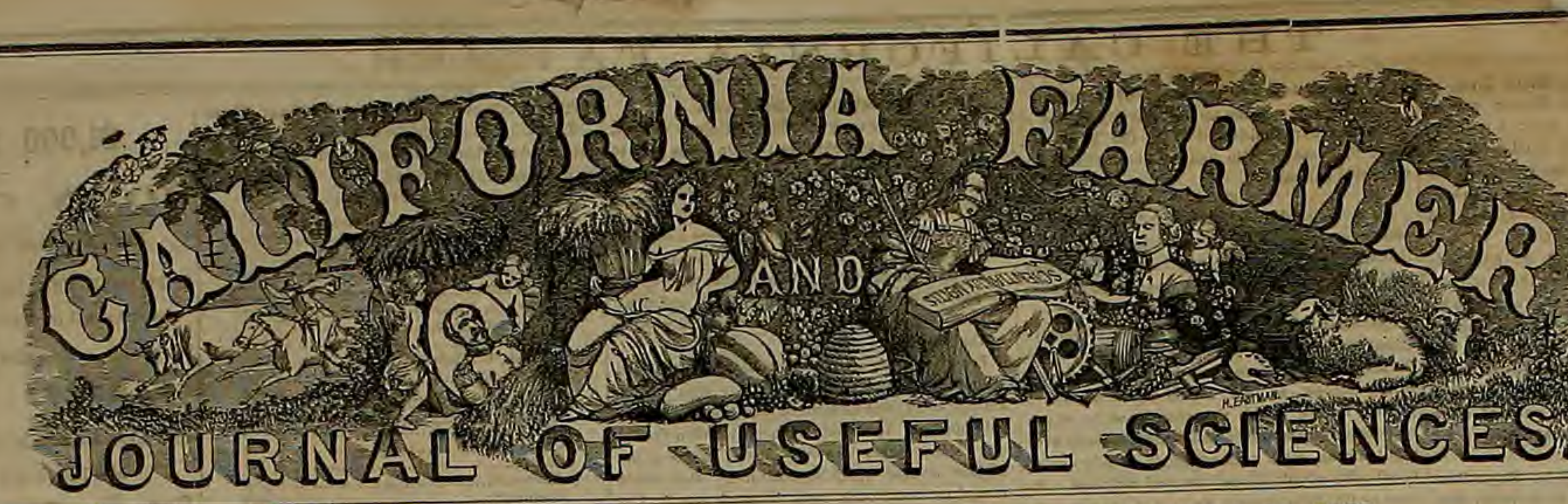
Receiving a copy of the FARMER with this paragraph marked, may understand it is an invitation to advertise in its columns. All their favors will be promptly attended to.



VOLUME XVI. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1862. NUMBER 21.

The California Farmer.
AND JOURNAL OF USEFUL SCIENCES.
COLONEL WARREN, Editor.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.
BY J. K. PHILLIPS & CO.
Office—No. 723 Montgomery street (up stairs), near Jackson
SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS.—By mail, for one year, $4; for six months, 2 50. For a club of five new subscribers, a sixth copy will be sent gratis To City subscribers, delivered by carrier, 12½ cents a number, or $5 a year in advance.

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SEWING MACHINES.

$5,000,000 Saved.

ECONOMY is the watchword now. Over our whole State there has fallen a severe calamity which touches every branch of industry, pervades all kinds of business, and reaches every family, carrying a pecuniary loss greater or less to all. The recent floods and the losses arising therefrom, the lateness of the season, retarding all kinds of business, has awakened throughout all the State a determination to economise in all the departments of life.

One of the heaviest items of expense in the family circles is the cost of Sewing. New garments, repairing garments, and all the numerous items of sewing are so great that in order that this may be done in the family and under the eye of the head of the family, an *extra servant* must be employed to labor, so that the mistress of the family may have time to attend to the Family Sewing, and this involves a cost of $30 to $40 per month; for now since the *Bulletin* has tried to reform female wages, the "Biddies," the "Bridgets," the "Kates," and the "Norahs," have made more trouble than ever, and it is found that families must do without help unless they can have it at $15 or $20 per month. But since the IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES have been introduced by H. C. Hayden, Esq., agent of the Wheeler & Wilson, so great has been the saving of time in the family that hundreds of housewives find they can *do without* help, as the sewing can be done by the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines in *one-tenth the time* usually required, besides having the work done in so much better and handsomer style.

Careful estimates have been made of the saving of labor by their introduction into the United States, and it has been found that the enormous sum of SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS has been saved the *last year* alone, by Sewing-Machines.

We have taken some pains to learn the number of Sewing-Machines sold in California in 1861, and find it about TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED. The probable number of heads of families (the female head) is fifty thousand; allowing that only *one dollar* per week is saved by each family in the expense of making garments and family sewing, and TWO AND A HALF MILLION OF DOLLARS is saved: add to this the saving to the male portion of the family, and to this the saving to all the various articles sold, formerly made by hand, now made on the Sewing Machines, and the amount named would be more than doubled. Again, the grain bags made in California the last year were equal to *five million bags*. The saving in the cost caused by machine sewing is equal to four cents on every bag; this would be a saving alone of *two hundred thousand dollars* per annum. We believe that it would be easy to prove that more than $5,000,000 per annum is saved by the Sewing Machine in this State alone.

We have visited the Machines now at work for the Mission Woolen Mills at San Quentin, and used by the prisoners, and was surprised at the quickness and readiness with which fresh hands do the very best work. Were it not for the Sewing Machines it would have been impossible to supply our soldiers with garments here; they would have had to import them at a cost of more than 40 per cent additional to their present cost, and this would have been a heavy loss to our State, as well as a great delay in the supply.

By the enterprise of D. McLennan (now Leonard & McLennan, proprietors of the Mission Woolen Mills), a great facility has been given to clothing of our troops, with a great saving to the government, as well as comfort and health to the soldiers during the past unusual stormy weather.

Our visit to the tailoring establishment at the Prison furnished us with the following facts: The Hall is a large, airy, and spacious room, 40 by 100 feet, in which are now one hundred persons at work, in all the various branches of cutting out, making up, and finishing the army clothing, as contracted for by Messrs. Leonard & McLennan. This establishment is under the superintendence of E. E. Jennings, Esq., assisted by a clerk, Mr. Ives. We shall hereafter speak of the Prison in all its departments, its management, and its results. Our present object is to show the direct good resulting to our State by the use of the Sewing Machine; its power for great emergencies; its capabilities for helping the laborer when emergencies arise. In this hall we saw 100 men at work, 14 Chinamen, and 86 others, mostly foreigners,—Mexicans, Chilenos, Spaniards, etc. Not one of these 100 men ever previously worked on a Machine, yet the work now finished is pronounced better than the work imported from abroad, in every feature. The Superintendent assures us that the Chinese learn quick, do their work in a most surprising manner well, and that they being *once learned right*, they never unlearn, but are reliable; they are quick and great imitators; they are also easier to manage. We learn these all-important facts as now connected with the Sewing Machines: There are now SIXTY of WHEELER & WILSON'S *Sewing Machines* employed here, and they work to perfect satisfaction, are easily managed by these new workmen, and Mr. Jennings informed us that he was surprised to find that Wheeler & Wilson's Machines would sew with perfect ease the thick and heavy clothing for the cavalry garments. On the thickest cloth they operate perfectly, and were it not for these Machines this work and these contracts could not have been so readily filled. The cloth is taken from the Mission Mills at San Francisco, and in forty-eight hours the clothing is returned ready-made and finished in perfect order. This we call California enterprise; (this we prophesied three years since.)

We have many important facts touching the State Prison labor, its influence and its effect upon the community, of which we shall speak hereafter in a series, from notes taken of our examination made in the different departments.

The *facts* are now established beyond dispute, that for regularity, completeness of work, capacity to work on all the various kinds of material from delicate muslin up to leather, and the heavy cloths now used for the army, the Wheeler & Wilson Machine stands unrivaled; as the work done by it can be seen at the office of the Mission Woolen Mills, over Parrott's Bank, and better work on clothing of this kind has never been shown, not even that made to order and imported here from the old States.

We can, with the facts before us now and constantly accumulating, urge upon our Farmers, our Grain-growers and Wool-raisers, the importance of procuring these machines and preparing their own grain-bags and wool-sacks in their families; as by these means they can make a saving of a handsome sum annually, besides the saving of time, strength and health of the wife and daughters, thus accomplishing a vast amount of good.

We present this week on our first page a series of illustrations of these Sewing Machines, showing to the eye each of the various patterns now in use, and which are offered at greatly reduced prices, and with these most important considerations: Every Machine now offered and sent out from Wheeler & Wilson's agency is GUARANTEED *in its practical working power*; each Machine being accompanied by a *complete set of tools*—all that is necessary for the adjustment and working of the Machine. To these is added complete *printed directions* in English, French, Spanish, and German, so that all purchasers have the Machines before them in teachings so plain that "they that run may read."

With this array of facts we leave our readers to make use of the information we have collected for their benefit, simply adding that what we have asserted above is derived from undeniable proof.

A new and important improvement has just been added to the Wheeler & Wilson Machines, which we see illustrated in a late number of the Scientific American, called the "*corder*" for laying cord on shirt bosoms, collars, or gentlemen's vests and coats, and on ladies clothing. It is laid and stitched without previous basting. This is a new and valuable addition.

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The Grain Market.

WE ask the readers of the FARMER who are Grain-growers, now that the grain market is being fully tested, to please review all the statements which have been made in this Journal since Harvest commenced, and then compare them with other reports, and see who has been right.

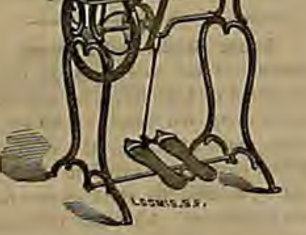
We believe we can with much pleasure claim to have been at all times correct in our estimates, and sound in our counsel. Every opinion advanced has been found to stand; the amount we stated months since has now been established correct. The effort to *raise* the market we classed as a heartless and base speculation, that has been proved by a loss to those who engaged in it. Months since we urged again and again for all to ship the grain abroad as soon as possible, fully believing that with all the efforts that would be made it would not all leave the State. We then believed that the new crop would come in with 500,000 bushels of old wheat on hand. What is the prospect now? 1,000,000 bushels we presume is the smallest quantity now on hand. Allowing 30,000 barrels per month as the consumption, equal to 150,000 bushels, and give four months more before the new crop, it leaves us 400,000 to spare or ship abroad. But in the present condition of foreign demand we fear our farmers have let slip the "golden chance." When will they all learn to be wise and sell when the right time comes. We have some interesting facts to give ere long on this question. The present signs are not favorable to high prices.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

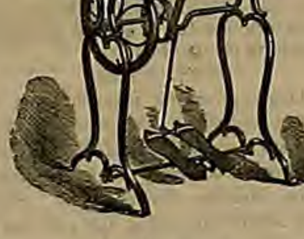
OFFICE AND SALESROOM:
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SACRAMENTO STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO.

H. C. HAYDEN,
AGENT.

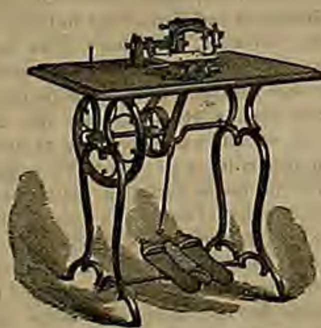
STYLES AND PRICES.



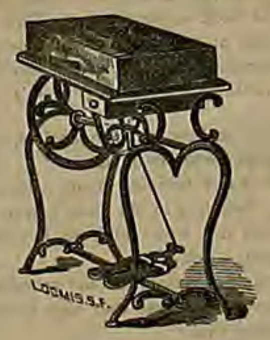
No. 1 MACHINE.
Silver-plated, with glass foot and new style hemmer.—Price $80.



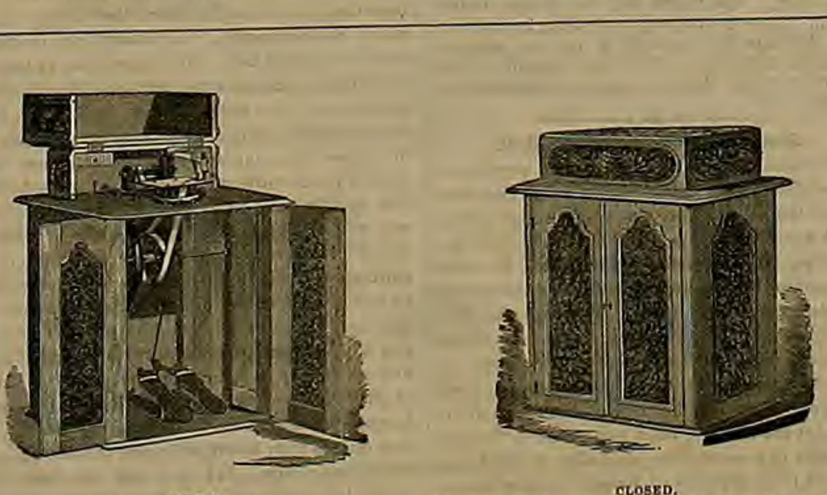
No. 2 MACHINE.
Ornamental Bronze, with glass foot and new style hemmer.—Price $70.



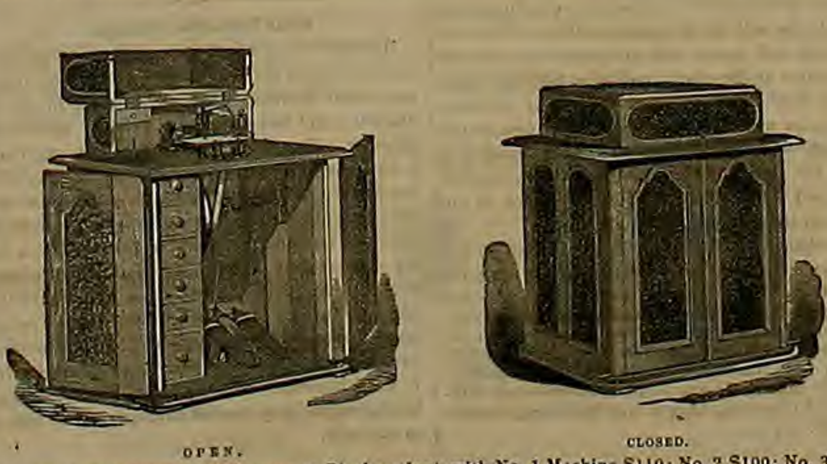
No. 3 MACHINE.
Plain, with old style hemmer.
Price $60.



PLAIN COVER.
Of Black-walnut or Mahogany, with No. 1 Machine $80; with No. 2, $76; with No. 3, $66.



OPEN. CLOSED.
FULL CASE Mahogany or Black-walnut, with No. 1 Machine $105; with No. 2 $95; with No. 3, $85.



OPEN. CLOSED.
FULL CASE with drawers, Mahogany or Black-walnut, with No. 1 Machine $110; No. 2 $100; No. 3 $90.

Another Charge on the Old Fence Law

ATTENTION LEGISLATORS!

STONY-BROOK, February 20th, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The best thing I see in the Governor's Message [Downey's retiring Message], is a strong recommendation to the legislature to make a law to compel stock-owners to keep their stock within the bounds of their own land. In looking over the doings of the legislature, so far, and as far as I have had oppertunity, I don't find anything done about it yet; but I sincerely hope they will not let that recommendation of the Governor pass without giving us the law he recommends. It is a fact, as the Governor says, that fencing costs more than the land is worth, especially in the hills. In Alameda county, there is an immense amount of land in these hills that can and will be cultivated to wheat and barley, when we have a law to protect the crops from cattle running at large. The San Francisco papers, generally, and the CALIFORNIA FARMER in particular, have, and are now urging us to plow and plant the hills on account of so much valley-land being overflowed and made unfit for grain crops this season. But gentlemen, you are too fast; give us the protection the Governor recommends, first, and then, in due time, you will see many a waving field of wheat and barley growing on hundreds of beauty-spots all over the hills. There are many men in this country with families, and more are coming, that are not able to buy a farm ever so small, in the cultivated valleys, on account of the high price of land, that would be glad to "pitch into" the hills just outside of Spanish lines on U. S. land, and make themselves a home, if they could be protected from the horns and hoofs of such stock as are permitted to roam over the hills and where they please, the owners once or twice a year hunting them up to brand them.

How much better it would be for the stock-owners themselves, in the not very long run either; they would soon get rid of the rest of the big horns that are too tough for the present hard winter, and get in such stock as would be to their interest, as well as pride, to look after every day. I have but a small stock, say twenty head, common American stock; they come up every night in their corral of themselves; they always get a kind word and a bite of something to eat when necessary. I have no trouble with them; all the trouble I have is with what we call the wild cattle, when my crops are growing. My boys have to run them back evenings far enough so they won't get back again before morning. It is quite a chore for boys and horses every day (and the boys say there is not much fun about it). My fence is good for the kind, but not what would be called a lawful fence in Michigan, consequently, I can't go to bed nights with a crop on one side of the fence and a herd of wild cattle on the other.

Now, Mr. Editor, my object in writing this letter is to have you jog the memory of our legislative body, on the importance of such a law, if it should appear to you necessary to remind them. All my neighbors that I have talked with on the subject are in favor of such a law; and I believe, Colonel, you are. Such a law must come, sooner or later, why not this session? It ought to have been made when the law for herding sheep was made, some five or six years ago. If it had, we would not now see so many dead cattle lying round as we do.

Respectfully yours, ABRAHAM CLARK.

FINDING WATER WITH A PEACH-CROTCH.

P. S.—Speaking of making homes in the hills, there are many claims vacant for want of springs of water. I believe water can be found in the hills by digging, as well as in the valleys, but I would look for the veins scientifically, that is, with a crotched peach limb, thus ⋀, taken in both hands firmly, palms upward, and the but-end of the crotch pointing up, then walk on slowly, and if you approach a vein the but-end will begin to turn down; pass over back and forth and you will find the identical spot to dig. The crotch won't work in every one's hands, and some don't believe in it; but I know it to be a fact. Try it where you *know* there is a vein, or pipe of water running under ground, and if it don't work in your hands let others try it. It did not use to work in my hands, but does now; I tried it crossing my own underground water-pipe (of wood), and it worked like a charm. I found other veins by the same process in different places on my land where I little expected water, which leads me to conclude that there are numerous veins of water in the hills running in every direction, that don't always break out in springs. A. CLARK.

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Plow! Plow! Plow!

THE week of pleasant weather recently enjoyed by our Farmers was used to good advantage, and thousands of acres were turned up to the sun. This week's rain has been a great disappointment and a severe loss to the Farmers, many of whom had land and grain ready soaked for sowing, which now will be lost. We know of several instances where the land was ready and the grain soaked with bluestone ready for the ground, the rain prevented its being sown, and the grain may be lost. To all such we would say, be not discouraged, but *try again, try again*. If only a proper amount of bluestone is used, it is thought grain may be kept a long time after soaking without injury.

Beet-Root Sugar—Sorgho Sirup Crop.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer, writing from Columbus, O, Dec. 12, 161, says: A few days since, Prof. M. A. Mot (a very intelligent and scientific Frenchman), invited me to call at his rooms in the "States" hotel, in this city, where he showed me a splendid specimen of sugar he had just manufactured from the beet-root.

As far back as 1832 and 1833, my father attempted to manufacture sugar from the beet-root, but did not succeed in obtaining any, although he succeeded in making a very excellent sirup. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, Mr. Joseph Sullivant, of this city, incurred some heavy expenditures in endeavoring to manufacture sugar from the beet-root, but did not succeed, since which time it has been entirely abandoned so far as my knowledge of Ohio extends.

In 1859, I procured some White Sugar-Beet seeds from France, which I gave to Professor Mot. A portion of these seeds were planted in gardens in this city, and others in or near Newark. From these seeds, Professor Mot procured beets averaging six pounds, several of them weighing over nine pounds. Being an adept in chemical manipulation, with the commonest kind of implements—for they scarcely can be called *apparatus*—he went to work to rasp, press, boil and clarify the juice of the beet, and his labors were crowned by the production of a splendid article of sugar.

From a computation based on this experiment, the following may be regarded as the amount which may be produced per acre, if skillfully and properly managed. By planting the beets one foot apart, in rows two feet apart, twenty-two thousand beets can be grown to the acre; now if these will average six pounds apiece, the aggregate product will be sixty-five tons of beet-roots. In France, it is said that the sugar produced is equivalent to fifteen per cent of the raw material. But suppose we say that ten per cent only is manufacturable into sugar; the result will be six and-a-half tons of sugar; or suppose we modify even this statement, and put it down at six thousand pounds of sugar, and six thousand pounds of sirup, equal to six hundred gallons of sirup per acre—the sugar will be worth say six cents per pound, making $360; the sirup will be worth say forty cents per gallon, making $240; the product per acre, $600.

This is no fancy sketch nor idle speculation. Prof. Mot has ordered from France sufficient sugar-beet-root seed to plant ten acres next spring, and is preparing machinery and apparatus on a scale sufficiently large to manufacture the product.

All soils will not produce the beet-root equally well, nor can sugar be made from the roots grown in some soils. Then again, it requires considerable chemical knowledge to succeed in manufacturing the root. Certain chemicals, or rather chemical preparations, are indispensible to the successful manufacture of the sugar.

After Prof. Mot has his beet-sugar establishment in successful operation, it would be well for young men to serve an apprenticeship of three or four months with him in order to learn how to manufacture, and thus prevent much valuable time and raw material from being sacrificed or wasted for a want of proper knowledge to turn it to the best account, as has been done with the sorgho.

Three years ago, many persons were disposed to regard the sorgho a failure, but in the hands of competent men, it has proved a triumphant success. Mr. C. Jacobs, of this city, has presented me with several gallons, which is fully equal to any "Golden," "Boston," "Sugar-House," "Belcher," or other sirup I ever tasted—it is entirely free from that peculiar taste or flavor generally a concomitant of sorgho sirup. From the best authorities I can obtain on the subject, I am disposed to put down the Sorgho sirup crop of Ohio for 1861, at not less than two and a half million gallons, whilst other parties place it as high as six millions. It would not be surprising if in five or six years "Ohio Sorgho Sirup" would be as abundant in the best markets, as the St. Louis, or Boston sirup has been heretofore.

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New Productions in Illinois.

The Chicago Journal gives the following account of the success of new products in Illinois, which we copy, to show what might be done in California, with even greater success:

"Not only are we producing our own sirup and sugar, and are likely to produce our own cotton, but it has been demonstrated to a certainty that coffee can be grown in Illinois.

"George R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, last year, raised two bushels of coffee, nearly identical with the Rio coffee. His seed was sent to him three years ago from Australia. It is unproductive the first year, and is most productive the third season. At his estimate, thirty bushels can be grown per acre. The plant has every appearance of hardiness and adaptability to Illinois soil. Many farmers in Hoffman's vicinity will plant it the coming season.

"The Southern rebellion may be the means of proving to the world that the West is capable of supplying the country with all it needs in the way of the substantials, as well as the condiments and luxuries of life.

"At the last meeting of the Illinois State Agricultural Society at Springfield, J. H. Smith, of Quincy, exhibited one ton of sugar made by himself from Northern cane. He states that about seven-tenths of the sirup runs to sugar, and that he can make the sugar at five cents per pound and molasses at twenty-five cents per gallon, and realize more profit from an acre of cane than he can from an acre of corn.

"The Galena Advertiser says all the lower half of Illinois is a cotton-growing region. A gentleman who left Louisiana on account of the political troubles, and settled at Decatur, this year raised a bale of cotton and sent it to market. Next year he is prepared to raise a thousand acres, satisfied as he is by his experiment that it will be a profitable crop. Twenty and thirty years ago the article was cultivated sufficient for domestic use in most of the families in the lower part of the State. Cultivated by free labor, it may no doubt be made a profitable crop."

Growth and Management of Sorgho.

We give below made up from the experience of those who have cultivated it in the North and West, the most definite and reliable information upon this subject.

SEED.

Plant no seed obtained at random; get it of some one who has had a good crop of *rich* cane. It should be saved by selecting from the best canes in the field, and hanging it in bunches in an airy, shady place.

Sprouting the seed is of the greatest importance; one to three weeks gained in that way in the length of the season, may be the means of insuring success to that which would otherwise prove a failure. Soak the seed in warm water, by pouring on the water and letting it stand over night, or as some recommend, in a solution of equal parts of chloride of lime and copperas. As soon as the germ appears, drain and dry the seed, and roll it in plaster.

THE SOIL.

This should be good wheat land, or a sandy loam, with a sunny exposure, plowed deeply, and made perfectly mellow. Mark it out in rows running north and south, and about three and-a-half to four feet apart, with a plow having a shoe upon its point to prevent furrowing deeply. Plant so as to secure a good stand every two feet in each row. It is important to give the cane full benefit of the warm sun around the roots.

Some have recommended transplanting cane from hot-beds. In the report of the Sugar-Cane Growers' Convention, held in Princeton, Ill., on February 29, 1861, we find the following:

"L. C. Field gave an instance where cane had been started in hot-bed and transplanted with good success.

"Others corroborated the fact of its easy and sure transplanting; also, that the young cane when planted in the field would endure quite hard frosts."

Transplanting may be of advantage in northern latitudes.

TILLING.

Stir deeply until the cane joints, and *keep clean* always. Every rod will show its own culture, and the least neglect is manifested in the backwardness of the cane. Keep the weeds out by all means, especially when the cane is just struggling into the world above ground.

HARVESTING.

The cane should be cut no faster than it is manufactured, the freshly cut making the best sirup. Begin as soon as the seed has partially passed into the dough state, or, if the crop is large, as soon as it begins to brown. Blade the stalks and cut off about three feet of the top for fodder.

Should frost threaten, cut up the crop and put it into shelter, covering it with straw or hay. Ripe cane can be kept some time in this way, but green cane will mould; it should be put under cover, but have plenty of air.

MANUFACTURING.

Everything required for manufacturing should be in perfect readiness. A single day's delay may cost you more than the value of all your machinery. The lesson on every hand is "DISPATCH." Let nothing interfere day or night. Southern machinery never stops during the two and a half months grinding season. One farmer lost 75 acres of cane last fall, worth over $7,000, by a little delay in his engine.

The requisites are:

1st. A good iron mill of *more* than ample capacity for the work expected of it. This is necessary to make up for any unexpected delays.

2d. The most rapid Evaporator you can secure. There is nothing approaching Cook's in this respect.

3d. Some shallow wooden coolers, about 3 by 6 feet, and 10 inches in depth.

4th. Clean new barrels. Many a lot of sirup is spoiled by barreling in old filthy barrels.

5th. Good dry wood, such as is calculated to make a light, quick blaze.

6th. Draining vessels for the reception of the cool sirup. We suggest that they be made with inclined sides, thus:

One side projects below the other from two to three inches, having an opening between them of three-quarters of an inch, closed by a cloth-covered slide. The vessel may be of any desired length. Pour in the sirup, and when crystalized, raise the slide just enough to let the molasses drain into the gutter. The vessel should be kept in a room where there is a regular temperature of 90 deg.

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Absorptive Power of the Soil.

No contribution of science to the practice of agriculture is more calculated to arrest the attention of the farmer than the various observations which have been made within the last few years regarding the remarkable power the soil possesses of absorbing and retaining some of the indispensible elements of the plant. They are the more worthy of attention, inasmuch as the facts which have been determined are, to a certain extent, opposed to some of the more commonly prevalent opinions. They lend but little countenance to the idea that the manure, when committed to the soil, lies there in a precarious condition, liable at any moment to be deprived of its soluble constituents by the rain, and of its volatile matter by the heat of the sun's rays; but, on the contrary, they tend to show that there is a conservative influence at work in the soil which imprisons these substances within it, and stores and preserves them for the future uses of the plant; and, what is more, it exercises this influence most powerfully on those substances which are most sparingly distributed through the soil, holding with the firm grasp of a miser the potash and ammonia, but leaving the soda and lime, which are less important to the plant, at the mercy of the rain.

The discovery of these facts has thrown an entire new light on the chemistry of the soil, for they have shown that it must be studied not merely by itself, but in relation to the various substances with which it comes in contact in the course of cultivation, so as to trace the influences which they mutually exert, and thus a subject already sufficiently complex has become more difficult and laborious than it was before.—[Scottish Farmer.

Princeton and its Farms.

The Colusa Sun, published in Colusa county, says in its issue of February 15: On a late visit to Princeton we found that many of the farmers in that neighborhood had been plowing during the whole of the late storm and flood, and that their crops of grain are already looking green under the warm Spring sun. The late pleasant weather has dried the ground sufficiently to enable most of the farmers in that vicinity to resume work, and many anticipate more and richer crops than that portion of the county has ever seen.

Probably there are few that have ever traveled through the county who have any idea of the amount of the richest kind of land that lies in Colusa county. The whole country between Colusa and Princeton may be safely classed as one of the highest favored spots agriculturally that "ever turned its broad back upon the gaudy sun." The extensive belt of timber that lines the river offers facilities for fencing that no other portion of California possesses, and it has been used liberally. The long lines of strong and high fences remind one of the older States.

Conspicuous among the fine farms that line the river is that of John Boggs, Esq. Standing in a locality that cannot be surpassed for beauty and convenience by any site we have ever seen, it has been improved, fenced, and stocked with care and much cost, and may be regarded as one of the model farms of the State.

Comparatively few stock died in that vicinity, though on the other side of the river the loss has been great among both sheep and cattle. The country surrounding the village shows but little of the disastrous effects of overflows. The storm will prove advantageous to most of the farmers in the neighborhood, as it has soaked the ground so effectually that no drought can affect it disastrously very soon.

The same paper also gives the following well-timed hints: These warm days of early Spring should not pass neglected. A few hours devoted each day to planting seeds, trimming fruit trees, and arranging grounds, will be repaid to the fullest measure. Nature has done much for Colusa county—a little industry and taste can do much more. Five dollars invested in seeds and roots, and a little labor, will do more to ornament these gardens, yards, and houses, than ten times that amount expended in any other way, and the same tree that will bloom with flowers in the Spring, will be laden with fruit in the Autumn. These labors, too, are always compensating; they react upon the laborer. And she who with knife and spade will plant a lily now to perfume and adorn her garden, will be planting and nourishing the roses and lilies upon her cheeks. The exercise will give vigor to the nerveless, and muscle to the weak.

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Loose Stock and Fences.

A committee of the New York Farmer's Club, lately estimated that the fences in that State cost $92,000,000 every ten years, or $9,200,000 annually—the most of which, the club contend, might be and ought to be saved to the farmers of that State, by making the stock owners take care of their own property. A resident of Sacramento county has been making a calculation relative to stock and fences in that valley, which the Bee gives in his own words: "According to the State Register, the counties of Tehama, Colusa, Yolo, Solano, Butte, Yuba, Sutter, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Stanislaus and Merced had in 1859, 230,000 acres in cultivation. The loose stock in those counties then numbered 228,000. The acres cultivated since that time, have, by the best information, more than doubled, say they now number 700,000 acres, with a mile of fence to every 100 acres or 7000 miles in all. To this may be added one-third for fences inclosing pasture, and we have 9,333 miles of fences at a cost of $600 per mile, or a total in dollars of $5,599,800. About half of this fencing has been carried away, torn up, or destroyed by the floods and could not be replaced for $600 per mile. The cattle in these counties now do not, reckoning the loss by flood and inclement weather, outnumber the stock of 1859, and 228,000 at $10 per head would be worth only $2,280,000, but they could not be sold for near that price—not for more than $6 per head, which would bring $1,368,000—and yet the fencing necessary to keep out this stock so as to permit farming to go as before will cost over $3,000,000, or more than twice what the cattle are worth! If a law for the protection of crops from stock be not passed, the number of acres cultivated this year in the counties named will not exceed 300,000, and the total value of the product at $20 per acre will be $6,000,000: but if a law to protect farmers be passed, 700,000 acres will be put in cultivation, whose crops at the same rate would be worth $14,000,000, but as the acres would be increased we place the product of each at $15, and have the sum of $10,500,000 or a gain of four and a half million dollars, or three times the value of all the loose stock, by the passage of this law. It would be better then to drive all the loose stock into the sea than to oblige farmers to fence against them at any time; but in a time like this it is simply impossible for men whose lands have been overflowed to replace their fences."

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Fruit Trees from Cuttings.

Having been successful in making cuttings from the pear root, I give the process: Take a common, soft, burnt draining tile, two or three inches in diameter, and two soft burnt bricks; soak them in water. Have in readiness a bed of wet, bank sand; then fill the tile with cuttings, and lay it on the bed of sand, closing both ends with the bricks; then cover the whole three or four inches in depth with wet sand; let it remain in that condition for six or eight days, occasionally watering it to keep it moist; at the end of the time stated take the cuttings out and they will be found with a callus formed upon each. Then plant them out in sand or in earth, in the shade, and water occasionally; in a few days they will throw out roots and grow handsomely. Any kind of cuttings can be rooted in this way.

Wine Product of Los Angeles Last Year.

The following, says the Southern News, is the estimated number of gallons of wine manufactured in Los Angeles county, last year. It is supposed to be as near as possible correct:

Kohler & Frohling	50,000
Matthew Keller	35,000
Sansevain Bro	20,000
B. Ballerino	10,000
Dr. White	8,000
Fulda	7,000
V. Hoover	7,000
B. D. Wilson	15,000
William Workman	6,000
Messer	6,000
Vignes	8,000
Boyle	3,500
Huber	2,500
Clemente	7,000
Dalton	4,000
Anaheim	50,000
Cocomungo	8,000
Total	247,000

It is estimated that 400,000 pounds of grapes were shipped from this county to San Francisco during the past year.

The News adds: Again we would call the attention of the Legislature to the importance of fostering this great industrial branch of our State. Burdens which will retard its advancement should not heedlessly be imposed upon it. Already the tax imposed upon wine is found to be onerous on account of its not being fit for sale at the time of its manufacture, nor until at least two or three years have elapsed. We hope the Legislature will consider the matter and remedy the evil complained of, thereby advancing the interests and stimulating the energies of our wine manufacturers.

◆

In Tehama county, the Beacon states that but little loss has been sustained by the floods, and adds "in fact the heavy rains and high water will prove a blessing rather than a curse to the farming community, and we may not only expect large crops the coming season, but high prices for everything the farmer produces. To be sure, thousands of cattle have died—but the cause is not traceable to either rain or floods, but to an excess of stock, more than the land was capable of furnishing subsistence for—negligence in taking care of stock—in fact, starvation has done the work, a result which any man of ordinary foresight might have foreseen. A sufficient number of cattle are still left, and are worth to-day more money than the whole stock would have been, had none died.

◆

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer of the 17th says: The new tea plants are now in bloom in the National Conservatory at Washington. They bear a white flower, and fill the air with a delightful perfume.

Eight Children at a Birth.—On the 2d August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children—three boys and five girls. They are all living, and are healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee's family is increasing fast. He was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed two hundred and seventy-three pounds on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and eight more making twelve children in six years. It seems strange, but nevertheless is true. Mrs. Bradlee was one of triplets, her mother and father both being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pairs of twins. Mrs. Bradlee has named her boys after noted and distinguished men; one after the Hon. J. R. Giddings, who has given her a splendid gold medal; one after the Rev. Elijah Champlain, who gave her a deed of fifty acres of land; and the other after James Johnson, who gave her a cow.—[Letter to N. Y. Tribune.

Earl Russell, in a dispatch dated 23d of January, to Lord Lyons, says that the English Government differs entirely from Secretary Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the Trent and their supposed dispatches were contraband.

Napoleon opened the French Chambers on the 25th. He said that the civil war which desolates America has greatly compromised our commercial interests. So long, however, as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to expressing wishes for an early termination of those dissensions.

A dreadful fire broke out lately at the Napoleon Docks, Antwerp. The Belgian sugar refinery and the St. Felix bonding warehouses were burned down. The estimated loss is 5,000,000 francs.

The late flood in the Allegheny river, P., cleaned out the oil region of its barreled product, and it was estimated that as many as one thousand barrels were on the river at one time.

Read! Read!
WHY WILL YE SUFFER?
Read the following Certificates and be convinced:

GALLINAS, Sept. 15, 1861.
To John DeFries, Esq., San Rafael.
I hereby certify that I have been afflicted with the most severe case of Rheumatism of a most unusual character, for several years, and during that period I have been advised and under the treatment of some of the most eminent Physicians without the least benefit, and have been pronounced incurable by several of them. I was advised by a friend to try your treatment. I did so, as a last resort, as I was lame and helpless as an infant; and to my surprise and gratification found myself cured and able to go to work in the short space of five weeks, and have been cured and well now for about one year, and find your medicine most excellent and without any bad effect—the same as mercury or other medicine often has—and I can recommend your treatment to all those affected.
RICHARD DOWDELL.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 16th day of September, 1861. J. T. STOKER, Justice of the Peace, San Rafael Township, Marin county.

SAN RAFAEL Marin county, Jan. 17th, 1862.
This is to certify, that I was afflicted in January, February, and March, 1858, with the Rheumatism, by which I was unable to move hand or foot the most of the time during said months. To my great relief I obtained two bottles of Rheumatic Medicine, prepared by John DeFries, which entirely cured me, and I have never since felt any rheumatic pains.
R. W. FRINK, County Judge of Marin county.

This is to certify that I have used the Medicine prepared by John DeFries, in my family, and am prepared to testify as to its efficacy in all cases, and have never known it to have a bad effect.
J. O. B. SHORT.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 8th day of October, 1861. DANIEL T. TAYLOR, County Clerk.

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Nos. 634 and 636 Clay street,
WILL GIVE THE ABOVE REWARD TO ANY person that will prove to him that they can purchase
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Rugs for Christmas Presents,
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DAMASKS AND WINDOW-SHADES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Cheaper than we will sell for CASH for the next
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UNDER LINEN,
HOSIERY
UNDER CLOTHING,
And all Goods in our line.
3 MRS. D. NORCROSS, No. 144 Sacramento street.

Manila Cordage.
250 COILS, OF ALL SIZES, OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. For sale in lots to suit.
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California Notes.

BY ALEX. S. TAYLOR.

THE INDIANOLOGY OF CALIFORNIA
THIRD SERIES.

of whole Series; continued from Farmer of Feb. 21, 1862.

XIII.—M.

Indians of the Colorado and Gila Rivers and those of the Gulf Shores.

Indigenous Products of the Indian Cultivators.

The Jesuits found fields of *wheat* (no doubt an indigenous species), frijoles, maize, cotton, pumpkins, etc, in the different Gila expeditions of Kino and others between 1698 and 1764, cultivated by the Pimos, Maricopahs, and others. The population of the basins of the Salinas or Assumption, San Francisco (the old Verde or Azule of the Gila), must have been very dense, together with the immediate plain or valley of the Gila bottoms, of which the fore-mentioned rivers are tributaries from the north. Ruins of houses and remains of broken pottery strew, as is said by others, the upper waters of all these streams, and irrigating canals still remain to testify of many successive generations of men once occupied these portions of the southern frontiers.

The Ruins of the Gila.

Bartlett's company mention finding near the ruins and *acequias* of the Salinas, where it comes into the Gila opposite the Pimo villages, numbers of small green stones (blue stones or amethysts of de Niza, Alarcon, and others, probably) which are much prized by the Indians of the Gila and Colorado to place in their strings of wampum (or shell money); these blue stones were noted by Alarcon as early as 1540, who also notes that he went up the Colorado as much as eighty-five leagues (255 miles) and found that he there was stopped by high rocks through which the river passed (the Big Cañon), and that on his way up and down he met with no less than *twenty-three* different Indian languages among the tribes on the river.

Overflows of the Colorado—Tide Bores.

Alarcon, Kino, Consag, the Jesuits after Consag in 1747, some of the Franciscan Friars, and the Spanish military officers up to 1800, James Patie, and since then the wandering California hunters to 1860, as well as the military officers of the United States, have all made notation of the sudden overflows of the Colorado river-bottoms, at the Gulf openings, caused by a sudden rise of the tides from pressure of winds or seas, and meeting the current of the river, causing the phenomenon of *the Bore*, such as is seen at the mouth of the Ganges, Amazon, and other great rivers of the earth. Patie's account of this sudden rise of the waters is very interesting, and corresponds to observations made in 1852. The water in the river being backed, or filling up its banks to overflowing, causes it to find outlet in every direction by its sloughs to the westward, particularly where there is a great depression in the earth's surface below the level of the sea, as is assumed by Blake and others. These *bores* cause great changes in the loamy sandy river-bottoms, and often sweep away immense tracts of land. The river is also greatly affected by the melting snows in the snowy ranges of California, Utah, and New Mexico, and every year brings immense currents of fresh water to the ocean, which overflows for miles in width. After the waters dry off, the Indians commence their cultivation of maize and pumpkins; before clearing the land, however, they run a stick in the ground, and if the water coming in is too brackish, they remove to other places.

Quenchless Water.

Bartlett mentions a curious fact of a spring of sweet water, near Carisso Creek, without possessing the faculty or power of quenching the thirst. This is in San Diego county, not far from the desert, and is also mentioned by Lt. Whipple, in his memoir of 1849-50, published in Schoolcraft's Indian Volumes.

Prairie Dogs in California.

He also mentions the existence of the Prairie dog as having been seen *by him* in California. We often questioned Colorado travelers about this curious fact, but as far as we know, they say it must be some mistake of Bartlett's.

Sculptured Rocks.

Bartlett also gives many engravings of sculptured rocks on the Gila and in Chihuahua, and on the Rio Grande, not far from El Paso; these are stated by him to exist in many localities of the Alturas, as related by Indians and hunters. They are found also in Upper and Lower California (generally on sandstone rocks and cliffs), and in New Mexico and Utah. Some of them evidently relate to matters since the Spanish conquest; others may contain records of the ante-Columbians, worth research. They are also found in caves with the addition of mineral paints in those parts of these countries where limestone and sandstone formations prevail.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

The Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, from their ability and industry, and their peculiar architecture and mode of living, seem to me to have once been the occupants of all those dry healthy mountain regions of the great Cordillera of North America, extended or deflected constantly to the western shores, more than to the Atlantic. The habits of many of the Indians (the existing semi-civilized under Spanish influences) of Mexico and Central America, on the dry Pacific Slopes and plateaus, assimilated very considerably to those of New Mexico, and the query in my mind is if they did not keep *always* within the boundaries of their own native climatological elevations, as near as was consistent with the preservation of health and vigor, and kept from the unhealthy tropical coasts. Probably the Toltecans or Aztecs were their enemies, and when the clash of strength came, these last deflected permanently to the Atlantic slopes.

Montezuma's Name.

Bartlett says the Gila Indians know nothing of themselves of the story of Montezuma, except what they have been told by Mexicans or Mexican Indians. However, it is a certain thing that those of Sonora and New Mexico, as well as other parts, have from all consonants knowledge of some Montezuma or other. All travelers mention the fact, and there must be something in it of value.

Bartlett's party saw in several instances quite large numbers of pure white antelopes on the plains of Texas and Chihuahua, which animals are an object of great veneration and value by many tribes of the Alta California Indians. In very many respects his account confirms the extended journeys of Cabeza de Vaca of the same lands in 1530–40.

Scarce Books.

Bartlett mentions two scarce works published on Chihuahua since 1845, viz: Escudero's Estadisticos de Chihuahua of some 200 pages, and Garcia Condes Ensaya Estadistico sobre el Estado de Chihuahua, folios, probably printed in the city of Mexico. Another work was printed in the same city in 1850, on the Geography and statistics of the State of Sonora, by Jose Francisco Velasco, of over 200 pages, which we have seen; these three valuable works are however not to be had in California.

Precious Metals.

Bartlett says the regions traversed by his party are mostly very healthy, and are immensely rich in the precious metals—probably much more so than California, and in the future must astonish the world. He also mentions his intention of one day publishing a separate work on the Ethnography, Ethnology, Philology, and Homology, of these regions, in which the Casas Grandes and remains of the Ancients will be thoroughly canvassed. He collected twenty Indian Vocabularies of Indian tribes, of 200 words each, which will throw great light on the connecting tribes of the Indianology. No one is more competent than Bartlett to handle such subjects, as his published work shows, and also his valuable contributions to Homology and kindred sciences in the two volumes of the Transactions of the New York Ethnological Society, before spoken of in connection with Gallatin's name. The new work of Bartlett will be an invaluable addition to the California Bibliography and Indianology.

Fresh-Water Crocodile.

Accounts have been published in the California papers of 1860, of the discovery of a species of fresh-water crocodile or alligator. These accounts appear to be from truthful sources, but no confirmation has as yet been given to the only one seen up to 1 Feb. 1860. There is a Lake Cayman of Chihuahua of the maps, but which Bartlett says is known there (it was near his route) as Lake Tlagualila in the Bolson de Mapimi; this Bolson is an immense valley basin of Chihuahua and Coahuilla, with no river affluents connecting with the sea. Cayman is the Spanish for alligator, and doubtless the name was given according to old Spanish custom, from the appearance of some species of alligator in the first settlement of the country.

Utah Indians.

The California papers of the Fall of 1860 contained a strange account of a Utah Indian proceeding near one of the Mormon settlements of Utah Territory. Two Mormons were out in the fields at work when they were surprised by some Indian horsemen and a woman riding up, who ordered them to dig a grave in a certain place. When the hole was finished they were told to stand off, and the Indians deliberately proceeded to place the woman in the hole and bury her up alive. After which the Indians rode off, taking with them the Indian woman's horse. The wondering Mormons had hid themselves, but kept a watch on the proceedings of the Indians, and on their departure went down to the grave, and found on opening it, that the woman of course was dead. This most likely was the work of some Indian witch, doctor, or sorceror, and the burial his mode of punishing some expiatory lives or of blood offering.

San Diego Indians.

Speaking of the Comeya tribe formerly christianized in the Mission of San Diego, and referring to those of the old Jesuit Missions of Sonora, Sinaloa, Alta and Lower California, Bartlett remarks that it ought to be borne in mind, that many of the Indian tribes *ante tempo Jesuita* have since become entirely extinct. He also mentions what all old Californians know: *the extra fine quality* and abundant yield of the *Sonora Wheat*. We strongly incline to the opinion that the Gili-Indian Wheat, as well as much of that of Sonora, is, like the California Wild Oat, an *indigenous species*, equally with that of their cotton.

Curious Crinoline Adventure.—A correspondent vouches for the truth of the following story: "A young lady expensively dressed, was in a garden within one hundred miles of the town of Bradford. She stooped to gather something, when her crinoline coquetted with a beehive that stood close by. On attempting to walk forward the mischievous article, unwilling to surrender its hold, pulled over the hive, and an angry troop of bees came buzzing about the alarmed and unhappy fair one. Clearly no time was to be lost; so, mustering up all her courage, she rushed to a pond in the inclosure, and plunged overhead, to shield herself from her exasperated foes. As it was, however, the poor girl was very badly stung, and had to be removed to bed.

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Alfalfa or Chile Clover,
Hungarian Grass,
Kentucky Blue-grass,
Orchard Grass,
Red-top Grass,
Sainfoin Grass,
English Rye-grass,
Timothy Grass,
Red Clover,
White Dutch Clover,
Crimson Clover,
Lucerne, &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY VARIETY OF
BEET, CABBAGE, CARROT,
CUCUMBER, LETTUCE, MELONS,
ONIONS, EARLY AND LATE PEAS,
RADISH, TURNIP, TOMATO,
BEANS, &c., &c., &c.

Havana Tobacco Seed.

COTTON SEED.

GUANO from Johnson's Island.

FLOWER SEEDS (300 Varieties).

BULBS:
LILIES, TULIPS, HYACINTHS,
Amaryllis, Anemones, Ranunculus,
Narcissus, Tuberoses, Peony-roots,
Gladiolus, Iris,
and in endless variety, imported direct from FRANCE and GERMANY.

Native California Evergreen
TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS,
FOR EXPORTATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED, FROM HIS EXTENSIVE facilities and
Large Stock of Every Variety of Seed,
Can offer unusual inducements to
MERCHANTS IN THE TRADE, FARMERS, AND LARGE RANCH OWNERS,
Who wish to be supplied in his line.

And would recommend that ORDERS FOR SEED be sent DIRECT to the undersigned, through the Express or by Mail, otherwise parties run GREAT RISK of being imposed upon, in case their Orders should be filled at some IRRESPONSIBLE ESTABLISHMENTS.

☞ The Agents of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express are hereby authorized to act as Agents for the undersigned, in taking Orders for Seeds and receipting for the same.

☞ SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

S. W. MOORE,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
110 California street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
v16-8

NURSERY BUSINESS, &c.

FRUIT TREES!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers the present season, an extensive assortment of
Fruit and Ornamental
Shade Trees,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,
Greenhouse Plants, &c.
....ALSO....
200,000
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
THE LARGEST AND FINEST SELECTED STOCK
FOR WINE AND TABLE USE,
IN THE STATE.
We are prepared to sell the above in large or small quantities, at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
from previous years, and lower than the same kinds are sold, as per Eastern catalogues. Also,
The California Grape-vine,
OF TWO YEARS' GROWTH.

Nursery Stock,
CONSISTING OF
Shade and Ornamental Trees,
Locust, Maple, American Elm, Linden,
Linden, Mulberry, Osage Orange,
Poplar, Weeping Willow, Catalpa,
Laburnum or Golden-Chain,
&c. &c. &c.

EVERGREEN TREES,
California Arbor Vitæ or Cedar, Sugar-Pine,
Spruce, Firs, Deodar Cedar, Cypress,
&c. &c. &c.

Persons ordering particular varieties of Fruit Trees will please mention whether they will allow us to SUBSTITUTE, in case we have not the particular varieties named; we will, however, in all cases, adhere to the orders, as far as possible; and when allowed to substitute varieties, will give kinds of the same Class ordered, as Early, Autumn, Late or winter Fruit.

PURE CALIFORNIA
White and Red Wines
For Sale, by the Gallon or Case,
Containing nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Garden Seeds.
A large and varied stock of Home Grown
GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,
All of which are guaranteed to be of OUR OWN GROWING, and being the present season's crop, all are warranted to be Fresh and Genuine.

CATALOGUES of the above are now ready for mailing to all applicants, free of charge.

All orders must be accompanied with the cash, to receive attention.

TREE AND SEED DEPOT:
No. 40 J, between Second and Third streets,
SACRAMENTO.
A. P. SMITH, Proprietor,
Pomological Gardens.
January 4th, 1862. 20

FRUIT TREES!
....AT THE....
San Lorenzo Nursery.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD REspectfully call the attention of his former Patrons and all those desirous of planting Orchards the present Winter, to his stock of FRUIT TREES, containing All the Choicest Varieties of Fruit, comprising
Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, Apricot,
Almond, and Fig Trees.
ALSO—Grape-vines of Foreign Varieties;
RED DUTCH and CHERRY CURRANTS,
RASPBERRY and BLACKBERRY BUSHES, &c.

This collection embraces over Two Hundred Varieties of Fruit—the most of which has been grafted from bearing Trees.

Price of Trees Two Years' Old by the Hundred, and will be carried according to age:

Apple Trees	$25 ₩ 100	Currants	$20 ₩ 100
Pear	40 ₩ 100	Raspberry	5 ₩ 100
Plum	50 ₩ 100	Blackberry	5 ₩ 100
Cherry	50 ₩ 100	English Walnuts	50c each

☞ My Trees are of thrifty growth, and grown WI UT IRRIGATION.

All Orders for Trees must be directed to J. LEWELLING, San Lorenzo, accompanied by the cash, and they will be promptly filled.

Trees packed in good order and shipped as directed.
J. LEWELLING,
19 San Lorenzo, Alameda County.

AT PREVOST'S
San Jose Nursery,
ALWAYS ON HAND
A Fine Collection of the Best Varieties of
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS, GREENHOUSE
PLANTS ROSES, ETC.
....ALSO....
GRAPE-VINES, Foreign Varieties, and of the California,
Rooted Plants and Cuttings, for sale by the hundred or Thousand. Direct to
L. PREVOST, San Jose, Cal.
Agent in San Francisco—
17 MR. DELABIGNE, 89 Clay street.

50,000 Cuttings,
....OF....
FOREIGN GRAPE-VINES,
Embracing about Twenty of the
Best Selected Varieties.
☞ Our Vineyard is just now coming into bearing; HAS NEVER BEEN IRRIGATED.
The Wood is well ripened and the Cuttings of the BEST QUALITY.
Apply to S. W. SHAW,
Room No. 15 Mercantile Library Building,
Cor. Bush and Montgomery street
Or O. B. SHAW,
11 Sonoma.

Chinese Sugar-cane.
500 LBS CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED, for sale low, if applied for soon.
11 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

SEED, PLANTS, ETC.

NEW
IMPORTED SEEDS!
J. H. WRIGHT & Co.,
MARYSVILLE,
ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM THE
NEW CROP OF SEEDS,
Put up expressly for us by THORBURN & CO., of New York.
Our stock comprises a full assortment of
GARDEN SEEDS,
including a great variety of
PEAS, GRASSES,
BEANS, CLOVER,
SWEET-CORN, BUTTON-ONIONS,
&c. &c, &c.

The superiority of Imported Seed over Native grown is now acknowledged by all experienced Planters.

☞ We invite the attention of DEALERS and PLANTERS to our stock, which is UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY by any in the State, and is for sale at REDUCED PRICES.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO., PLAZA.

Bulbous and Tuberous
FLOWERING ROOTS.
THE FOLLOWING ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED:
Hyacinths, Lilies Tulips,
Tuberoses, Dahlias, Narcissus,
Crown Imperials, Allium Molly,
Crocus, Anemones, Jonquils,
Ranunculus, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
FLOWER SEEDS, and
Hyacinth Glasses, all colors.
The time for planting most of the above roots is now.
J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Tobacco Seed.
BEST HAVANA AND CONNECTICUT
TOBACCO SEED.
15 For sale by— J. H. WRIGHT & CO.

Important to Farmers!
ENGLISH
WHITE BINE HOP-ROOTS
....FOR SALE BY....
GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
Pacific Fruit Market,
11 SAN FRANCISCO.

ALFALFA! ALFALFA!!
300 BAGS OF THE LATEST IMPORTATION OF this CHILE CLOVER-SEED, for sale in lots to suit, by
CROSS & CO.
10 613 Battery street.

To the Seed Trade!
J. M. THORBURN & CO.,
15 John street,
NEW YORK,
GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF
VEGETABLE,
Flower, Field, Fruit,
AND
TREE SEEDS,
Offer of the growth of the present year, and of the purest Stock, their usual very extensive assortment, comprising every tested desirable variety known in the several departments.
By reason of the abundant crops, generally, this season, we are prepared to offer unusual inducements to WHOLESALE PURCHASERS OF
First-Class Seeds.
For further particulars and Trade-Catalogues, address as above, or to
THOS. DAY,
9 No. 732 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Alfalfa Seed.
8000 POUNDS ALFALFA SEED, FROM CHILE for sale in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply at California Farmer Office. 9

ESTABLISHED 1860.
AGENCY
OF THE
Mission Woolen Mills

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11, 1861.
Gents: The proprietors of the MISSION WOOLEN MILLS respectfully announce to the trade, that they are prepared to receive and execute with dispatch Orders for the following Goods:
FAMILY BLANKETS, all Wool, superior quality;
MACKINAW " " "
SCARLET " " "
BLUE " " "
GRAY " " "
GOLDEN STATE GENT'S LONG-SHAWLS, all Wool, with plain or graduated borders;
TWEEDS, double and single width, all Wool, and desirable colors;
EUREKA FLANNELS, all colors, and of extra quality;
OVERSHIRTS, variety of Patterns, sizes, and colors.

All Goods manufactured at the Mission Woolen Mills, are made of Selected Wools of California production, and are superior in quality to the same class of imported fabrics, and being specially adapted to the trade of the Pacific Coast, purchasers can rely upon receiving a uniform article in texture and finish.

LEONARD & McLENNAN, Proprietors.

OFFICE—Over Parrott & Co's Bank, cor Montgomery and Sacramento streets. 13

The California Farmer.

SAN FRANCISCO:
FRIDAY..............................FEB 28, 1862.

Delayed Papers.—As the transport of the mails has been obstructed in most every direction, for several weeks past, and many of our subscribers may have failed to receive the Farmer, we have to inform them that they have been regularly sent from this office, each week, but were doubtless unavoidably delayed in reaching their destination.

☞ Those who receive a number of the Farmer with this paragraph marked, may understand that it is sent to them for their examination, hoping it will meet their approval and induce them to subscribe, and ask their neighbors to do so.

Postmasters and others, who may receive the paper, will oblige us by soliciting subscriptions, or putting it in the hands of those that will. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Send for Sample Papers and get up a club. Address, Publisher California Farmer, San Francisco.

NEW PRODUCTIONS.

With a hope to ascertain to what extent many of the new productions that have been tried have been grown successfully in California, we desire to hear from the growers of the following products, and shall be grateful if they will furnish us with all the information in their power relative to their success with the several products named.

We wish to hear from the growers of the following: Hemp, Canary Seed, Hops, Flax, Chinese Sugar-cane and West India Sugar-cane, Dioscorea Battatas, True Carolina Potato, the Cork-bark Oak, Tea and Coffee. We should also be glad to have statistics of the Tobacco and Cotton that have been grown, confident that they would be of great value. We would like the number of acres grown of each article, and the quantity of each in weight. All the important facts: the quantity sown (and when sown), the time of planting and manner of cultivation, with the time of harvest and the results.

As these are important facts, and for the public nterest, those who aid us in this matter will thus be, in truth, public benefactors, as we wish to publish such reports.

Sales of Grain and Wool.

Those who desire to realize the very highest price for their Grain and Wool, can be informed of the best chances in our city, where, on all special occasions, they can realize high prices without delay. Samples sent to us from the country, with particulars, will be responded to.

Durham and Devon Cattle, Blood Horses, Leicester and Cotswold Sheep, American Ewes and Lambs, and other Stock, for sale. See advertisements in the Special column.

Look at this—High-landers, Pay Up.

Our subscribers, who have not been swept by the flood, should bear in mind that while we are called upon to sympathize with the sufferers and relieve those who are flooded, we need the prompt response of the "able" ones that we may do the more, and therefore hope every subscriber will feel bound to remit to us promptly.

Purchasing Agency.

Having had the experience of over thirty years in dealing in Trees, Plants, Seeds, and Agricultural Implements, we feel that we are fully competent by our experience in purchasing such articles to make a saving of from five to fifteen per cent for the great mass of purchasers. We will therefore offer to make purchases for all who wish our services, of any of those articles named, or for any articles of merchandise for our Farmers or Ranchmen, and ship the same as they shall direct.

In order that we may do their business in the most satisfactory way for them and ourselves, we shall wish that all who send orders should be as explicit as possible as to their wants—describing as minutely as they can; and, where they desire our judgment, we will do our best to suit them.

Our charge will be Five per cent, together with the cost of packing, freight, drayage, etc. Orders should inclose satisfactory references or the Cash; or bills could be sent by Express, to be collected on delivery.

We shall be happy to attend to the purchase and shipment of Trees, Seeds, Plants, etc., as this is our especial "hobby," and we know we can satisfy all that send us their business to attend to.

The Lama and Alpaca Goats.

Measures are in progress to secure these animals for this State, and it is now proposed to import them through Gov. Bigler, who has left at our office important documents which we shall be happy to show to those who desire to enter into an arrangement for their introduction to this country, and which can now be done with great success and profit.

Look to Our Special Advertisements.

Our readers will always find important advertisements in our Special Advertising columns. We have at this time Stock-Farms, Orchards, Saw-Mills, and Property to Exchange or for Sale, all worthy Special notice.

Miscarried or Lost Letters.

As there have been many letters lost or miscarried during the late unprecedented flood, and the delays resulting therefrom, we hope all our correspondents who may have written to us and who may not have received prompt replies, or due attention from this office, will notify us of the fact, and we will endeavor to make amends, as we feel confident that many letters have been miscarried and lost. Those of our subscribers who have failed to receive their papers, can have the missing numbers made up for their files, if they so desire it.

A Way to find Springs of Water.—We call the attention of the curious to the letter of our correspondent from Stony-Brook. A new way is here proposed to show where springs may be found in the hills and mountains of California. The plan of our friend is something after the manner of the Divining Rod, by which means treasures are discovered, so with the plan of our correspondent. Should others have faith to try it we hope they will give us the result.

The following facts came to our knowledge this week: Henry Churchill of Sutter County, near the Buttes, saved his barley and wheat straw and fed it out to his cattle during the flood and cold weather. His loss in stock numbers *one heifer*. His neighbors who burnt their straw were in want of same kind of food, and suffered a loss of one-quarter, one-half, and some three-quarters of their whole stock.

The Hubbard Squash.—This squash is the very best known; delicate, yet pure and sweet, and is always good and reliable. The best way to cook this variety is to saw the squash in half, and place in oven and bake it. This squash for pies is equal to the sweet potato, and of the same flavor; it should be extensively cultivated.

Our Present Number.—We ask the especial attention of our patrons to this number of the Farmer. We feel confident all our readers will see that in despite of the severe calamities that has fallen upon the interest we advocate, our Journal looses none of its interest, but rather improves. May we not therefore secure your coöperation.

Growing Flax and Hemp.

The numerous inquiries that are constantly made of us relative to the value of Hemp and Flax in this State, when grown, and the assurance that a large number of acres will be grown the present year, has induced us to make the needed inquiries abroad, and of those parties here who are interested in the cultivation of both these staples, and who will in all probability be the purchasers of the raw material when grown.

Having called on Messrs. Tubbs & Co., proprietors of the Rope-works, we learn that the principal amount of Hemp now in use here, is imported from Manilla, and costs about $100 per tun landed here. The tarred rigging used for shipping is principally imported. Twine and small rope has not yet been made, but that kind of manufacture will in all probability be commenced this Autumn, when all the Flax that shall be grown will find a ready market here, or it can be shipped East with a certain profit.

The last reports of the New York and Boston markets quote American Hemp as follows: Dew rotted, $1 35 to $1 45 per tun; Dressed, $2 to $2 15 per tun.

The condition of the market and the probable increased demand for navy and general use will increase the value 10 to 20 per cent. The market price for Flax was not reported for some time past.

The article of *Flax-seed* will always command a ready sale at a good price; and we learn that arrangements are in progress by a prominent house in this city to purchase all the seed and manufacture oil from it.

With these facts established, we hope those who have lands suitable for the growth of Hemp and Flax will try them the present spring. The season for planting is from the 1st of March to the 1st of April, upon good rich, light, sandy soil. Both Hemp and Flax should be sown quite thick in this country, so that it shall grow with fine slender stalks, and thus would rot easy. When sown thin it grows so stout that the fiber is coarse when rotted, and neither glossy or fine, and much less in value.

We shall be very much obliged to those who are growing either Hemp or Flax if they will communicate with us on the subject, as we may be enabled to communicate important facts and be of service to them.

Russian Hemp is now sold in New York at $2 40 per tun, and our opinion is that California Hemp when properly grown and properly dressed will equal any ever imported from any part of the world.

Since writing the above we find later reports in the New York papers as follows: Jute, $1 25 to $1 30 per tun; Russia, $2 50 to $2 60 clean dressed; American, undressed, $1 45 to $1 60; American, clean dressed, $2 10 to $2 20.

Fences! Fences! Fences!

In our Journal we have presented the subject of fencing against stock and the utter impossibility of the farmers being able the present season to protect their crops unless the Legislature should pass a law *compelling stock-owners to herd their cattle*, and to make the stock that is left without herdsmen responsible for all the damage done.

We believe such a law would be just and right, for nearly all the large stock-raisers are able to employ herdsmen. Many of them are also contiguous to one another, and apart from the mass of cultivators, owning large tracts of land; such stock-raisers can arrange among themselves when they meet at their "rodeos" relative to the employment of herdsmen, and thus the law will not conflict with their plans or their interests. We really believe such stock-raisers will cheerfully obey such a law when they see the necessities which demand it. And again, it is not the large and regular established stock-men that commit these depredations, but a class of cattle-roamers, speculators, etc., that go from district to district, and turn their stock loose wherever there may be found feed to suit them.

We call the attention of all who feel interested in this subject to the letter of Mr. Prevost in our last issue, and to the letter of Mr. Clark in our present number, and also to the bill now before the Legislature as presented by Mr. Saul, from the Committee on Agriculture. This we trust will awaken immediate attention and action, for it is important that the question should be immediately settled so that the Farmers may plow and plant in security.

We desire most fully to express our conviction of the necessity of a wise and judicious law restraining all stock from roaming at large, for as our farming interests are now in peril from this source, immediate action by the Legislature will result in great good to the whole State.

It should be remembered that good legal fencing will cost as estimated by intelligent farmers three times the cost of the land itself in all ordinary cases. Another reason why relief should be given to Farmers will be seen in the fact that at this time thousands of acres of the vine would be planted if they could be protected by law against the depredation of stock running at large.

Loss of Sheep.

Much controversy seems to be going on about the loss of Sheep and Lambs resulting from the late floods, and the cold storms and severe weather following. We presume our information is about as good as any one upon this subject, and we do not estimate the loss so high as many persons; yet it is high enough, sad enough, and bad enough, and costs enough. When all the reports shall have been made of all the stock, of all kinds, it will be found that the real loss of stock to our State will not be far from 600,000 head, comprised as follows: 150,000 Horned Cattle, 100,000 grown Sheep, 300,000 Lambs, 25,000 Horses and Mules, 25,000 Hogs and Goats; total, 600,000.

When the reports shall come in, this we think will be the very outside of the loss. We hope it will fall short of this, although the severe cold since the floods have been very fatal, adding one-third to the above estimate.

San Jose Mercury out of Order.—We notice that the Mercury in its issue of February 20th, copied nearly a column from the Farmer without credit. Is this "on the square" Mr. Mercury?

Marin County.—No. 3.

Marin county is famous in the history of California, and yet how few persons neither know where it is located, or of its pleasant and beautiful situation, or of the yet undeveloped resources that lie hidden for want of due care and consideration. We presume the location of the State Prison and its associations has been of great injury to this county, arising from the many prejudices connected therewith, those who have managed this institution being residents of the county, and the escaped convicts and those pardoned out being employed often in the vicinity, has worked against the county in the public mind. This is unjust, as this county, save the immediate vicinity, is as free from its influence as any other county.

When at San Rafael, we made a circuit for the investigation of the different ranches. From the center of the town we went seaward, intending to round "Point San Pedro;" we called at the residence of Wm. Sims, Esq., of whom we spoke last week. Mr. S. is an early settler in this place, located here in 1857, when only two building were in San Refael, save the old Mission. Now 200 inhabitants and beautiful in location and climate, only needing a spirit of the right kind to stimulate the cultivation of the earth and make the place appear in good taste. Mr. Sims has done much to set others at work, having a good young orchard in fine growing condition. Our next call was at the residence of Oliver Irwin, Esq., whose ranch comprises 1200 acres, mostly low land unimproved, 10 acres only cultivated. Mr. I. has 1000 trees planted, 200 grape-vines, 150 head horn cattle, a good dairy now under lease to Mr. Ogletree, consisting of 125 dairy cows, making about 75 pounds of butter a day in the season. To Mr. Sims and to Mr. Irwin, we were indebted for many courtesies. On our route round the point, we called at "Towne's" ranch, a good location opening to the bay, and capable of making a good ranch if only properly cultivated. At the bay-opening to this ranch a large amount of lumber was washed ashore from the flood. Mr. Towne saved about 2000 feet of lumber all along this point. We found much "tide wreck," dead cattle, horses, hogs, &c.

Next, Captain Simpton's ranch. A stock ranch of only about seventy head of cattle and horses. Requires a good cultivation only to make a good and profitable ranch. J. D. Bullus, Esq., has a very excellent ranch, and is about building a new house and making substantial improvements. Mr. B. raised an extraordinary crop of potatoes last season, planted in May. Mr. B. has 350 acres of land, 50 head dairy stock, makes 100 pounds of butter a week, in the season. Near this and on this ranch is a fine quarry of stone, which should be opened for building purposes. And at this point is also a good steamer landing, and also a point of excellence to connect with the railroad from Russian river. This would bring produce to market and benefit all along this route. One mile from this, on the shore at a very pleasant bend of the bay is the ranch of J. J. Bullus, Esq. (the Father of Mr. J. D. B.) Here is to be another dairy ranch. Mr. B. was hard at work (though a man of years), erecting a new house, a dairy-room, &c. All along shore in front of his place was evidences of the floods: fence staff, new lumber, remnants of furniture, dead stock etc. Mr. B. has about 800 acres, 300 head stock, milks 120 cows in full season, and makes 200 pounds of butter a week. From this point we rode over the hills and along shore witnessing the evidences of the late storm, often seeing chairs, tables, bedsteads, portions of buildings, dead stock, &c., all from the valleys, above and from Sacramento, which had swept across the bay.

G. King, Esq., has a very valuable ranch at a very pleasant point and susceptible of great improvement. A portion of his ranch runs into the lowland, that having been covered with debris by the storm will give him good land soon. Mr. King is a genuine working farmer, and will have a very fine place ere long. Samuel A. Nay, Esq., has a good stock and farming ranch, and capable of great improvement, has 40 head of dairy stock. Dairying is his forte, and soon an orchard and garden will give comforts to the homestead. He has 500 acres of upland, 100 acres marsh, has 150 fowls and collects from 20 to 25 eggs a day.

The McAllister ranch is now improved by Mr. Kilbraoith, who will soon make it appear in an improved form. All along these shores and hills, and running back into the high ranges, are seen numerous land slides of an interesting character; large slides from the mountains, sometimes acres jumping out, as it were, and leaping down the sides of the hills, without any apparent cause. We presume, however, that squirrel and gopher-holes, or fissures, admit the waters, and they finding the bed-rock, or hard surface underneath, lift the upper surface and move it forward and down to the valley below. Very curious scenes are witnessed by these numerous marks of a severe winter's storm, of which many records will be made hereafter.

Novato.

Another trip from San Rafael gave us an opportunity to view this fine county that, as yet, is almost wholly unimproved, save as grazing for stock. Novato Ranch, or Novato Center, lies about 17 miles from San Rafael. Novato ranch, owned by Messrs. DeLong & Sweetzer, of which a full description was given in our Number of Jan. 17th, is the only highly and truly cultivated spot. This ranch claims nearly 12,000 acres. The map says 8800 acres. Surveys are now in progress, and soon to be decided. The route from San Rafael to Novato is along a fertile tract of country which, when titles shall be settled, will be one of the richest in our State. We called at the ranch of Mr. DeFries, a dairy ranch (DeFries cures rheumatism, see card in our columns), pleasantly located, needs cultivation. The ranches of Mr. I. Lucus and Mr. James Miller are both pleasantly located near the orphan assylum (which we had not time to visit). Both these ranches could be made very pleasant and profitable, with a judicious system of cultivation. Here is very fine land for hemp, flax, sugar-cane, broom-corn, beet-root, &c. Our next call at "Our House"—this is a very pleasant spot, and we wonder our correspondent Rockwell did not give some notice of it in his sketch of Novato ranch, and also the pigeon shooting, of which he was an observer.

"Our House" is the traveler's home on this route kept by Messrs. Smith & Jones; it is a very pleasant spot. Mr. Smith has a neat cottage and a pretty garden commenced. We found here a well stocked store; doors open; store left alone tending itself—just like 1849-50; all safe. Mr. Smith says he is in a good neighborhood, and never fears anything being lost. Here is a pleasant place to spend a few days fishing and shooting; plenty of sport in the streams and the hills from this to the "Novato Ranch."

This splendid ranch is all that our correspondent described. The location is very beautiful, situated upon a rising mound, at the headland of a long and broad valley; the scenery is truly grand. On the right and left from the sides of the valley rise a series of hills that extending back present a grand and magnificent view. We suggest to the proprietors that they employ Chas. Nahl, Esq., of this city, the truly meritorious artist, to sketch and paint this splendid view.

We spent an afternoon, evening and morning at this spot; we roamed over the grounds, and through the large orchard of 19,000 trees. Here we found an example of care and culture of an orchard worthy of all praise. This orchard shows the true system of the *pruning down short* and thorough cultivation which we have always recommended. The entire orchard was in harmony, in the design and in the care bestowed. Its present condition is the result of the right kind of care; the careful, deep, and constant cultivation of the past year had secured a healthy, uniform growth of the trees, and the looseness of the soil had permitted the excess of water of this winter to settle down below the roots, thus relieving the trees and saving them. This orchard and its culture gave us great pleasure. The stock here is well cared for; a noble large barn well filled with hay and grain and plenty of sugar-beet, ruta-baga and turnips was evidence of a judicious care and management; for there were plenty of sugar-beet for sale, which were now being sold at $30 per tun. This pays farmers, especially when 40 and 50 tuns per acre can be raised.

While visiting this ranch we called on L. A. Parker, Esq., a young man who has charge of the dairy, and found him busy rolling up the yellow lumps of butter, and placing his hundred and fifty pans of milk,—this with only twenty milkers now; but with seventy-five milkers he intends to turn out a goodly account of June Butter that shall command a big price. We were pleased to know that here were to be erected sheds for the dairy stock in Summer and in Winter, and that with proper food the good milkers will be well provided for and sheltered from "Summer's heat and Winter's cold."

We enjoyed our visit very much. We return our thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Sweetser for their kind hospitalities. From this place we rode up the valley and called at the ranches of Capt. Bowman, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Lett, and Mr. Brackett; these are principally stock and dairy ranches. At the last place we found the proprietor busy preparing for spring work, an active and nice young bachelor, and with the means around him we wonder he don't remember that his dairy rooms would do so much better if he had some good spirit to be a *help make butter* (we mean a "help meet" also.) Now friend Thomas don't you think so too?

On our return we passed the place called "Black Point"; not having time to visit it we regretted it, as there are a number of active and energetic farmers and ranchers at that point, which hereafter will prove a very important business point, and where our government should again establish a Postoffice, now very much needed.

State-Prison Labor.

The question of State-prison labor and the influence of it upon free labor is now agitating the public mind. This, and the Chinese question—Cooley labor—is exciting an array of facts, all of which will undoubtedly result in final good. Our Legislature being now in session, will, by their committees, most assuredly do nothing hastily, but weigh well all the evidence before them and do all in their power to encourage, foster, and protect all the individual interests of our State.

Feeling a deep interest in these questions, we have made a visit to San Quentin, and have visited the tailoring establishment where there are 100 convicts at work on clothes. These are employed by Messrs. Leonard & McLennan, proprietors of the Mission Woolen Mills, under the charge of E. E. Jennings, Esq. We visited the iron-works, foundry, machine-shop, brass-foundry, &c., belonging to T. Ogg Shaw & Company, who employ 100 prisoners. These are under the charge of Gov. Dorr. This will be, when finished, one of the most complete establishments on this coast. We visited the carpenter's, blacksmith's, and wagon-maker's works, under charge of Mr. Kelley. Here are 25 prisoners. We visited the cigar factory, where 35 prisoners are engaged in making cigars for Englander & Company, under the charge of Mr. Vogelsdorf. We visited the cooper-shops, where 35 prisoners are engaged in making casks, barrels, and kegs, for E. T. Pease & Company, and J. Dows & Company. These are under the charge of Mr. Marvin. And in every establishment we were surprised to notice the great order, the industry, and attention to labor which prevailed everywhere. From all that has been done heretofore, there is a most wonderful change for the better.

We saw the prisoners, 576 in number, go to their meals quietly and noiselessly, take their seats orderly and eat good and wholesome food, and in plenty, to the credit of the Commissary and to the State, and to the authorities that now rule. It is not our intention to give a complete sketch of what we saw in *one* notice only, but we have important facts and statistics which we have collected, of the *past* and *present*, which we shall give our readers in a series on "Convict Labor" and the management of the convicts and the prison.

We must, in justice to what we saw, assert that we were agreeably surprised at the excellent condition in which we found the prison system conducted. It is a credit now, where heretofore it was only a reproach. The prisoners show that, even if they are law-breakers and criminals, they are treated with kindness and humanity. The following are the officers of the prison: W. E. Robinson, Warden; W. P. Jones, Commisary; J. M. Blood, Captain of the Guard; J. Fitzbain, Lieutenant of the Guard; J. R. McGarvey, Clerk; Albert Shephard, Overseer; E. Baldwin, Turnkey. To the Warden and Commissary, and other Overseers and Superintendents we met, we are under obligations for kind attentions and a readiness to show us all the working of the State Prison labor, and we shall hereafter give, particularly, the facts as we gathered them.

The Golden-Gate Nursery.

Whoever wishes to fly away from the cares of business, its worryments, its trials and losses, and find relief and repose, we would recommend to them to go out to the Golden-Gate Nursery, and call upon the proprietor, W. C. Walker, Esq., and spend an hour or two, and stroll through his conservatories, and among the many beautiful walks, and examine the numerous kinds of Plants and Flowers, especially the immense number of new *evergreen trees* which Mr. Walker has introduced into his collection within the last two or three years.

We have often spent hours there, and every time with new pleasure and delight in seeing the success which attends the growth of this particular class of plants and trees. They seem peculiarly adapted to our climate, even in many cases surpassing in growth and beauty that of their own native soil.

Our first visit the last week we repeated in order to examine more fully the complete collection which now counts by thousands.

We most earnestly recommend our citizens to give a little time to a visit to these fine grounds. Col. Walker is ever at home and most happy to make a visit pleasant and instructive. Every owner of a homestead should visit this garden; there are so many trees and plants that would adorn the "homestead" that it is a sin against nature that they should not be universally enjoyed. Among the many very choice varieties now of full size and thrifty growth, we would name, especially worthy of notice, the Eucalyptus; there are four sorts. This class of trees are of the most graceful character; branches pendant like the willow, yet evergreen; bright slender shining leaves, a tree of very rapid growth; the wood fragrant, and some sorts fragrant leaves. This is one of the very best of shade trees.

The Acacia trees; of these there are many sorts. The Australian Acacias are usually known. Col. Walker has many new and valuable kinds, viz: Acacia Longiflora floribunda, a superb tree, always in bloom and very fragrant. Acacia Linearis, very beautiful; several new in foliage and flowers.

The Araucaria excelsa, Araucaria Bidwilli, Imbricata, Cookii, and Cunninghamii—these fine varieties of this noble and beautiful plant should be seen and appreciated. This species of our ornamental tree is unequaled for its perfect symmetry of growth.

Cupressus Macrocarpa—evergreen; beautiful in form and highly ornamental. Cupressus Italian compact in habit, spiral in form, beautiful; one of the finest evergreens.

To these we add as beautiful, double English Hawthorns, a superb flowering tree, one of the choicest of trees and rare; Arbor Vitæ's of many sorts, Nereum Splendens (Oleander), Pittosporum, Enonymus, Fabiana Imbricata, Laurus of many sorts, Metrosideros, Melanucas, Laurestinas, Veronicas, and the Pepper trees; this latter is of fine habit and very fragrant foliage.

We could add a thousand other trees and plants. We only name these few in the hope we may induce our citizens and all our friends in the country when they visit our city to go and see Col. Walker's garden; we are confident that if they will do so they will thank us for having called their attention to it.

In the Floral Department there are found here the gems of every season; the collection of Roses alone embraces over four hundred varieties, while the herbaceous flowering shrubs number as many more.

The Plants in the Conservatory count by thousands, and embrace the choicest of every clime, from the most delicate Fuchsia to the gorgeous Magnolia, whose flowers cast their fragrance for a mile, and which have bloomed finely in the gardens of Gen. Redington, Sacramento; Maj. Hensley, San Jose; and J. D. Farwell, Esq., Oakland. The glorious plant should be in every collection.

In addition to the value of these trees as an ornament around "Home," this collection is the only one in our State where all the needed plants can be found to decorate in a proper manner the Grave and the Tomb—*the last home of man upon earth.*

Washington's Birthday was properly honored last Saturday, despite the rain. Washington's Farewell Address was read in various churches and before the respective houses of the Legislature convened only for that purpose. Salutes were fired at the Government stations. The military of the city turned out for parade, and in mud and rain were reviewed by the Governor. Balls and festivities took place in the evening, and altogether the day was properly observed.

The Baker Oration.—The oration which was to have been delivered on Wednesday evening by was postponed on account of the weather, to Wednesday, March 5th, at which time an address will be delivered which will well repay every person who shall attend. Mrs. Green is a lady of eminent talents; her gifted pen has placed many a gem before the public, and her writings and addresses are full of great and beautiful truths.

Bulbous Roots.—We would urge those who love beautiful Flowers to be sure and secure some of the splendid bulbous roots recently imported from France, by S. W. Moore, Seedsman, on California street. Now is a good time to plant. See full directions in Number 16 of our paper. J. Wright & Co., of Marysville, have a splendid of bulbous roots also, for Yuba county.

STATE SUMMARY.

Storms in the Sierra Valley.

The following facts relative to the storms the present year in this great valley we take from a letter of one of our subscribers, of the date of Feb. 11:

"We have not been exempt from the general severity of the winter, for with the exception of about a week, it stormed for about ten or eleven weeks. It has been the severest winter on stock in this part of the country within my acquaintance with it, a period of over seven years; *still we were not forced to remove the Legislature.* Our principal loss has been confined to the injury sustained by stacks of hay, our general practice in this regard of topping them out having proved entirely inadequate. The roads have been entirely impassable, also a great disadvantage to us, as we have always depended upon a month of sleighing. But still, all things taken at their worst, how can we complain when viewing the utter destruction of property in the Sacramento and its tributaries.

"We have had communication with Downieville most of the winter by mule or horse, there having been several parties engaged in delivering beef cattle in Downieville and the adjacent towns.

Weather, Farming, etc., in Suisun Valley.

Suisun City, February 25, 1862.

Editor Farmer: It it raining here very hard and has been for several days. Suisun Creek is over its banks for the third time this winter, doing considerable damage to fences. But this place has escaped so far without any damage whatever, owing to the fact of its being situated on the water of Suisun Bay, and is drained at every low tide. Our farmers have got in about one-third of their wheat. There would have been a larger breadth of land sowed this year than usual had it not been for the late rains. Our people are getting in earnest about roads; there are sealed proposals to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors to build a macadamized road from this place to Fairfield; it will cost some five or six thousand dollars. An act has passed the Legislature authorising the Supervisors to levy an additional tax of fifty cents on the $100. I hope when you pay us another visit you will find us in communication with the outer world.

R.

Rains in Big Valley.

John Coleman, Esq., Big Valley, informs us as he has just come to our city, that these late rains caused a higher freshet in all the Big Valley region and all along down to Two-Rock Valley, than has been known the past winter. Last Saturday, 22d, the waters was the highest. This freshet washed away some fencing, but not a very serious damage, and made the road impassable for several days. The water in Petaluma was several inches higher than known before, this season. Much grain was ready for sowing before the rains, and much was sowed before this last rain. Considerable stock is perishing, even now, from the cold.

The weather for the past week has been anything but desirable, having been rainy most of the time, putting a check on farming operations and business. The Sacramento river, which had fallen to about fifteen feet above zero, rose a foot or two, and the American broke through the partially rebuilt levee at Rabel's Tannery, and again flooded a portion of Sacramento. By accounts we publish, it appears that a large quantity of water must have fallen lately, and much inconvenience will be the result in most sections. But we have now a prospect of fair weather again, and doubtless good times are coming. Up to Wednesday morning 40.75 inches of rain had fallen here this season.

A calf was born on the ranch of Mr. Nicholas Walsh, near the Calaveras lately, weighing 135 pounds. This calf was by R. S. Bates' "Fourth Duke of Northumberland."

BY OVERLAND TELEGRAPH.

The most important events in the progress of the war since our last, are the capture of Nashville by the federal troops, and another routing of Price, after he had been reinforce by McCullough in Arkansas. Dispatches were published yesterday from the East, up to Feb. 26. In Congress, Senate, the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill has been reported. The Mexican treaty, proposing to guarantee the Mexican debt and appointing Gen. Scott as Minister to Mexico, was defeated. The Conference Committee on the Treasury Note Bill agreed upon a report, which passed both Houses. All Telegraph-lines have been taken possession of by the Government, and all reports of military operations, unless properly authorized, are forbidden. No papers are to be allowed to publish military news, however obtained, unless authorized, under penalty of exclusion from the mails. A very destructive fire occurred in Boston, on the 25th, on Sargent's Wharf and Eastern Avenue, loss estimated at $750,000; several firemen were killed. The army under General Curtis had lately routed Price, together with McCullough's reinforcements, at Cross Hollows, Ark. Price was forced to abandon all his military stores, to-gether with his sick and wounded. The federal army continues its advance into rebeldom in all directions.

Dispatches received yesterday, 27th, state that the President has approved the Treasury Note Bill. The gunboats from Fort Donelson had arrived at Nashville. A British steamer loaded with cotton was captured on the Rio Grade; she had previously landed a cargo of blankets and ordnance at Matamoras. Stark, of Oregon, was admitted in the U. S. Senate by a vote of 26 to 19, and took his seat, The bill to fix the number of members of the House (Congress) at 241 passed both branches. The number of prisoners taken at Roanoke was 2,488.

General Curtis has taken possession of Fayetteville, Ark., capturing a number of prisoners, stores, etc. The enemy burned part of the town and fled.

New York, February 27. Sterling Exchange, 113½@114½; Pacific Mail, 92; American Gold, 2¼@2½ premium; 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, 99½@¾; Demand Notes active, (¼@½ premium,) the banks holding back their notes and paying out their own currency. California Gold Bars 2@2½ premium.

Westphalia Hams.

How often these *famous Hams* are brought into notice as superior to all other Hams in the world. They may be so to the pampered "epicure."

"Old Cheshire Cheese,"—there's nothing like it in the *cheese line* says another.

Krout! krout! sour-krout—that's the dish for me says mine "vrow."

Of all your drinks, give me the "Old Bourbon," says the brave hunter from Old Kentuck; and so "every man to his taste"; but when such Hams can be had as are now cured in California by "Wilson & Stevens," made from our own home-fatted hogs, that eat the grain grown on our own fields, then away with your Westphalias and all other Hams, for there can be none better and sweeter. We can attest to this by our own palate and our own sense of smelling also; besides, it is home-made, and better by far on that account.

Commission Fruit Store.—Our producers in the country can always find a ready sale for all their Fruit and all other kinds of Produce, and at a fair and generous price, and be sure of a quick and prompt return. By a reference to the card of J. W. Gale, Esq., they will see that an opportunity is afforded them of making sales not only of Fruits and farm produce, but also of Live Stock. We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Gale to their special attention as worthy their highest confidence.

Messrs. Hawley & Co.—Farmers! see Messrs. Hawley & Co.'s new advertisement. This House is worthy your confidence; go and trade with them. We shall speak more fully next week.

Two hundred beaver and otter skins were brought to Stockton lately from Disappointment slough. These skins were taken during the high water by a party of hunters, and form but a small portion of the aggregate number taken in and near the locality above named, says the Independent.

A Lancaster (Pa.) paper says that the ex-President, Old Buck, saws his own wood. He must be an old saw-Buck.

THE BAKER ORATION

Which was postponed on account of the storm, will come off on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at PLATT'S HALL. All the important points will be found in the Programme, which will be largely distributed. 21

J. W. GALE,
Fruit and General Commission
MERCHANTS,
409, 411, and 413, Davis street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

In calling the attention of FARMERS and FRUIT-GROWERS to the above Card, the advertiser would respectfully inform them that having been engaged in the above Business during the past Five Years, and received during that time Consignments from the principal Valleys and Fruit-growing portions of the State, his facilities for the disposal, to the best advantage, of any Consignments with which he may be favored, are surpassed by none.

CONSIGNMENTS OF
Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Poultry,
&c. &c. &c.
Will be thankfully received and returns promptly made.

☞ Reference can be made to some of the principal Farmers in various parts of the State, with whom I have transacted business during several years.

LIVE STOCK,
My arrangements are such that I am prepared to receive
CONSIGNMENTS OF LIVE STOCK,
and dispose of the same at the Highest Current Rates.
March 1st. 21-6

Splendid Flock Of 600 Sheep.

A VERY SUPERIOR FLOCK OF ABOUT 600 Australian MERINO EWES now having LAMBS by a PURE FRENCH MERINO BUCK.

This lot of Merino Speep can be had at a Bargain, if applied for soon, as the parties are desirous of closing up business. Any persons who may desire a superior Flock of Sheep to begin with, this is a rare opportunity.
21 Address: Editor California Farmer.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES
ARE ACKNOWLEDGED
—TO BE—
FAR SUPERIOR
To All Others in Use.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets,
21 San Francisco.

One Grover & Baker's
BAG SEWING MACHINE, FOR SALE.
Largest size, nearly new.
Also—A Cutting and Measuring Apparatus, complete.
For sale by S. W. MOORE, Seed warehouse,
No 408 (old No. 110) California street.
15 San Francisco.

BUCKEYE MOWER

THE SUCCESS WHICH THE
BUCKEYE MOWER
has met with in California has led us to make large importations of them for the season of 1862. We feel confident that it is the
Best Machine in Use,
and will take the place of the old-style Mower.
Among its advantages over other machines are the following:

IT HAS TWO DRIVING-WHEELS,
which support the whole weight of the Frame, Gearing, and Driver, giving it nearly double the power of a machine which has but one Driving-wheel.

IT HAS A DOUBLE-HINGED FINGER-BAR,
(Belonging exclusively to the Buckeye Mower,)
which conforms to all varieties of surface, and can be easily raised to pass obstructions. The Bar can be folded over the top of the Frame with perfect ease, so that it can be moved from place to place without trouble.

It has no Cog-Gearing in the Driving-wheels; it is entirely free from side-draft, and has no weight on the tongue or horses' necks. The draft is lighter than ordinary plowing.

THE BUCKEYE AS A REAPER,
The Important Advantages which belong Exclusively to the Buckeye as a Mower, are Retained in the Reaper.

The Two Driving-wheels and Double-Jointed Cutter-Bar make it the ONLY REAPER perfectly adapted to uneven ground.

The REEL is attached with a FLEXIBLE JOINT, which allows it to follow all the movements of the Platform on uneven ground, and can be readily raised or lowered, according to the hight of the grain.

The grain is delivered at the back of the Machine, entirely out of the way of the Team on the next round, in good shaped gavels for binding.

The Platform is readily adjusted to any required hight of cut.

The lateral brace at the rear of the Machine is of great advantage in steadying and supporting the Platform, and can be obtained only in a Machine which has the Cutter-Bar in front of the Driving-Wheels.

The Raker's Seat is so placed as to secure the most comfortable position, and the easiest and most natural movement to the Raker.

The weight of the Raker is sustained directly on the axle of the Machine, instead of being carried on the Platform, where it adds greatly to the side-draft.

By a late improvement in the hanging of the Reel, the tallest or most tangled grain will not lodge in the outer reel-arm.

The outer wheel of the Reaper is nearly in a direct line with the Driving-wheels, thus avoiding all cramping and straining in turning.

—WE HAVE ALSO—
The Celebrated
ESTERLY MOWER AND REAPER.
THE KENTUCKY HARVESTER,
A Combined Reaper and Mower.
....AND....
KETCHUM'S MOWER, and
Mower and Reaper Combined.
....ALSO....
The Sweepstakes Thrasher
Manufactured by
C. AULTMAN & CO., CANTON, OHIO.,
Which we guarantee superior to any Thrashing Machine in the market.
....ALSO....
A Full Assortment of—
ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
☞ Farmers in want, give us a call;
Or send for Circulars.
HAWLEY & CO.,
Corner California and Battery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
And E and First streets, Marysville.
21

IMPORTANT!
WE HAVE TO-DAY MADE A MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN OUR PRICES
....OF....
COAL OILS!
Machinery Oils!
CAMPHENE!
....AND....
TURPENTINE!
STANFORD BROTHERS,
19 California street, near Front,

BAILEY & HARRISON,
PHENIX
OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1850.
Have Removed to No. 517 Front street,
Between Washington and Jackson,
WHERE THEY ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEIR customers, as before the fire, with the best
SPERM,
LARD,
POLAR,
RAPE-SEED,
EROSENE.
And Other Oils,
On the shortest Notice.
☞ Goods delivered to any part of the City or the Boats, Free of Charge. 16

For Elegance and Usefulness Combined in a Present
BUY A
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE

The Wheeler and Wilson Family Sewing Machines are acknowledged to be far superior to all others in use.

They are adapted to every variety of Family Sewing, they are not liable to get out of order, and a child can learn to use them.

Do not buy a chain-stitch Machine, the seam has a cord on one side very unseemly and liable to wear off and rip.

The Wheeler and Wilson Machines make a stitch alike upon both sides of the fabric, and it will not rip or ravel out.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
11tf Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets

THE
UNION FARM
AND PLANTATION
MILLS.
TO FARMERS,
Stock-Raisers,
—AND—
STABLE KEEPERS
YOU ARE
PARTICULARLY INVITED TO
EXAMINE THE MILL
WE ADVERTISE ABOVE.

THIS MILL IS OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER. IT IS WHAT WE CLAIM FOR IT,
THE BEST MILL
EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

These Mills Were Awarded the
FIRST PREMIUM!
—AT THE—
State Fair at Sacramento, Bay District and Mechanics' Fair, in San Francisco, and at the Santa Clara Fair.

PRICES OF MILLS AS FOLLOWS
Mill complete, with Bolt for Family Flour - - - - - - - $150
Mill complete, without Bolt - - 140
Extra Grinding-surfaces, per set - 10

Greene, Heath & Allen,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
California, Oregon, and Washington Territory

Messrs. KEEP & BRIGGS,
PROPRIETORS OF THE GLOBE FOUNDRY,
STOCKTON,
ARE OUR DULY AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THESE MILLS.
1

North Point Dock Warehouse.
STORAGE
Can be procured in this well known Warehouse on the most favorable terms.
Every facility is offered for storing Wheat, Barley, Flour, and other Domestic Produce.
Advances
Made on approved Merchandise.
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
23 Proprietors.

BUY ALL YOUR
WATCHES
......OF......
TUCKER!

The Question Solv

COOK'S
Improved Portable
SUGAR EVAPORATOR
FOR MAKING
SORGHUM AND MAPLE SUGAR.

ALL DOUBTS ARE DISPELLED! THAT CHINESE SUGAR-CANE YIELDS
TRUE CANE-SUGAR
Is a Settled Question.
The difficulties in securing its Granulation have been entirely overcome by the invention of
Cook's Evaporator.
By its peculiar arrangement it throws off all scum and feculencies, and secures a deposit of a kind of wax, which would otherwise prevent granulation, and WHICH HAS YET BEEN REMOVED BY NO OTHER PROCESS. Thus in this machine are combined all the requisites for Defecating without Chemicals, and evaporating with an unparalleled rapidity.

Attention is called to the following Claims of this Valuable Invention:

1st. It so liberates the sirup from its gummy and glucose matters that crystallization may readily be secured

2d. It will make more and better sirup in a day than any other evaporator.

3d. Being made of sheet metal it is more sensitive to heat than cast iron, and can suddenly be brought to a very high heat without cracking, a danger to which cast iron Evaporators are greatly subject.

4th. It consumes less fuel by one-half than any other Evaporator.

5th. It is the only one in which great heat can be applied to shallow bodies of juice without danger of scorching; hence its greater rapidity of evaporation and more certainty of success.

6th. It is more convenient for use than any other style; s always ready for work without calling upon all the neighborhood mechanics, and causing great delays when you are in the greatest haste.

7th. It thus combines in an eminent degree all those essential requisites of sugar machinery, viz: speed, superiority of work, convenience, and economy.

The Undersigned hold the PATENT RIGHT for the entire Pacific Coast and are now ready to take orders for this justly celebrated EVAPORATOR. Its merits are so well established that it need only be seen to be appreciated.

We will furnish Evaporators adapted to brick arches at the following prices, Liberally Reduced to meet the state of the times and to promote the successful manufacture of Home Products:
No. 3—Copper Pan, 45 by 90 inches......$100
No. 4— do do 45 by 100 do 125
No. 5— do do 45 by 144 do 150
Two Skimmers, one Door, and one Grates accompany each Pan.

Copper Pans are used for this Evaporator, on account of their great durability and cleanliness.

☞ For any further information and for Pamphlets containing full directions for the Culture and the Manufacture of Sorghum; also for testimonials of its successful Manufacture by this Evaporator in the hands of Farmers of the different States; and for Orders for the Machines, address the undersigned.

CAROTHERS & BATES,
Box 306 P. O. San Francisco.

N. B.—A MODEL of this Evaporator, and Samples of Sirup and Sugar made with it, can be seen, and important information had, at California Farmer Office, where Orders can also be left. 17

Original Eagle Hat Store.
COLLINS & CO.,
HATTERS,
Again in the Field.

C. J. COLLINS, formerly of Commercial street; and
J. C. COLLINS, late of Washington street;
Have formed a Copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the
HAT AND CAP BUSINESS
In All Its Branches.
BEING PRACTICAL WORKMEN OURSELVES
And Judges of Material, our patrons may rely on Goods bought at our store being
The BEST in Every Respect.

HATS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
MADE TO ORDER,
At the shortest notice.

We most respectfully Invite Our Old Friends as well as the Public generally, to give us a call.

We claim to be the best in the State to Restiffen and Rejuvenate
Peruvian and Stage Drivers' Hats.
☞ Orders and Hats from the Country will will receive our particular attention.
REMEMBER THE PLACE—
Tucker's Hall,
11-3m 323 Montgomery street.

Golden-Gate Nursery,
Corner Fourth & Folsom streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE COLLECTION OF
HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY
At this establishment, embraces a great variety of
Flowering Plants and Evergreens,
....SUCH AS....
Fragrant Eucalyptus, in variety;
Cupressus, of sorts;
Hardy Acacias, of 70 varieties;
Laurestinus; Pittosporums;
Laurels, Ericas,
Snowballs, Lilacs,
Monthly Roses, of 200 sorts;
Carnations, Dahlias,
Climbing Vines;
Together with a great assortment of TREES and SHRUBBERY, suitable for the Garden, the Green-house, or Cemetery.
W. C. WALKER, Proprietor.
☞ Catalogues sent on application, 20

CARDENER WANTED.
A GOOD FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENER can find a place for a year, at moderate wages, in a neighboring county.
18 Inquire at the Farmer Office.

Home Miscellany.

THE EXEMPLARY WIFE.

O blest is he whose arms infold
A consort virtuous as fair:
Her price is far above the gold
That worldly spirits love to share.
On her, as on the bounteous isle
Amid life's dark and stormy sea,
In all his troubles, all his toil,
He rests with deep security.

Even in the night-watch, dark and lone,
The distaff fills her busy hand:
Her husband in the gates is known
Among the elders of the land;
Her household all delight to share
The food and raiment she bestows—
Even she with a parent's care
Regards their weakness and their woes.

Her pitying hand supplies the poor,
The widowed one, the orphan child,
Like birds assembled round her door,
When sweeps the winter tempest wild.
Her lips, with love and wisdom fraught,
Drop, like the honey-comb, their sweets;
The young are by her dictates taught,
The mourner her condolence meets.

Her lovely babes around her rise—
Fair cions of a holy stem!
And deeply shall her bosom prize
The blessings she receives from them.
Beauty is vain as summer bloom
To which a transient fate is given;
But hers awaits a lasting doom
In the eternal bowers of heaven.

Beds and Bedrooms.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

BED is the home of home; the innermost part of content. It is sweet within sweet; a nut in the nut; within the snuggest nest a snugger nest; my retreat from the publicity of my privacy; my room within my room, walled (if I please) with curtains, a box, a separation, a snug corner, such as children love when they play at "house;" the place where I draw a direct line between me and my cares; where I enter upon a new existence, free, yet well invested; reposing, but full of power; where the act of lying down and pulling the clothes over one's head, seems to exclude matters that have to do with us when dressed and on our legs; where, though in repose, one is never more conscious of one's activity, divested of those hampering weeds; where a leg is not a lump of boot and stocking, but a real leg, clear, natural, fleshy, delighting to thrust itself hither and thither; and lo! so recreating itself, it comes in contact with another; to-wit, one's own. One should hardly guess as much, did it remain eternally divorced from its companion,—alienated and altered into leather and prunella. Of more legs we speak not. The bed we are at this moment presenting to our imagination, is a bachelor's; for we must be cautious how we touch upon others. A married man may, to be sure, condescend, if he pleases, for the trifle's sake, to taste of the poor bachelor's satisfaction. He has only to go to bed an hour before his wife. Or the lady may do as much *vice versa.* And herein we can fancy one gratification, even of the bachelor or spinster order, beyond which a bachelor or spinster can often be presumed to realize; which is the pleasure of being in bed at your ease, united with the highest kind of advantage *over the person that is up.* Let us not be misunderstood. The sense of this advantage is not of the malignant kind. You do not enjoy yourself because others are in misery; but, because your pleasure at the moment being very much in your bed, and it not being the other's pleasure to come to bed so soon (which you rather wonder at), you are at liberty to make what conclusion you please as to the superior nature of your condition. And there is this consideration besides; namely, that you being in bed, and others up, all cares and attentions naturally fall to the portion of those individuals; so that you are at once the master of your own repose and of their activity. A bachelor, however, may enjoy a good deal of this. He may have kindred in the house, or servants, or the man and woman that keep the lodging; and from his reflections on all, or either of these persons, he may derive no little satisfaction. It is a lordly thing to consider that others are sitting up, and nobly doing some duty or other with sleepy eyes, while ourselves are exquisitely shutting ours; they being also ready to answer one's bell, bring us our white wine whey, or lamp, or what not, or even to go out in spite of the rain for some fruit, should we fancy it, or for a doctor in case we should be ill, or to ask some question for the mere pleasure of answering it.

"Who's there?"

"Me, sir; Mrs. Jones."

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Mrs. Jones; I merely rang to know if you were up."

"Dear me, yes, sir, and likely to be this hour." (*Aside and happy*)—"Poor soul!"

"It's Mr. Jones's club-night, sir."

(Poor woman! Capital pillow this!")

"And it's a full hour's walk from the Jolly Gardeners."

("Poor Jones! Very easy mattress.) *Aloud*—Bless me, that's a bad business; and it rains doesn't it, Mrs. Jones?"

"A vile rain, sir, with an east wind."

("Poor Jones! Delicious curtains these!) Couldn't the servant sit up, and let Mr. Jones in?"

"Lord, sir, we're both of us sitting up; for I'm frighted out of my wits, sitting alone; and Mr. Jones wouldn't be pleased if I didn't see him in myself."

"(Poor woman!) Good night Mrs. Jones: pray don't stand any longer in that cold door."

"Do you want anything, sir?"

"Nothing, I thank you. I am very comfortable. What o'clock is it?"

"Just going one, sir."

"(Poor creature!—Poor Susan!—Poor Jones!) *Whew* goes the wind; *patter* go the windows; *rumble* goes a coach; to sleep go I."

This is pretty;—but a wife, instead of the woman of the house,—a wife up, and going about like one's guardian angel; we also loving her well, and having entreated her not to sit up, only she is forced to do so for this half hour,—either we know nothing of bliss itself, or the variety—merely as a variety—the having a whole bed for half an hour, merely as a *change* from that other superhuman dream of her's—the seeing even a little pain borne so beautifully by the "partner of one's existence," whom of course we love the better for it, and cannot but rejoice in seeing gifted with such an opportunity of showing herself to advantage—all this, if we mistake not (owing to our present bachelor hallucination), must be a sublimation of satisfaction unknown to sojourners at large, who are but too often accused, with justice, of having more room than they know what to do with.

A bed, to be perfectly comfortable, should be warm, clean, well made, and of a reasonable softness. People differ as to the amount of the softness. The general opinion seems to be in favor of feather-beds. To ourselves, a feather-bed is a Slough of Despond. When we are in the depths of it, we long to be on the heights. When we get on the heights, down they go with us, and turn into depths. The feathers hamper us, obstruct, irritate, suffocate. We lose the sense of repose and independence, and feel ourselves in the hands of a soft lubberly giant. The pleasure of being "tucked up," we can better understand; but it likes us not. What we require is, that the limbs should be as free as possible from obstruction. We desire to go counter to all that we endure when up and about. We must have nothing constrained about us; must be able to thrust arms and legs whithersoever we please. That the bed should be well and delicately tucked up, pleaseth us; but only that we may have the greater satisfaction in disengaging the clothes on each side with a turn of the foot, and so giving freedom to our borders.

Upon my resting body,
Lie lightly, gentle *clothes.*

Warmth, cleanliness, and ease being secured, it is of minor importance what sort of bed we lie in, whether it has curtains, or a canopy, or even legs. We can lie on the floor for that matter, provided the palliasse be of decent thickness. The floor itself then becomes a part of the great field of rest in which we expatiate. There is nothing to bound our right of incumbency; we can gather our clothes about us, and roll on the floor if we please. Flowery curtains we like; but the Cupids and gilt torches are particular. We are not fonder of them for being the taste in France. Curtains, paperings, plates and dishes, everything in that country, babbles, not of green fields, as with us, which is pretty, but of gallantry and *la belle passion.*

Commend us (for a climate like ours) to a bedchamber of middle order, such as it was set out about a hundred years back, and may still be seen in the houses of some old families; the room of moderate size; the four-post bedstead neatly and plentifully, but not richly draperied; the chairs draperied also, down to the ground; a drapery over the toilet; the carpet, a good old Turkey or Brussels, not covering the floor, and easily to be taken up and shaken; the wardrobe and drawers of old shining oak, walnut, or mahogany; a few cabinet pictures, as exquisite as you please; the windows with seats, and looking upon some green place; two or three small shelves of books; and the drawers, when they are opened, redolent of lavender and clean linen. If our bed-room is to be perfect, it should face the east, to rouse us pleasantly with the morning sun; and in case we should be tempted to lie too long in so sweet a nest, there should be a happy family of birds at the windows, to salute our rise with songs.

It is a good thing, however, to reflect, that custom is half the secret of content. The reason why we like a hard bed is, that we were brought up at a public school, without any luxuries: and, to this day, we like just such a sort of bed as we had there. We could find a satisfaction in having the identical kind of rug over our sheets; and sheets, too, of no greater fineness. And the same reason makes us prefer a coarse towel to a fine one, and a gown, of some sort, to a coat; with a pocket in the same place as the one in which we used to put our marbles and tops, and our pocket editions of Gray and Collins. We have since slept in houses of all sorts—in rich houses and in poor, in cottages, in taverns, and inns, and public-houses, in palaces (what at least the Italians call such), and on board ship: yea, in *bivouacs*—just enough to taste the extreme hardness of the bed military; and for the only contrivance utterly to vitiate our night's rest, commend us to the bed of down. That, and the wooden bed of the guard-house, disputed the palm. Habit does the same with kings and popes. Frederick the Second preferred lying in a little tent-bed, such as Voltaire found him in at their first interview, shivering with an ague; and we learn from Horace Walpole's Letters, that the good Pope, Benedict the Fourteenth, lay upon one no better (the palliasse, most probably, of his convent) by the side of the gorgeous canopy prepared for his rank. In truth, luxuriate as we may, we should be heartily ashamed of ourselves at our present time of life, if we could not sleep happily in any bed (down and *mud* always excepted), provided only it had enough clothes to keep us warm, and were as clean and decent as honest poverty could make it. We talk of fine chambers, and luxurious contrasts of sitters up; but our secret passion is for a homely room in a cottage, with perfect quiet, a book or two, and a sprig of rosemary in the window; not the book or two for the purpose of reading in bed,—(having once received a startling lesson that way, and not choosing to burn down the village,)—but in order that we may see them in the window the first thing in the morning, together with the trees of which they discourse. Add to this a watch-dog at a distance, and a moaning wind, no matter how "melancholy," provided it does not blow a tempest (for though nature does nothing but for good, the particular suffering sometimes presses upon the imagination) and we drop to sleep in a transport of comfort. Compare such a bed as this with one that we have seen during a storm of fifty-six hour's duration at sea, the occupant (the mate of the vessel) with his hands wet, black, blistered and smarting with the cold, and the very bed (a hole in a corner) as wet as his hands! And the common sailors had worse! And yet the worst of all, shut out from wet and cold as they were, but not having work like the seamen to occupy the mind, were the cribs of a parcel of children tossing about in all this tempest, and the bed of their parents on the cabin-floor. With these recollections (as the whole vessel got safe), we sometimes think we could find it in our hearts to relish even a feather-bed.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE, 1862.

THE SENATE.

SENATORS HOLD OVER.—Alameda and Santa Clara—A. L. Rhodes, R.
Butte and Plumas—Richard Irwin, U. D.
Calaveras—P. A. Gallagher, U. D.
El Dorado—A. St. Clair Denver, O. Harvey, U. D.
Mariposa, Merced, Buena Vista and Tulare—S. A. Merritt, S.
Nevada—William Watt, U. D.
Placer—Phil. W. Thomas, U. D.
San Francisco—James McM Shafter, R.
Sacramento—E. H. Heacock, R.
San Joaquin and Contra Costa—F. M. Warmcastle, S.
Sonoma, Marin and Mendocino—John H Hill, U. D.
Tuolumne and Stanislaus—C. V. Williamson, S.
Yuba and Sutter—William H. Parks, U. D.
Yuba—C. E. DeLong, U. D.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 3; Union Democrats, 9; Secessionists, 3. Total, 15.
SENATORS ELECT.—First District—San Diego and San Bernardino, J. C. Bogart, S.
Second District—Los Angeles—J. R. Vineyard, S.
Third District—Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, R. Pacheco, U. D.
Fourth District—Tulare and Fresno—Thomas Baker, S.
Sixth District—Santa Cruz and Monterey—G. K. Porter, R.
Eighth District—San Francisco and San Mateo—B. W. Hathaway, R. San Francisco—Sam Soule, R. F. Perkins, and J. A. Banks, to supply vacancy, Reps.
Ninth District—Alameda—A. M. Crane, R.
Eleventh District—San Joaquin—C. H. Chamberlain, R.
Twelfth District—Tuolumne and Mono—L. Quint, U. D.
Thirteenth District—Calaveras—William T. Lewis, U. D.
Fourteenth District—Amador—R. Burnell, U. D.
Sixteenth District—Sacramento—A. B. Nixon, R.
Seventeenth District—Solano and Yolo—O. B. Powers, R.
Eighteenth District—Napa, Lake and Mendocino—William Holden, S.
Twentieth District—Placer—W. D. Harriman, R.
Twenty-first District—Nevada—Joseph Kutz, R.
Twenty-second District—Sierra—W. Kimball, R., to supply vacancy.
Twenty-fourth District—Butte—R. C. Gaskell, R.
Twenty-fifth District—Tehama and Colusa—J. G. Doll, U. D.
Twenty-sixth District—Shasta and Trinity—Benjamin Shurtliff, U. D.
Twenty-seventh District—Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte, W. Van Dyke, U. D.
Twenty-eighth District—Siskiyou—Geo. B. Oulton, R.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 14; Union Democrats, 7; Secessionists, 4. Total, 25.

ASSEMBLY.

Alameda—S. B. Bell, J. M. Moore, Reps.
Amador—G. W. Seaton, W. A. Waddell, U Dems.
Butte—J M. Kunnard, R., Geo. W. Printy, U. D.
Calaveras—Thomas Campbell, J. W. Griswold, Thomas O'Brien, U. Dems.
Contra Costa—C. B. Porter, R.
El Dorado—Seneca Dean, J. Fraiser, J. H. Dennis, H. G. Parker, U. Dems.
Fresno—James Smith, S.
Humboldt—G. W. Werk, U. D.
Klamath and Del Norte—S. P. Wright, U. D.
Los Angeles—James A. Watson, Murray Morrison, Secesh.
Marin—A. C. McAllister, U. D.
Mariposa—J. G. McCullough, U. D.
Merced and Stanislaus—T. W. Lane, S.
Mendocino—T. M. Ames, U. D.
Monterey—Juan Y. Cot, U. D.
Napa and Lake—Edward Evey, U. D.
Nevada—J. M. Avery, James Collins, W. H. Sears, Reuben Leach, Reps.
Placer—John Yule, E. W. Hillyer, Reps, C. C. Dudley, U. D.
Plumas—T. B. Shannon, U. D.
Sacramento—J. E. Benton, W. H. Barton, J. H. Warwick, Reps., R. D. Furguson, J. B. Saul, U. Dems.
San Bernardino—Benj. Barton, S.
San Diego—D. B. Hoffman, U. D.
San Francisco—S. S. Tilton, Wm. Loewy, James Otis, George Barstow, J. W. Van Zandt, George D. Reeve, W. W. Battles, Geo. Amerige, Caleb T. Fay, B. Dore, W. S. Reese, S. C. Bigelow, Reps.
San Joaquin—John Thompson, R., Samuel Myers, U. D.
San Louis Obispo and Santa Barbara—C. W. Dana, R.
San Mateo—S. Tilton, R.
Santa Clara—Charles McClay, Joseph E. Brown, John Zuck, Reps.
Santa Cruz—T. Eager, R.
Shasta—Geo. W. Woodman, U. D.
Sierra—D. Love, E. B. Smith, Reps.
Siskiyou—William Irwin, C. N. Thornbury, U. Dems.
Solano—J. M. Dudley, R.
Sonoma—W. A. Eliason, G. W. Reed, Reps., J. G. Dow, U. Dem.
Sutter—C. E. Wilcoxon, S.
Tehama and Colusa—J. W. Thompson, S.
Trinity—J. H. Mathews, U. D.
Tulare—J. C. Pemberton, S.
Tuolumne and Mono—T. N. Machin, R., C. W. Kendall, U. D., B. K. Davis, S.
Yolo—I. N. Hoag, U. D.
Yuba—J. C Sargent, R., E. Teegarden, T. O. Jackson, U. Dems.
Recapitulation.—Republicans, 41; Union Democrats, 29; Secessionists, 10. Total, 80.
Joint Convention.—Republicans, 55; Union Democrats, 48; Secessionists, 17. Total, 120.

CIRCULATION OF THE FARMER ABROAD.

WE have often urged the friends of our State, to aid us in the Circulation of our Journal in the Old States, and Europe, so that we might be more instrumental of good, and help to increase the population of California, and thus make the State more prosperous.

We have often published strong Letters, from various States, proving the good our Journal is doing in making our State truly known in all her vast resources. We now ask of all who feel a desire to have our State double her population, to this work.

We append a Proposition, and hope the Friends of this Journal and the cause it pleads, and all who wish to carry out the desires expressed by our excellent Citizen, in Paris, will coöperate with us. We will make liberal terms to all Societies for Emigration, or Clubs, and Commercial Houses.

WITH a desire to make the Resources of California known abroad as widely as possible, we feel confident that if we could Circulate the CALIFORNIA FARMER in all the Older States, it would be the means of showing the great Masses of the People, that California is the place for them to settle in; and we believe we could greatly benefit all the interests of our State, by Circulating our Journal extensively abroad,

With such views, we ask the coöperation of our Merchants, and Business Men, and all who desire to make California truly and widely known, to aid us in the Circulation of the FARMER.

Wishing to place the FARMER at so low a price, as to enable all to send it to their friends, we offer the following Terms for all Clubs to send to the Old States, and in Europe:

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The buildings are good. The Orchard is in full bearing, with Peaches, Plums, Apples, Grapes, etc., and small Fruits. There are also on the estate several small tenements, which bring in an income of about $50 a month. The Fruit sold from the Garden, together with the certain income, will pay in two years or less the price now required for the estate. It is offered low for an Immediate Cash sale, as the owner desires to locate in a different part of the State, where he has other property which requires his attention.

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Lamar " " " "....."	350,000
Hope " " " "....."	220,000
Phenix " " " "....."	290,000
Park " " " "....."	280,000
American Exchange " "....."	210,000
Conn. Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn..................	3,761,000
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8-3m

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PURE WINES!
CONSISTING OF
Port, Angelica, and White Wines
ALL WARRANTED TO BE THE PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
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Will meet the wants of families.
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The superior manner in which most of our Fruit is packed renders it very desirable for shipping purposes.

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OUR CELLAR IS ADMITTED to be the best in our State for the Storage of Wine, and is capable of holding 200,000 gallons. We are now ready to
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THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE TAKEN THE ABOVE well-known House, and beg leave to inform the public that they intend to make it in every respect a
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished—the Sleeping Rooms having the new Spring and Hair Mattresses. Especial care will always be given to have the
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The prices at this Hotel will always meet the exigencies of the times.

The central location of the WEBER HOUSE, and the earnest endeavors of the proprietors to make it a First-Class Hotel, it is hoped will secure a liberal share of public patronage.

A. & O. SPERRY,
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Union Hotel, Sonoma.

EBERNHARDT & GLASSEN, HAVING purchased the UNION HOTEL, of the late proprietor, Mr. A. G. Oakes, are prepared to give the best accommodations to the traveling public. 15-3m

Another Herd of Noble Stock for Sale.

We can offer to those who want the best kind of Blood Stock, the following:
A Full-Blood Devon Bull; pedigree perfect.
Several Calves, Full-Blood, and cross of same.
Several extra fine Dairy Cows; very superior.
A noble Draft Stallion, sired by a high-blood English Draft Stallion, from a Vermont Morgan Mare.
Several Mares and Colts of high grades.
All the above will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of Editor of Farmer. 5

Literary Shrubbery.

THE ROSE-BUSH.

A child sleeps under a rose-bush fair,
The buds swell out in the soft May air;
Sweetly it rests, and on dream-wings flies
To play with the angels in Paradise.
And the years glide by.

A maiden stands by the rose-bush fair,
The dewy blossoms perfume the air;
She presses her hand to her throbbing breast,
With love's first wonderful rapture blest.
And the years glide by.

A mother kneels by the rose-bush fair,
Soft sigh the leaves in the evening air;
Sorrowing thoughts of the past arise,
And tears of anguish bedim her eyes.
And the years glide by.

Naked and lone stands the rose-bush fair,
Whirled are the leaves in the autumn air,
Withered and dead they fall to the ground,
And silently cover a new-made mound.
And the years glide by.

Philosophy in a Few Words.—The following extract we make from one of Dr. Holland's essays on Human Life. The philosophy it inculcates would save a vast deal of unhappiness:

It seems a very melancholy thing for a man to carry a mental ulcer with him through life—to feel its pricks and pangs in every effort—to be conscious of its presence every hour—to be engaged in covering it from sight, or in the attempt to deceive the world with regard to it. Life is altogether too good a thing to be spoiled by a little sore, or a large one, when there exists an obvious mode of cure. It is our immense and intense self-consciousness that stands in one way always in the matter. The truth is that the world does not think half as much about us as we imagine it does. A man may walk the city of New York with a face "as homely as a hedge fence," thinking about it all the time and wondering what people think of it, and not a man in all the throng will ever see it. It is so in all the world at large. Our personal peculiarities, our personal failures generally, possess very little interest for others. They have enough to do in taking care of themselves, and their weaknesses and failings and peculiarities enough of their own, and if the world should spurn our well-meant efforts in its behalf, why, let it go. It effects nothing to get sore and sensitive over it. When a man truly learns of how little importance he is in the world, he is generally beyond the danger of becoming galled by his harness, whatever it may be.

Newspaper Reporters, who are so fond of enlarging upon the peculiarities of others, sometimes get a "ugly dig" themselves. An exchange says: "Newspaper reporters should not drink. Here is a story handed in by one of the craft, which shows, in very strong colors, the manner in which things become distorted by viewing them through the bottom of a tumbler: 'Yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, P. M. a small boy, named Jones, or Brown, or Smith, with a heel in the hole of his trowsers, committed arsenic by swallowing a dose of suicide. The verdict of the inquest returned a jury that the deceased came to the facts in accordance with his death. He leaves a child and six small wives to lament the end of his untimely loss. In death we are in the midst of life.'"

Gold and silver are, in these days, the most prized and effective of all *belle-metals*.

The following toast was recently given: "The ladies—May we kiss all the girls we please, and please all the girls we kiss."

Talleyrand, talking of a man who dealt in nothing but quotations, said: "That fellow has a mind of inverted commas."

Some libelous fellow says that a woman's heart is the sweetest thing in the world—in fact, a perfect honey-comb, full of *cells*.

There is a purple half to the grape, a mellow and crimson half to the peach, a sunny half to the globe, and a better-half to man.

"Waiter, I say, I suppose you don't know of nobody who don't want to hire nobody to do nothing, don't you?" The answer was, "Yes, I don't."

"I don't believe it's any use, this vaccination," said a Yankee. "I had a child vaccinated, and he fell out of the winder a week arter, and got killed."

TIME.

Time *was*, is past; thou canst not it recall:
Time *is*, thou hast; employ the portion small:
Time *future* is not, and may never be;
Time *present* is the only time for thee.

Why is a beauty like the engine on a railway? Because she draws a train after her, scatters the sparks, transports the mails (males), and makes us forget time and space.

"Do you know who I am?" said a police officer to a fellow whom he seized by the throat. "Not exactly, sir, but I reckon you are the *malignant choker*?"

A Jewel of a Girl.—One of our exchanges speaks of a beautiful girl who would prove a capital speculation for a fortune hunter of the right stamp. Her voice is of silver, her hair of gold, her teeth of pearl, her cheeks of rubies, and her eyes of diamonds.

When a Hindoo priest is about to baptise an infant, he says: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around thee smiled; contrive so to live, that thou mayest depart in smiles while all around thee weep."

P. J. DEVINE & BRO.,
PREMIUM
Marble Works,
Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets,
SACRAMENTO.

[illegible], Busts, Statues, Monuments, Tombs and [illegible], Mantle-Pieces, Table and Counter Tops, constantly on hand, or made to order at the [illegible]tice.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

N. B.—P. J. D. & Bro., have received Diplomas and Gold Medals at the several State Fairs, and from the Mechanics' Institute. 23

GARDEN-ENGINE FOR SALE.

A [illegible] GARDEN-ENGINE, OF CAPACITY TO throw a good stream of water 50 or 60 feet, can be had on application at the Farmer Office. 5

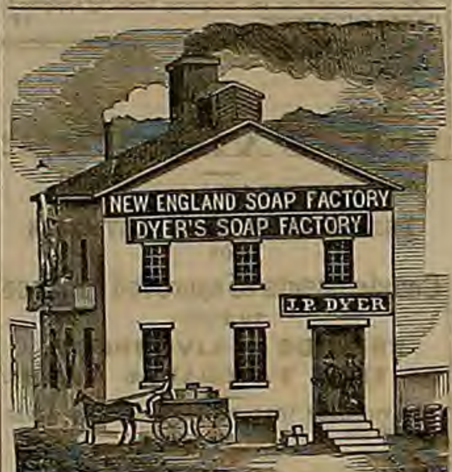
Buy All Your
SILVERWARE
......OF......
TUCKER!

East India Tea Store.
ESTABLISHED IN 1857.
631 Washington street,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

GEO. M. SMITH & CO.
DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN
Choice Green and Black TEAS
Of Chinese and Japanese production;
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CHOCOLATE.

Our TEAS are acknowledged to be the Best ever offered in this Market.

☞ Observe, this is the ONLY BONA FIDE TEA STORE in this State. 1



MANUFACTURES BEST OF FAMILY SOAPS.
Near corner of Mason and Pacific streets.

PATENT
HYDRAULIC HOSE
MANUFACTORY.
119 First street. - - Marysville.

First Premium.

THE COMMITTEE ON MINING IMPLEMENTS, at the last Annual Fair of the Agricultural, Horticultural, and Mechanics' Society, of the Northern District of California, awarded me the

First Premium for my Patent Machine

FOR SEWING HYDRAULIC HOSE, WAGON COVERS, GRAIN AND FEED BAGS, GARDEN HOSE, &c;

And I have the Society's DIPLOMA, signed by G N SWEZY, President, and CHAS. M GORHAM, Secretary. The Committee was composed of H. HARRIS, of the Pioneer Assay Office, and other prominent citizens.

My facilities are such that I can safely promise to do my work BETTER, CHEAPER, and in a shorter time, than any hose-maker in the State.

Hose-making is my profession, and I have the best working Machines, and the Best Workmen, that can be produced.

Notwithstanding all this, I charge

Only 15 Cents per Yard,
For Hose with Four Seams. that will stand the Pressure of 100 feet fall of water.

I can sew as cheaply as anybody, and people will have no occasion to go away from Marysville for Hose.

ONE-HALF OF MY INTEREST in these Machines for the State of California is for sale, or all of the Northern counties, from Yuba up.

S. HOWARD,
33m 119 First street.

1000 Acres of Land,
120 COWS,
AND
A Good Milk and Dairy Business,
For Sale at a Great Bargain.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED to a man or men with a moderate amount of cash to secure one of the greatest chances in the Dairy Business ever offered in our State. The location is near Suisun City, within five miles. There is 960 acres good Land, well fenced, which can be had at $10 per acre, and 120 select COWS for $20 each, together with Engine and Boiler for feeding Stock, Cheese-Presses, Butter-Churns, Cans, Pans, Tools, etc, valued at $1000. All these implements will go to the purchaser without cost.

The Title to the Land and Property is undoubted. There are also 1000 acres of good Land adjoining leased for two years at $1 per acre; this goes also, and the lease can be renewed.

To a good and responsible party this property will be sold on the most liberal terms—say ONE-THIRD CASH, balance on such time as will be satisfactory. Persons wishing to buy will please call on or address COL WARREN, Editor California Farmer, who will furnish all needed information.

Nov. 1, 1861. 8

MASONIC REGALIA.

BLUE LODGE,
R. A. CHAPTER,
COUNCIL,
KNIGHTS TEMPLARS

In full sets, or single sets for individual members, manufactured by ourselves, of superior quality and workmanship, at Atlantic States' prices.

Lodges furnished with Columns, Charts, Gavils, Lights, Swords, Bibles, &c &c

Chapters and Councils furnished with Robes, and all other necessary fixtures.

Commanderies furnished with Costumes, Banners, and all other articles pertaining to this branch of the order.

D. NORCROSS,
NO. 144 SACRAMENTO STREET
Above Montgomery street. SAN FRANCISCO

BUY ALL YOUR
GOLD ORNAMENTS
......OF......
TUCKER!

Electricity a
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Electrop
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When it was pro
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able, have been cured, a
and even years, to cure
a few weeks: and all by
J. H. JOSSELYN, Residen
Institute, New No. 645 Wash
and Montgomery streets, San
to see the number of patients an
have been relieved by the Electro
early morn till late at night his instru
parting health and strength to all who
tune to obtain his services. The charg
heavy as by the old system, besides the
to pay for, let alone the unpleasantness of
nauseous stuff. During the time that the In
in operation, there has been more benefit t
family derived from the system than from
tems combined during the same period. Amon
troublesome diseases to which Californians have
posed, is Rheumatism; none have given the bo
practitioner more trouble to relieve, and none have pr
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of relapse.
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To the nervous, the Directors would say, that you can be entirely relieved from those dreadful feelings of evil-foreboding, and your system strengthened so that nothing can disturb the current of your life. Several cases of insanity, arising from a disarrangement of the nervous system, have been permanently cured by this system. The Directors, in stating these things, do so in the hope that it may be the means of awakening the public who have not studied into such things, to a sense of their duties, and if possible, prevent those who have the care of the rising generation from poisoning their young charges with vile drugs, thereby entailing upon them troubles which in after life may cause them to curse their origin.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the diseases in the catalogue, for that would be occupying space to no purpose. Every disease has been under treatment by this system, and there are none but have received benefit either in this State or at the East.

There are at present but few instruments in the world that can be depended upon. A good instrument costs very heavy, and must be manufactured to order, and there are very few who are able to manufacture them, for want of knowledge of the healing principle. The only instrument to be depended upon in this State is at the Electropathic Institute.

Connected with this system are the renowned Electro-Magnetic Baths. Here let us caution the public against the numerous impostors in the bathing line. The pure magnetic baths is one of the most effective aids in the removal of disease from the system, but if given at the wrong time, are likely to aggravate trouble, and cases have been known where the patient has been injured so badly as to require months to remove the injury. Persons in quest of this bath should be careful and not apply to a place where there is no physician to judge of the necessity of the remedy. In fact, the only place where they can be obtained in all their purity is at the Institute, where the Resident Physician will always be happy to examine and see that they are not unseasonably administered, and if not necessary, advise the requisite remedy.

Below will be found a list of the cases which have been successfully treated by the Electropathic system, at the Institute, during the first year of its establishment. The record is good, and challenges the admiration of the world:

Name of Disease.	*No.*
Rheumatism	421
Neuralgia	368
Dyspepsia	297
General and Sexual Debility	240
Asthma	220
Bronchial Affections	187
Fever and Ague	183
Female Irregularities	161
Mercurial Affections	130
Diseases of the Eye	85
Paralysis	78
Scrofula (long standing)	30
Catarrh of the Lungs	27
Catarrh of the Head	21
Liver Complaints	20
Deafness	18
Panama Fever	10
Consumption	7
All others, among which is almost every nameable disease	128
Total	2626

The above shows what can be accomplished by combined energy when it has truth and science upon its side. The Electropathic Institute was started amid the cry of interested charlatans, who used all the power their riches and the prejudices of the public gave them, to prevent its success. It has risen to a position that is beyond their baffled malice, and will be honored in the scientific world when they are forgotten, or only remembered for their crimes and impositions. A thinking public are fast consigning them to that oblivion their works merit.

Persons seeking remedial assistance may wish to know something of the system by which diseases are so rapidly removed from the body. Electricity is a fluid of so subtle a nature that it can only be studied by its results. We know by its action it forces everything of a foreign nature in the body from the center to the surface by its energy; while the vitality which it imparts fills up the vacuum, preventing thereby the subtle poisons from returning to the hitherto diseased parts; and here let it be understood that the Bath should never be administered until the disease has been forced to the surface, except, perhaps, in cases of cold where fever has not set in. Its action upon Mercurial Diseases is peculiar. The best authorities are of the opinion that it liquifies the mercury, which, when in a liquid state, by its own specific gravity, forces itself out of the body. This result has been arrived at by testing the water after an Electro-Magnetic Bath. After such tests have been found in the water, the patient is not troubled any more with those pains peculiar with the diseases. In all other cases it forces to the surface and is washed off by the Bath. The whole system, in its application, is a LUXURY, there being no pain or inconvenience attending upon it, but the reverse is the case, being one continued pleasure. Try it, you that are suffering either from disease or the injudicious use of poisonous drugs, and you will be made to rejoice that you have had the courage to strike out from the beaten path.

Below are a few certificates from patients that have been cured at the Institute:

CERTIFICATES OF CURES:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 18th, 1861.

This is to certify that I have been under the treatment of Dr. Josselyn, at the Electropathic Institute, and that he has cured me. My disease was mercurial, accompanied by chills. I applied to him on the 11th day of this month. I recommend all afflicted to employ him. He has cured me without medicine, by the use of his Electropathic Instrument

JOHN CALLAGHAN.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 18th day of April, A. D., 1860. P. BARRY, Notary Public.

HORNITOS, Nov. 1st, 1860.

Well, Doctor, I am at home, and have been to work in the water for several days, and there is no return of the Rheumatism, as I call it, and mercurial pains, as you stated them to be. I feel as gay as a lark, no pain or bad feelings, no stiffness, but perfectly well, and all done by you in three weeks, without one drop of medicine. You had hard work to make me believe before you commenced that you could cure me, but now I find it very easy to believe. Although my friends look rather incredulous, but they cannot doubt my sober earnestness. Doctor, you have my thanks, and I will benefit you all I can by spreading your fame up in these parts.

Respectfully yours, GEO. PERKINSON, Jr.

To J. H. Josselyn, M. D., Resident Physician at the Electropathic Institute.

CAUTION.

The public are informed that I cannot be seen at any other place in the State except at the Electropathic Institute (179, old No.) 645 new No., Washington street, south side, a few doors below Kearny. The reason of this caution is, certain Quacks have placed my name upon their doors, and have deceived strangers who wished my services.

19 J. H. JOSSELYN, M. D.

J. G. CLARK

No. 510 Washington street, Up Stairs,
OPPOSITE THE MARKET.

In connection with our extensive Manufactory, we are constantly receiving from the East every variety of the latest styles of Furniture.

All kinds of BEDDING, SPRING-BEDS, &c., &c., made to order. 4-3m

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
ALBANY, N. Y.

$150 PIANOS $150

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CASES
GOOD AND DURABLE.
WARRANTED!
SEND FOR CIRCULARS
GIVING FULL DESCRIPTION.

Having no Agent in California, we will sell direct to the public at our

Very Low Wholesale Cash Rates,

and thus the purchaser will save one-third of his money.

Our regular styles of LARGE PIANO FORTES, 6 1-2, 6 3-4, 7, and 7 1-2 octaves, we continue to make with the late Improvements, at from $175 to $500, according to Size and Finish. Large Discounts made to CASH BUYERS.

Illustrated Price-Lists and Circulars Furnished on Application.

All our Piano Fortes have our Great Improvement, our

PATENT INSULATED IRON RIM

Making them the best and most durable in the world.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed, or the Money Refunded.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS,
15-3m ALBANY, N. Y.

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

The following Patent Rights of very new and valuable inventions (of which we have models to show their value, are now offered for sale. We hold the rights for the States of California and Oregon, and Utah and Washington Territories.

A Fortune for a Mechanic.

We have the PATENT RIGHT for the whole Pacific Coast for the best and most celebrated HORSE HAY-RAKE known.

ALSO—A CIDER-MILL and PRESS of the most approved construction.

A fortune can be made with either of these machines, by an energetic mechanic. The models may be seen at our office.

No. 1. A New Rotary Subsoil Plow.
Patented April 6, 1858.

This invention completely pulverizes the soil after lifting it. a very valuable implement, and one which will receive universall commendation.

No. 2. A Corn Cultivator.
Patent now pending; papers expected.

With this implement the soil is first thoroughly plowed and deeply pulverized, and upon the return it smoothly and perfectly hills up and harrows the ground between the rows. A very new and valuable implement.

No. 3. An Improved Clothes Reel and Bar.
Patented January 3, 1860.

This valuable domestic piece of furniture can be used in the Laundery, the Kitchen, the Nursery or Chamber, and can be made plain or ornamental; standing in the same relation as a piece of important furniture as does Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines; neat when used and ornamen al when no in use.

No. 4. The Mechanic's Spirit Level.
Patented September 13, 1859.

This implement will be of great value to Contractor and Builders, being one of the most valuable inventions yet out. 2000 were ordered for the New York market just before the sailing of the steamer. Builders will do well to examine this model.

No. 5. A Musketo Bar.

This will be much wanted in California. It is simple in its contrivance, perfect in its working, and can be affixed very cheap to all styles of bedsteads. Hotels, public houses and private families will find it a useful invention.

Also, Hyde's Patent Post-Driver,

A most excellent labor and money-saving machine, for which we offer rights, as will be seen by a card in our columns.

Holding the rights to all these new inventions, we invite the public to call and see the models. All persons who may be desirous to purchase either County, City, Town, or Individual Rights, can do so on application to

2 COL. WARREN, Editor Farmer

A Chance for a Saw-Mill.

An experienced man at the Saw-milling business, one who has a cash capital of $5000, can hear of a chance by which he can secure a half-interest in a Saw-Mill, a Farm, and a Stock-Ranch, where his money can be doubled every year. The present advertiser wishes to go to the Atlantic States, to be absent some months on important business, and he desires to find a partner in whom he can confide. None need apply without they have the means, and can make the references all right. The Right Man can secure a grand chance.

Inquire of the Editor of the Farmer, who will give all particulars.

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ork is doing

DENTIFRICE, known as—

ANGELL'S
and Charcoal Tooth Soap,

nly grateful to the mouth, but is widely admitted to
ual for cleansing the Teeth and promoting their
A package that costs one dollar lasts twelve
used daily. For sale by the principal Druggists.

NGELL Practices Dentistry in all its
anches, giving especial attention to the
OF CHILDREN, preventing and correcting irregu-
For Straightening Irregular Teeth, he has invented apparatus that renders the treatment of cases which have hitherto been considered beyond the reach of remedy, comparatively easy and rapid.

Difficult Cases in any department of Dental Surgery or Mechanical Dentistry, respectfully solicited.

OFFICE..........659 Clay street,
16 lower corner of Kearny.

BAILEY'S PATENT
COMBINED
WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE IS ADAPTED TO ALL KINDS OF Clothes, from a pocket handkerchief to a bed-quilt. You can wring your clothes in less than one quarter of the time, and so much dryer that they will dry in one half the time, and not injure your clothes one half as much as when twisted by hand. This Machine is formed with

TWO SPRING ROLLS COVERED WITH RUBBER,

And so constructed as to run together with great pressure, and turn fast and easy. The springs in the rolls are so constructed as to yield the most in the center, where the bulk of the clothes are conducted as they pass between them. By this means the springs with the rubber close so tight around the clothes that they come through

NEARLY DRY ENOUGH TO IRON.

However uneven the garment may be, it receives an equal amount of pressure. It is also sufficiently strong and so arranged that it can be run by power for LAUNDRIES, FACTORIES, LARGE HOTELS, &c. Although it is a small and simple Machine, it is able to do a large amount of work in a short time.

This Machine has been thoroughly tested for sixteen months past, and found to do everything that it was designed to do. And after any one buys one of them, and finds it will not do what I claim for it, they can return it and have their money, as all my agents are authorized to do this. So there is no chance for you to get humbugged by giving them a fair trial, and it may be just the thing you want.

To wash with this Machine, put your clothes to soak for about twenty minutes in strong soap-suds and warm water, then run them through the rolls five or six times back and forth into the suds, when they will require no rubbing excepting the very dirtiest parts, such as collars and wristbands, which will require but a slight rub with the hands. By this process you will be able to do your washing in less than half the time you can by hand, or any other Machine in use, and much easier, and no wear or tear to your clothes, like the rubbing-board and twisting to get the water from them—as you can see the principle of my Machine is to squeeze instead of rub and twist, which evades all friction.

CHAS. T. DARROW, San Francisco.
General Agent for California and Oregon.

A Machine will be on exhibition at F. D. Cottle's Carpenter Shop, Pine street, below Sansome.

Price—20 to 25 Dollars.

THE CATARACT
Washing Machine
AND WRINGER.
Rubbing and Wringing Done Away!

THIS MACHI IS REMARKABLE FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES WHICH IT IS WARRANTED TO POSSESS:

It will wash and rinse the finest Lace Collar, or the largest Bed-Quilt.
It washes Flannels without shrinking them.
It does not wear the Clothes and never breaks a button.
It is perfectly simple, very strong and durable, and cannot get out of repair.

A common hand can with ease and perfect safety to the Clothing, wash FASTER and BETTER than FOUR Washer-women can by hand.

WRINGING IS DONE FIVE TIMES AS FAST as Clothes can be wrung by hand, and removes the water so thoroughly that the CLOTHES DRY IN HALF THE TIME.

☞ The Machines can be seen in operation at our store. Always for sale by

JOHN G. ILS,
175 (old number) Washington street,
16 Next Maguire's Opera House. SAN FRANCISCO.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE HOMESTEAD, WITH excellent Out-buildings, a fine Garden, Vineyard of four acres, with a field of sixty acres more, for pasturage or cultivation. The whole will be sold a great bargain if applied for immediately.

For particulars apply at California Farmer Office. 10

BUY ALL YOUR
DIAMONDS
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TUCKER!

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PLANTATION MILL, now
& Allen. This will an-
of a Flouring Mill for a
.. These are the Mills for the
tisement.

NCED MAN, who understands the best
nufacturing Linseed Oil—a man who
r with the various processes of convert-
i… flax-seed into oil—can hear of an excellent opportunity and a permanent engagement in the business. Apply at the FARMER Office.

20,000 HOP ROOTS.—Those who want to plant a hop yard can be supplied with fine roots at a bargain if application is soon made to the Editor of the FARMER. A lot of 20,000 roots to be sold at once.

Rebuild Your Fences.

THE universal loss of Fences in our State will fall as a heavy blow upon our Farmers, and every opportunity and means for their being replaced at as little cost as possible, should be availed of at an early day.

We call the attention of all who desire to build Fences at a little cost to HYDE'S PATENT POST-DRIVER, for sale at this Office.

RIGHTS for Counties and for large Farms, can be purchased at the *Farmer Office*, on the most favorable terms. A liberal allowance to all who have suffered by the flood. Any information can be had by addressing Editor California Farmer. 16

Valuable Blood-Stock For Sale.

We would invite all who desire Dairy-Stock of the very highest character, to call on us, or write to us, as we have for sale about twenty-five head of as choice Durham Stock as there is for sale in the State, as follows:

One Full-Blood Durham Bull, 2 years old, of the highest pedigree, and as handsome an animal as has ever been offered in this or any other country.

One young Full-Blood Calf, 8 months, a perfect picture.

Several younger Blood Calves.

About twenty Cows and Calves, Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire, with Calves by their sides.

Among the Cows are some of the very best milkers in the State. Inquire at the Farmer Office. 18

are large ... season of th
demand; prices are tending dow
the only article, if we except Onions,
price. Our receipts of this article have be
and had not storehouses been resorted
would have shown the accumulation

Our receipts from around the Bay, fo
have been as follows; Wheat 2795 sks,
Potatoes 1262 sks, Salt 800 sks, Fl
Bran 12 sks, Middlings 158 sks, Oats .
870 sks, Corn 70 sks, Hay 115 tons. Also, Co
ceipts: Potatoes 6246 sks, Salt 3500 sks, Oats 61
Barley 289 sks, Wheat 3112 sks, Beans 176 sks, Bran
505 sks.

Wheat, ₱ 100lbs—		Flour......₱ bbl—	
For seed	$2 75@ 3 00	Superfine, shipping	6 00@ 6 50
" milling.. ..	2 00@ 2 37	Extra "	7 00@ 7 50
Barley, for seed ..	1 25@ 1 37	Baker's extra ..	8 00@ 8 50
do brewing	1 12@ 1 20	Cornmeal—	
do feed ...	1 00@ 1 10	Eastern ..₱bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Oats, for seed	1 25@ 1 37	Domestic ₱100lb	3 00@ 4 00
do feed	1 15@ 1 25	Hay .. ..₱ton	18 00@22 00
Corn	2 25@ 2 50	Potatoes..₱100lb	3 00@ 3 50
Rye..	3 25@ 4 00	Beans.. ₱100lbs	3 00@ 5 00
Buckwheat.. ..	3 00@ 3 50	Onions..	8 00@10 00
Squash.. ..₱ton	10 00@12 00		

TALLOW, WOOL, ETC.

	@ 20	Dry Hides .. ..₱lb ..@	8
	@ 22	Sheep skins, wool on 13@	16
	@ 30	do do plain .. 12@	15
	@ 6	Goat skins.. ..each ..@	37

TER, CHEESE, ETC.
G. Ring, Washington Market.]

	@ 45	Cheese, Cala ₱lb 20@	25
	@ 32	Farallon-eggs ₱doz ..@	..
Eggs.. ..₱doz	..@ 50		

	.. 25
	.. 25
ported....	..20@25
gues... ..	..each.. 75
do smoked....	1 00@1 25
Hams, Cal and Oregon..	..25

TRY—GAME

Du	@ 75	Snipe.... ..₱doz.	..@2 00
d	@1 00	Venison.. ..₱lb.	10@ 25
do Mallard..	75@1 00	Quails.. .. ₱doz..	1 50@2 00
Geese..	..@1 00	Hares.. .. each..	1 00@ ..
do tame.. .. each..	3 00	Rabbits, tame.. ..	75@1 00
Chickens.. ..	2 00@2 50	do wild.. ..	..@ 50
Turkeys.. ..₱lb.	..@ 25	Squirrel.. ..₱pair.	37@ ..
Hens.. .. each.	75@1 00		

San Francisco Cattle Market.

Feb. 27.

Reported for the CALIFORNIA FARMER, by W. J. WHITING, corner of Sutter and Sansome streets (Stock Corral).

ALL the change that has taken place in the Cattle Market for the past week is a small advance in the price of Veal. First quality American Beef continues firm at our last quotations, with not a large supply in market; and the probabilities are that the rainy weather of the past few days will make the traveling so bad that an advance will take place. We begin to think that fat cattle are somewhat scarce, and that the present prices will be sustained for some time to come, with the probability of reaching a higher figure than for some years. We wish this to be distinctly understood as referring to first class American beef. Of all other kinds of stock the supply seems to equal the demand. There have been some fluctuations, but taking one time with another, we don't see anything that would lead us to suppose there is any scarcity in the country. We quote

AVERAGE SLAUGHTERERS' PRICES.

BEEF—American, first quality 6c to 12c; 2d quality 1c @3c; 3d quality none; Spanish, 1st quality 4c; 2d quality 1c ₱ lb.

VEAL—first quality, 6c@10c.

HOGS—Stock Hogs 1½ to 3c; fat Hogs on foot 4@6c; Dressed 7c@8c.

MUTTON—dressed, 5c@12c, according to quality.

MILCH COWS—1st quality $25@$60; 2d quality $15@$25.

Married.

In this city, February 26th, by Rev. J. E. Benton, Z. W. Payne, of Folsom, Cal., and Elizabeth H. Taylor, of Raymondville, N. Y.

In this city, by Very Rev. James Croke, V. G., at St. Mary's Cathedral, William J. Dowling and Maggie E. White.

In this city, February 24th, by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Martin Peck and Miss Anna Maria Tilleman, both of this city.

Shasta, February 16th, John Hoy and Ellen Donlan.

Oceanville, N. J., S. H. Bennett, formerly of Shasta county, and Emma A. Ludlam.

Suisun, February 13th, Horace D. Tisdale and Mrs. C. Bischoff.

Sacramento, January 8th, Joseph Rayes and B. Margaret Dinhen, both of Yolo county.

Yankee Jims, February 19th, John Hurliman and Sarah Brown.

Died.

In this city, Feb. 24th, of congestion of the heart and lungs, Elkanah Henry Hodges, a native of Torrington, Connecticut, aged 59 years. Feb. 25th, of congestion of the brain, John Henry Monagan, son of John and Catherine Monagan, aged 14 months. Feb. 26th, Thos. Charles, infant son of Eliza and Chas. Baum, aged 1 year and 27 days. Levering, youngest son of B. G. and Virginia L. Latimer, in the 7th year of his age. Of consumption, Ann Dray, wife of Michael Keleher, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland, aged 25 years. Perry Knapp, a native of Shenandoah, Duchess county, N. Y., aged 29 years.

Steamboat Ranch, Yolo county, Feb. 22d, Dora Waldeeh, aged 5 years.

Forbestown, Feb. 20th, James Campbell Young, formerly of Palmyra, Missouri, aged 48 years.

To Agents of the Farmer.

We would ask our Agents to whom payments are made for the FARMER to notify us, that we may give credit for them, as it frequently happens that our subscribers call and inform us that they *have paid such Agents*, although we have no notice of such facts.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

☞ The undersigned are the Sole Agents of DANIEL L. PERKINS, the Pioneer Seed Grower, of Oakland, Alameda county, Cal., and they offer for sale this season the finest assortment of seeds ever produced in California, and at prices as low as the ruling rates in the Atlantic States. These seeds are warranted to be fresh and true to label, and in every particular equal to the best seeds produced in any part of the world. They have taken the first premium at each of the State Fairs, and many of our County Fairs, for several years past, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness and superior quality.

MR. PERKINS will be in attendance, to give instructions in regard to planting the same, at all times at the store.

Merchants in the city will confer a great favor when receiving orders from the interior, to call and have them filled.

Orders from the Interior will be filled promptly and forwarded by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, or as directed.

Liberal discounts will be made to dealers, and any seeds remaining over at the end of the season may be exchanged for new ones the next.

GRAVES, WILLIAMS & BUCKLEY,
11tf Pacific Fruit Market San Francisco.

MAGNETIC PHYSICIAN.

CITIZENS—FRIENDS:

M. MINER, from Washington, D. C., comes to you endowed with that remarkable power of **Sympathetic Clairvoyance**, which enables her to discover the Causes of Disease, and apply the Remedy.

Diseases which evade all other modes of Examination, and yield to no other System of Treatment, are clearly revealed to the Sympathetic Clairvoyant and easily brought under control; while Diseases, in all their forms, physical and mental, chronic and acute, are alike subject to its power, relying, as it does, on Nature's great remedial agents: Water, Air, and Magnetism.

Mothers and CHILDREN treated with great success.

Room No. 10, Union Block, cor Market and Kearny streets
Office Hours—From 12 M. to 3 P.M. 17-6t

To Vineyard Planters.

IF our Vine Growers will furnish us with a list of the Vines they grow, and the quantities they have for sale, with the prices, we shall be happy to aid them in their sales. It is, however, of the utmost importance that there should be a sure guarantee that the varieties are beyond question reliable, as many and severe disappointments have occurred by reason of erroneously marking the varieties.

MARDEN & FOLGER,

Successors to Wm. H. Bovee & Co.,

PIONEER

Steam Coffee and Spice Mills,

Nos. 521 and 523 Front street, near Jackson,
SAN FRANCISCO,

HAVING JUST RECEIVED, EX "STARLIGHT," THE only lot of

GENUINE

Old Government JAVA COFFEE,

Now in the city, dealers can obtain this really fine article, by ordering the GROUND JAVA COFFEE, manufactured by us. For sale by all the Jobbers in the city.

The increasing demand for our Fresh California-Ground Spices and Mustard, notwithstanding the continued importation of Eastern Spices, warrants us in saying, that in this department, as well as Coffee, we are not excelled in the market.

P. S.—Please be particular and order "MARDEN & FOLGER'S" to get the genuine. 9-3m

Wool, Hides, and Skins

Purchased

AT THE HIGHEST MARKET RATES,

....BY....

R. FEUERSTEIN & CO.,
212 FRONT STREET.
17 *SAN FRANCISCO.*

LARGE WASHING-MACHINE.

A LARGE WASHING-MACHINE, WITH HEATER and Boiler attached, one of the "New Patents," suitable for a large Hotel or Boarding-House, can be had at a bargain, by calling at this Office, where it can be seen.

HUNTER'S GRAIN SEPARATOR!

THE GRAIN-GROWERS OF THE PACIFIC COAST have now an opportunity never before offered them of cleaning their Wheat in the most perfect manner.

The undersigned would offer them his

NEW GRAIN SEPARATOR,
Patented April 9th, 1861,

As one of the best Implements ever invented. Mustard, Radish, Chess, Barley, and all other impurities, are separated entirely, leaving the Wheat in a pure and clean condition.

The importance of this Implement can be seen at once, as the

INCREASED VALUE
OF
Well-Cleaned Wheat

Will be more than sufficient to every Grain-Grower of any amount

TO PAY FOR A MACHINE.

The Patentee will visit all the principal cities and Farming districts to appoint agents at each place, and exhibit one of his Machines.

He feels confident that every Grain-Grower

WILL BE CONVINCED OF THEIR VALUE

The moment an opportunity is presented to see them work.

A. HUNTER,
Inventor and Patentee.

AGENTS—J. D. ARTHUR & SON, San Francisco.
J. BONNER & CO., San Jose Foundry, San Jose.
HENRY PAGE, Napa.
J. LEMON, Suisun.
BAKER & HAMILTON, Stockton and
21-3m Sacramento.

Hay and Wool Presses

FIVE
INGERSOLL'S
HAY AND WOOL PRESSES,
AMERICAN MANUFACTURE,

JUST RECEIVED—AND FOR SALE BY

16 **MACONDRAY & CO.**

NEW SEEDS FOR THE SEASON.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR FARMERS TO SUPPLY themselves with Seeds of New Products that will give variety to their crops and put money in their pockets. A superior quality of

FLAX-SEED,
FRENCH SUGAR-BEET, and
CHINESE SUGAR-CANE,

Can be obtained at very low rates, at the Farmer Office. All who possibly can, should at least give some of the new products a trial. 18

BUY ALL YOUR
PEARLS
......OF......
TUCKER!

FARM STOCK, &c.

Well Bred Stock For Sale.

HAVING A LARGE BREEDING STOCK OF
SHORT-HORNED CATTLE,
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,
THOROUGH-BRED TROTTING HORSES,
....AT....
"WOODBURN FARM,"

Those, desirous of purchasing, can be supplied at any time.

ALSO—A few
Alderney and Ayrshire Cattle.
R. AITCHESON ALEXANDER,
v13-21 Spring Station, Woodford County, Ky.

Full-blood Merino Sheep.

Persons wishing Full-blood Merino Sheep can secure a good bargain by applying to us, by letter or personally, as we have some of very extra character for sale. Address EDITOR FARMER. 20

Splendid Bucks!

CRYSTAL PALACE!

THOSE WHO WANT THE PROGENY of this noble animal should make immediate application for them.

CRYSTAL PALACE

Has produced the finest French Merino Bucks that have ever been exhibited.

Persons in want can see the young Bucks by applying to the Editor of the Farmer. 14

TO FARMERS!

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE
PREPARED TO MAKE ADVANCES
ON
Consignments of approved Produce
TO THEIR
FRIENDS IN LIVERPOOL,
ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS.

PARTICULARS WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION TO

ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.
San Francisco, Sept. 2d, 1861. 24

Better than Preston & Merrill's

— AND —

At Less Prices!

BOARDMAN'S
CHALLENGE
Yeast Powder,
FULLY GUARANTEED.

IF NOT SATISFACTORY, THE MONEY WILL BE RETURNED.

For sale by all jobbers, and by
J. C. WINANS,
7 50 California street.

FAMILY MARKETING.

Stall No. 1, Washington Market.

Families that desire the very best kinds of Market

Fruits and Vegetables,

in their various seasons, with all the choice selections, can be supplied with them FRESH every morning, by calling at

BUDDINGTON'S,
No. 1, Washington Market,
Washington street, San Francisco.

☞ **Fruit and Produce Receivde and Sold**
ON COMMISSION.

☞ Orders left at the stall, and the purchases will be sent to any part of the city promptly, and free of expense. 1-3m

PIONEER

Riding Academy,

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES,
Nos. 197 and 199 Montgomery street,
One door above Jackson. *SAN FRANCISCO*

ORRICK JOHNSON .... Proprietor.

HORSES KEPT ON LIVERY.

RIDING CLASSES for Gentlemen on Sundays, Mondays Wednesdays, and Fridays.

RIDING CLASSES for Ladies on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Mr. Johnson has effected an arrangement with an experienced Military Trainer, who will open a Class for **Dragoon Exercise** whenever there are a sufficient number of Pupils to form a class.

The ACADEMY will be open EVERY EVENING, from 7 until 11 o'clock.

Having every accommodation for the purpose, MR. JOHNSON will Train, Break, Bit, and Gait, Horses; or give instructions in the same.

Ladies and Gentlemen whose duties will not allow them to attend during the day, can receive instructions at night. 19

HOSE SEWING BY STEAM.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST FITTED UP A ROOM on Maiden Lane, between Second and Third streets,

MARYSVILLE,

where he is prepared to execute

Hydraulic Hose Sewing,

at the shortest notice, at low prices, having **Steam Power** attached to the Machine.

☞ **All Hose Warranted.**
13 S. HOWARD.

Money Wanted in the Country.

$10,000 WANTED—On Property worth $30,000; perfect title, and with ample guarantees of the prompt payment of the interest agreed upon.

ALSO—$1500, upon Real Property, undoubted title, worth THREE TIMES the amount asked on loan.

12 Inquire of Editor Farmer.

Flax-seed.

THOSE PERSONS WHO DESIRE TO SECURE SAMPLES of FLAX-SEED can be supplied on application at the Farmer office. Terms low for large quantities.

Flax should be planted largely the present year of 1862.

BUY ALL YOUR
JEWELRY
......OF......
TUCKER!

TRAVELING.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company's

STEAMSHIP

St. Louis,

W. F. LAPIDGE..................................COMMANDE
Will leave Folsom street wharf
SATURDAY..........................MARCH 1st, 186
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually,

FOR PANAMA.

Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall b the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to Ne York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company.

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
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California Steam Navigation Company

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Departure daily from Broadway wharf, at 4 o'clock, P.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

Steamer ECLIPSE, Captain E. C. M. Chadwick;
" ANTELOPE, Captain E. A. Poole;
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One of the above steamers will leave Broadway Whar every day at 4 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted), for

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Connecting with the light draft steamers for

Marysville,
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Jan 1. J. WHITNEY, JR., President.

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SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

HAVING ESTABLISHED A LINE
..OF..
CLIPPER SHIPS,

To sail regularly from San Francisco to New York, w are prepared to offer unusual facilities to

Shippers of California Produce.

Freight will at all times be taken on the mos Favorable Terms.

Goods from the Interior, and from other Ports, will b received and forwarded, Free of Commission.

ADVANCES made on desirable Merchandise consigned t our New York House.

Insurance provided under our open Policy with th Great Western Insurance Company of New York.

24 6m WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

HUCKS & LAMBERT'S

CELEBRATED PATENT

H & L AXLE-GREASE.

A CARD.

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First Premium
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UNRIVALED AXLE-GREASE
ALSO, THAT THE
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FOR SAME.

But however gratifying to the advertisers to have the

"HOME MANUFACTURE"

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H & L AXLE-GREASE

HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED DURING TH PRESENT SEASON.

And whilst the Manufacturers offer their grateful than to all those friends to

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who have given them so large an encouragement, the beg to say that no pains will be spared in future to sustain the

WIDE-SPREAD REPUTATION

their material has acquired, of being

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Lubricating Medium

FOR WHEEL-CARRIAGES, ETC.,
ever introduced into California!

HUCKS & LAMBERT,
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The Best Churn Known

JEBB'S PATENT CHURN.

XHIBITED AT THE SANTA ROSA AND ALAMEDA Fairs, where it won the Premiums, and attracted th attention of those interested, has been pronounced by th best Dairymen and Dairywomen the BEST CHUR KNOWN. A sample Churn can always be seen at our Offic where they can be purchased. 5

Sugar-beet Seed.

AN INVOICE OF FRENCH SUGAR-BEET SEED, Apply at Office of Farmer.

WOOL!

Purchased at the Highest Market Rate

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v11 4 155 Sansome street.

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